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## MOREHEAD FIXES OLD GUARD SLATE FOR BEST OFFICES

### National Committeeman From North Carolina "Hands In" His List of Names

### BUTLER NOT CONSULTED AND HENCE HE'S PEEVED

### Illness Prevented Former Re- publican Senator From At- tending Inauguration and Morehead Didn't Bother To See Him; Must Look After Editor-Lawyer Britt

The News and Observer Bureau,  
603 District National Bank Bldg.  
By JOE T. BAKER.  
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, March 7.—The North Carolina political pie is about ready to be parceled among the faithful. The pieces have been labeled by National Committeeman John M. Morehead, of Durham, in a list of names which he has appended to the time by President Harding.

United States Attorney, Western District—J. B. Tucker, Whiteville.

United States Attorney, Western District—Frank Linney, Boone.

United States Marshal, Eastern District—J. D. Parker, Smithfield.

United States Marshal, Western District—Brownlow Jackson, Hendersonville.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Gillian Grissom, of Greensboro.

According to information gained today, this list was made up and given the approval of Committeeman Morehead while he was in Washington for the Harding inaugural last week, and was "handed in" in due time the respective appointments may be expected to be made.

No Further Arrangements.

This seems to be about as far as the Tar Heel pie dispensers have been able to go as yet. There are so many places to be handed out and such a number of hungry pie hunters that only the best jobs can be given attention for the time being. In due time, the postmaster will be taken up and the parceling process will continue. In this connection it may be observed, however, that it seems to be pretty well settled that Dan Hill will get the Asheville postoffice, or at least can have it if he wishes, and that McKinley Frick will get the Asheville postoffice.

It is also of interest to note that a few days ago recall of the appointment as assistant United States Attorney for the Western District. But before the Asheville postmaster's commission has been issued, there is the little detail of getting Owen Guder out. That, however, is not likely to be any great obstacle, even though Guder's commission has nearly three years of life.

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Butler Not Consulted.

It is of further interest to observe that former Senator Marion Butler was not consulted in the matter of pie for the North Carolina patriots. Mr. Butler has been confined to his Washington home with illness for several days, and was not able to get out even to see the inaugural. While Mr. Butler was thus confined, the other North Carolina G. O. P. leaders were preparing and handing in their slate. It is not satisfactory to Mr. Butler, at least not as a whole. He said today that the slate he has handed in is not the same as that handed in by Mr. Morehead in his factory to him in some instances, and is unsatisfactory in others; that there are some names therein he would not have written in had it been left with him, but declined to say which of these names he would have omitted, or why.

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## REVOLUTIONISTS ATTACK PETROGRAD

### Helsingors, Finland, Mar. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—The revolutionaries are bombarding Petrograd and Soviet batteries at Synterlek, Reivonnia, and Tarboka are bombarding Kronstadt, says a dispatch from Viborg received here.

The fortress at Krasnoya Koriko, the dispatch adds, is participating in the fight, but, owing to the fog it is not known on which side.

It is stated that General Kozlovski, the Rebel leader, sent an ultimatum Friday ordering all Communists to leave Petrograd within three days, failing which the city would be bombarded.

Stockholm, March 7.—Trotzky, the Soviet war minister is commanding the Soviet forces fighting against the revolutionaries around Petrograd, according to a message from Helsingfors. The general bombardment continues.

Big gun fire is heard at Petrograd, some news from the north of Petrograd. Kronstadt is being bombarded by several forts, and the Krasnoya Koriko fortress is also firing, presumably against Kronstadt, which is answering powerfully.

## GEORGE W. WATTS PASSES IN DURHAM

### Prominent Capitalist and Phil- anthropist Had Been Se- riously Ill For Year

Durham, March 7.—George Washington Watts, Durham millionaire capitalist and philanthropist, died at his home here this morning at 10:15 o'clock following an illness which dated from March, 1920, and in the course of which he underwent several blood transfusions and operations. Mr. Watts would have been 70 years old in August.

His life was a vigorous one, and until March of 1920 he was remarkably good and active for his age. He suffered an attack of influenza in March, 1920, which apparently impaired his health and in May, 1920, underwent an operation. His condition was apparently greatly improved after this operation and in the fall of last year he took a long trip to Japan, where he attended the World Sunday School Convention. Upon his return his health again began to decline and in March he had a severe collapse, followed by hemorrhage of the stomach. His stomach trouble was pronounced incurable, and rapidly sapped away his remaining strength.

Mr. Watts was twice married and is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Sara V. Ecker, of Syracuse, N. Y. He leaves one child, a daughter by his first wife, Mrs. John Sprunt Hill, of Durham.

There are three grandchildren, George Watts Hill, age 19; Laura Vailina Hill, age 16, and Frances Hill, age 12. The deceased also leaves a brother, James H. Watts, of Baltimore, and a sister, Mrs. Charles B. King, of Charlotte.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at the home on Duke street. Dr. David H. Scanlon, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Dr. W. W. Moore, of Union Seminary, Richmond, Va., and Dr. E. R. Leyburn, of Rome, Ga., a former pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will officiate. Interment will take place at Maplewood cemetery. Other funeral arrangements will be announced tomorrow.

Mr. Watts was born August 18, 1851, in Cumberland, Md., the son of Gerald S. and Annie E. Watts. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and began his business career in his father's tobacco business at Baltimore. He later associated himself with the Duke in Durham and grew to be a commanding figure in the great Duke tobacco interests. He was also associated with the Green Cotton Mills, of Durham, and other large manufacturing concerns. He was a director of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

He was a great church and Sunday school worker, and one of the greatest philanthropists North Carolina has produced. He gave Durham the new Watts Hospital with building worth \$500,000, endowing it with a half million more, and it was largely through his efforts that the new Presbyterian church was built. He was actively engaged in foreign mission work and personally supported two missions in Korea, two in Cuba and one in Africa, securing, some years ago, the permanent support of these missions by providing an endowment of several hundred thousand dollars. He was a large contributor to colleges and schools, his largest being to Union Seminary, at Richmond, Va., Davidson College, Flora Macdonald and Agnes Scott colleges.

Mr. Watts was well loved by all who knew him and respected by Durham people as a man whose possession of wealth had in no way affected. He used his money for the good of others. His going is regretted by innumerable friends.

Governor Cameron Morrison yesterday sent the following telegram to Mrs. George W. Watts:

"Deeply sympathize with you in your great loss. The State has lost one of its greatest and noblest men. He was my friend and I loved him."

## GENERAL WOOD TO STUDY PHILIPPINE ISLANDS PROBLEM

### Former Candidate For Presi- dency Detailed For Mission at Request of Harding

### WILL BE RELIEVED OF ARMY COMMAND SOON

### Formally Entrusted With Mis- sion at Conference With President and The Secretary of War; Original Intention Was To Send General There As Governor General

Washington, March 7.—Major General Leonard Wood has been detailed at the request of President Harding to go to the Philippine Islands and make a study of conditions there in the light of Philippine aspirations for independence.

The mission was formally entrusted to General Wood at a conference today between him and the President at which Secretary Weeks of the War Department said that such a plan would be preferable to Mr. Harding's original intention to make the General Governor of the Islands.

In making the original offer of the Philippine governorship to General Wood, Mr. Harding is understood to have been moved primarily by a desire to obtain full information about the details of Philippine conditions. It is believed that General Wood himself made the suggestion that he could conduct the inquiry more effectively by retaining his rank in the army than by leaving it to accept a civil appointment as Governor.

Today's decision was announced by Secretary Weeks, who issued this statement at the White House after leaving the conference room:

"The President is not unmindful of the change of policy recommended by his predecessor in dealing with the Philippines. He is anxious to settle definitely our policy and has asked General Wood, because of his extended experience there, to go to the islands and report conditions as he may find them."

It was said that the time of General Wood's departure and the length of his stay in the Islands had not been fixed.

## ETHEL BARRYMORE NOT LIVING WITH HUSBAND

### Counsel For Famous American Actress Confirms Reports of Separation

New York, March 7.—Counsel for Ethel Barrymore, famous American actress, today confirmed reports that she had separated from her husband, Russell G. Goll.

In a formal announcement William Nelson Cromwell declared that a separation agreement had been executed by the actress with its terms. Miss Barrymore retains the sole custody of their three children but provision is made for their father visiting them.

In confirming reports of the arrangement the attorney said such action seemed wise in order to "clear the atmosphere" of rumors.

Miss Barrymore, the statement continued, has virtually recovered from the surgical operations upon her fingers and tonsils performed at Cincinnati and in New York. Several weeks ago she abandoned a road tour in "De classe" and entered a hospital in Cincinnati.

She was brought to this city by her uncle, John Drew, and rumors of domestic trouble then became more frequent.

Today Miss Barrymore was removed from her hospital room here to the hotel where Mr. Drew resides. She immediately will begin preparation to play opposite her brother John in a drama to be produced in New York soon.

## Censorship Bill Is Defeated After Ten Minute House Battle

Summary defeat was meted out to the moving picture censorship bill in the House last night when the Pharr motion to lay measure on the table was carried by a vote of 45 to 38. A moment later, Murphy, of Rowan, leader of the opposition made its death permanent when his motion to reconsider was overwhelmed by a torrent of negative votes. The whole battle lasted less than 10 minutes.

Through galleries and a lobby crowd that overran the aisles almost to the feet of the Speaker's stand were waiting for the battle due to break at 8 o'clock. Matthews of Bertie, leader for the measure, had arranged his speakers, and Murphy had agreed with him about the division of time. The stage was ready and the massed spectators waiting breathless for the rise of the curtain.

Pharr claimed recognition and declined to yield to Matthews but the censorship leader told him anyway that the details of time and speakers had been fixed. But Mr. Pharr had something else on his mind. He talked for a moment about how pressed was the House for time, and like a thunderbolt moved to table the bill. The proponents of the bill were thunderstruck. Representative Doughton's face went white for the first time in the session.

The roll was called, and the fight was over. Ross changed his vote before the result was announced, but seeing the useless fight, wanted to change back to the side of the censors. Grant protested against it, but his point was not sustained. Mr. Ross voted three times,

## GOVERNOR SEEKS RETURN TO OLD BOARD SYSTEM

### Would Abolish Joint Directo- rates, Building Commission and State Architect

### SENATE PASSES BILLS AT NIGHT SESSION

### Matters Are Brought Before General Assembly By Gov- ernor Morrison In Special Message Delivered Before Joint Session; Some Opposi- tion Develops

By a recorded vote of 31 to 11 the Senate last night passed three bills embodying recommendations made to the General Assembly earlier in the day by Governor Cameron Morrison in a special message. Collectively the measures provide for a return to the old system of individual directorates of State Hospitals, the dissolution of the co-operative purchasing department and the abolition of the State Architect's office.

The measures providing for a segregation of the boards of directors of the State Hospitals for the insane and the Cayser Training School and for the dissolution of the co-operative purchasing department swept through without any opposition, but Senators McCoin and Mendenhall lodged vigorous protests against abolishing the Building Commission and the State Architect.

Senator McCoin, who was a member of the select committee appointed to investigate the Building Commission and the State Architect asserted that the head of every State institution as well as John Sprunt Hill, "the prosecutor," testified at the hearings that in their opinions the Building Commission and the State Architect should be retained and that the principle was absolutely sound. Among those he quoted were Dr. H. W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. W. C. Biddick, president of State College; Dr. J. I. Foust, president of the North Carolina College for Women, and Dr. Albert Anderson, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Raleigh.

Wants Expert Commission.

He insisted that the heads of these institutions were technical men and not builders and that an enormous amount of money would be saved to the State if all of its building operations be entrusted to an expert commission. Senator Mendenhall spoke along the same lines, asserting that the advantages of a large corporation over a number of smaller ones in purchasing, is in itself abundant justification for the existence of the commission.

Senator Varner made a brief reply to the Senator from Vance, stressing the fact that the fund of \$6,745,000 was appropriated to the institutions, on the distinct understanding that the size of future appropriations is to be contingent on the efficiency with which this amount is expended. He also asserted that every member of the Building Commission, with the sole exception of one member, James H. Bridgers, of Henderson, Secretary, have either resigned or announced their inability to serve and that a competent and efficient building commission could not be secured to serve without pay. He pleaded for the authority to be vested in the trustees of the institutions, upon whom the responsibility must rest and who are most interested. Senator Lambden made the point that the extra \$1,000,000 granted in a compromise, was not given for any specific purpose and that the trustees of each institution should say for what purpose it is to go.

Urges Remedying Defects.

The opponents countered by saying that defects in the present system could be easily remedied without abolishing the system entirely, and Senator McCoin asserted that until last Saturday Governor Morrison was heartily in favor of a bill pending in the House,

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means committee, was said to have left before the conference his plans for tariff revision and the proposal to re-enact the Payne-Aldrich law met with some opposition from Senators present.

One member of the House said the legislative situation in so far as it affected tariff revision was more "muddled" to his mind than it was before the conference. He referred to differences between Chairman Fordney and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, a member of the Ways and Means committee, over tariff revision, but whether these were aired at the conference was not made clear.

Chairman Fordney was said to have presented an equalization tariff plan to protect American industry, designed to place foreign goods on the American market on a par with the wholesale prices of similar American goods.

President Harding said international affairs had not been discussed and some of the guests said specifically that the adoption of the Knox resolution to declare the state of war at an end also had not entered into the discussion.

DINNER CONFERENCE AT WHITE  
HOUSE LASTS FOUR HOURS

Washington, March 7.—The dinner conference tonight between President Harding and Republican leaders in the Senate and House proved a lengthy one. The dinner began at 8 o'clock and three hours later the President and his guests still were discussing the legislative program for the coming extraordinary session of Congress and other subjects.

It was exactly midnight when the conference finally broke up. Congressional leaders attending said it was agreed that President Harding would issue a statement as to the conference.

Annual March Follies Course Steeple Chase, Running Race, Pinehurst, tomorrow.—Adv.

## ALLIED TROOPS ONCE MORE MARCHING INTO GERMANY; NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

### Penalties To Be Visited Upon Germans For Failure To Agree To Allies' Conditions

London, March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Application of the penalties upon Germany for non-fulfillment of her reparations requirements were announced to the Germans last Thursday by Mr. Lloyd George.

They are:

Occupation of the cities of Duisburg, Duesseldorf and Ruhrort, in the German industrial area beyond the Rhine, by troops of the Allies.

Imposition by each allied country of such a tax upon German imports as it may deem fitting.

The establishment of a customs boundary under allied control along the Rhine.

## NO EXTRA SESSION BEFORE APRIL 4TH RESERVATION TO JAPAN'S MANDATE

### Harding Makes Announcement Following Dinner With 'Best Minds' In Congress

Washington, March 8.—President Harding announced early today that the special session of Congress would be called not before April 4 and might be a week later.

The announcement was made after a White House dinner which Republican leaders of the Senate and House attended. The conference lasted for four hours and the President said the legislative program had been discussed.

The President said this was the beginning of a program of co-operation. Various subjects were discussed, he added, in an attempt to ascertain the most important to be taken up by the next Congress.

President Sees Correspondents.

After the conference had broken up and his guests had departed, the President came out on the front portico of the White House to talk to the newspaper correspondents, about 50 of whom were present.

Asked about the "special session," the President said:

"I can only say to you that it will not be earlier than April 4 and it might possibly be a week later."

He also discussed a taxation program for the session. "We were trying to determine which was the real pressing business for Congress whether it was emergency tariff legislation or a complete revision of the tax schedules."

"We passed the matter up for further conference after there has been a canvass of the committee in charge of that legislation. It means that instead of going into a session of Congress without knowing whether we are going, we are trying to canvass the situation had arrive at a program."

Beginning of "Co-operation."

"This is the beginning of the program of co-operation between the President and Congress. It is an early step in the fulfillment of what I believe the best policy of conducting the government, bringing the fellows together and getting them acquainted with others' views."

The President said army and navy matters had only been discussed "very casually." The failure of the appropriation bills had referred to, he said, in considering what the special session would have to handle.

Reaffirmation of the Colombian treaty was mentioned, the President said, but he indicated that there had been no decision. This treaty, by which the United States would pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia for the partitioning of Panama was reported out yesterday by the Senate foreign relations committee.

Opposition to the re-enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law as a stop gap measure until a new law can be enacted developed at the conference according to some of those attending.

Tariff Situation "Muddled."

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One member of the House said the legislative situation in so far as it affected tariff revision was more "muddled" to his mind than it was before the conference. He referred to differences between Chairman Fordney and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, a member of the Ways and Means committee, over tariff revision, but whether these were aired at the conference was not made clear.

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## German Delegation Present Alternate Indemnity Plan Which Allied Council Re- fuses To Accept

### PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE DELIVERS JUDGMENT IN SPIRIT OF CALMNESS

### British Prime Minister Fore- closed Allied Ultimatum Ap- parently With Reluctance; Feeling In England One of Relief, Not of Enthusiasm; Germans Wanted To Retain Upper Silesia and World- Wide Freedom of German Trade; French Army Will Form Bulk of Forces For The New March Into Ger- many; Conference Breaks Up

London, March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The negotiations over the German indemnity were broken today, action comes tomorrow with the march of French, British and Belgian soldiers into Germany and the occupation of a large section of her richest manufacturing country. Even now the allied troops are on the move, for a late Berlin dispatch says that French troops will occupy Duesseldorf that advanced to within six miles of that city.

The allied ultimatum was foreclosed apparently with reluctance by the British prime minister. The French do not appear regretful, while the Germans left Lancaster House where the conference have been held, plainly expressed to take their train for home tomorrow.

Present Alternate Plan.

Two long sittings of the conference thrashed out the final break before Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson wrote telegrams ordering the commanders at the front to execute the orders already given to them. Dr. Simons, the German foreign secretary, presented an alternate plan, whereby Germany would pay the annuities for the first five years in the form of the Paris plan, and also the equivalent of the proposed 12 per cent tax on exports, but along to the conditions for the retention of Upper Silesia and world-wide freedom of German trade.

Mr. Lloyd-George, delivering judgment for the allies, said they deeply deplored the necessity of the decision while Dr. Simons clung to the last of the contention that the Paris demands were impossible for Germany to fulfill. The allies regarded the German course as a strategy to delay, and the latest plan as one whereby the whole treaty would have to be reconsidered and debated after five years, when Germany might hold a more favorable position. Dr. Simons finally asked for further time in which to consult the German cabinet. This was denied.

French To Furnish Troops.

The French army will furnish the bulk of the forces for the new march into Germany. Great Britain's contribution in men will be only large enough to show her solidarity with the allies, who wait from Washington for any sign from Washington of the American government's attitude toward the new enterprise.

General feeling in England appears to be one of relief, without enthusiasm. The prime minister explained the position in the House of Commons tonight in a speech, in which there was no note of jubilation. The majority of English newspapers have taken the view that the most important point involved was that the French press has freely voiced its fear that Lloyd George might desert his post. All recognized that if Mr. Briand returned to Paris bearing the burdens of a concession to Germany his premiership was doomed.

PREMIER GEORGE EXPLAINS  
POSITION OF THE ALLIES

London, March 7.—Premier Lloyd George in his speech announcing that the German proposals were not acceptable said:

"We all deeply deplore having to come to this decision in the interest of the peace of the world, and despite the fact that our action is liable to a good deal of misapprehension in our own countries, we have made an effort to secure a better understanding and it is not for lack of effort and discussion that I have now to announce on behalf of the allies this failure to come to any thing like an approximate understanding with Germany."

Explaining why the latest proposals of Dr. Simons were inadequate, Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential in the interest of the peace of the world that there should be a definite settlement of outstanding questions between the allies and Germany. Germany, the allies and neutrals urged it.

"That is an appeal to common sense," he continued. "It is perfectly true that the experts, failing to come to an agreement, made some suggestions about trying to agree for five years, but that was not a plan which was adopted by any conference of states."

COSTA RICA WITHDRAWS  
TROOPS FROM TERRITORY

Washington, March 7.—Orders have been issued by the Costa Rican government for immediate withdrawal of its forces from the disputed territory beyond the Sirenos river and far to the Pacific advance by its forces on the Pacific side of the Panama-Costa Rican boundary. Dr. Octavio Beeche, Costa Rican minister here, tonight informed the State Department.

The information, which was imparted in a note handed to the State Department by Dr. Beeche, acting on instructions from the Costa Rican secretary of state for foreign affairs, was interpreted here as meeting completely the demands of the United States as embodied in a note dispatched to the Central American republics last Saturday by Secretary Hughes.

No reply so far as could be learned tonight had been received by the State Department from Panama, to whom Secretary Hughes sent a note identical with that transmitted to Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican government in its reply also pledged itself to respect the boundary line fixed between its territory and that of Panama by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

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