

## PIE HUNTING MOST POPULAR SPORT IN WASHINGTON NOW

Long Line of Visitors To President's Ante-Room Continues Undiminished

## WIFE BEATING FROWNED ON BY ADMINISTRATION

Abuse of Woodrow Wilson Considered Eminently Proper, However, As Witness Naming of Colonel George Harvey As Ambassador To Court of St. James

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

Washington, March 16.—The long line of visitors to the ante-room of the secretary to President Harding shows no sign of decreasing, for it is the "pie line," and pie looks good to the Republican who has been away from the counter for eight long years. I took a look at the line this morning and it was a solemn looking line. Each fellow in it was wondering if he was going to connect with the pay roll, and at the same time wondering if the fellow sitting next to him was seeking.

And these prospective pie-patriots are taking notice that the old truth is still in existence, that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," a truth that has been sharply put in evidence by reason of a recent happening. A certain Republican from a certain State, had the ambition to annex unto himself one of the fat jobs that are soon to be awarded under the Republican administration. He had taken precaution to get a whole raft of Senators and Representatives as backers, and it looked as if he had a clinch for the job. But just at the fateful moment he had a family row, and the report got it printed that he had beaten his wife. Now it would hardly be popular even for a Republican administration to reward openly announced wife-beaters, so the man who aspired found that his name had gone into the discard.

Colonel Harvey, Quail.

But then there is another view to such a matter. This is illustrated in the case of Col. George Harvey, President Harding's choice for Ambassador to the court of St. James. Colonel George's claim for place is that he was the chief of the abuses of President Wilson, that as a cutter-out of the Democratic President and his administration his name stood at the head of the list. Thus it will be seen that while it is not safe to beat your wife—and let the news get out—if you get a Republican job, still it is all right if you can qualify as one who has abused President Wilson. Yet despite this qualification of Colonel Harvey there are protests at the naming of Harvey among the very elect of Republicanism in both House and Congress.

"How come?" is the query, "how come that this original Wilson man, whose later fierce criticism of President Wilson and Wilsonism appears to be his only credential as a Republican, is awarded the high post of honor in the foreign diplomatic field, and Republicans who have 'bit, bled' hundreds of times for the party are thrown down?" And the protests that are getting to the White House, and to members of Congress, show that there is a rift in Republicanism between the President and some of the influential in the party that put him across for President.

But as Colonel Harvey was one of the "master minds" in shaping up the speeches of the Republican nominee for President, it can be recognized that he is a man on the Harding list to be taken care of, just as much as the Harding family physician, Dr. Sawyer, had to be made a Brigadier General at 63 years of age, and just as much as Daniel Cressinger, the Marion, Ohio, banker, personal friend of President Harding, is being taken care of by the hand-out of the position of comptroller of the currency, a place that is one of the greatest importances, the place that was handled so magnificently by the country by John Skelton Williams.

Wilson Visits White House.

It is a pleasant sight in Washington these days to see former President and Mrs. Wilson out motoring. The very aspect of Mr. Wilson's freedom from the fine effect rest and freedom from the vast responsibilities are having on him. Yesterday afternoon he and Mrs. Wilson motored to the White House, drove into the grounds, and had their cards handed an usher, President Harding having left for the golf links, and Mrs. Harding being also absent.

Major W. H. Pace, formerly of Raleigh, and in legal business here since he left the army, has just returned from a business trip to New York. It is known that some large interests there have made an offer to Major Pace to remove to New York, but having established himself here he and Mrs. Pace will hesitate a great deal before they leave this city where both have made many friends.

Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby has found it to his best interests to buy a house here in place of renting, for he early found that owners of renting property in this city are grabbers for all in sight or out of sight in the way of rent. He has secured a residence near Sheridan Circle with 12 rooms.

Hear Logan's Case Today.

The case that is being brought by Captain Terry A. Logan, of the U. S. A., brother of Congressman Homer A. Logan of Whiteville, to secure for captain in the regular army their rights as he sees them is scheduled to be heard in the District Supreme Court here tomorrow. In this case

## MISS CLEMENT FORSAKES LEGISLATIVE DUTIES FOR CAREER AS HOMEMAKER

Asheville, March 16.—Miss L. Egan Clement, Bencombe county's first woman lawyer and the only woman who has been elected to the General Assembly in this State, having served in the last session, was married this afternoon to E. E. Stafford, telegraph editor of the Asheville Citizen, at the Church of St. John's in the Wilderness on the Hendersonville highway. They will make their home in Asheville.

## UNEMPLOYED STILL GROW IN NUMBER

Department of Labor Figures Show Decrease of One Per Cent For The Month

Washington, March 16.—The number of persons employed in the United States continued to decrease during February, the Department of Labor's employment service announced tonight in its monthly survey of the unemployed. The decrease for last month as compared with January was estimated at 1 per cent.

The employment service made no attempt to estimate the size of the nation's army of jobless workers, but its figures showed that 1,423 firms located in the 65 principal industrial centers of the country had in their employ February 28 a total of 1,626,958 workers as compared with 1,653,253 on January 31. This was a net decrease of 16,295.

Reports to the service showed decided increases in the number employed in the manufacture of automobiles and land vehicles, textiles and leather products, amounting to 15.8, 8.5 and 7.7 per cent, respectively. These increases, however, were offset by decreases of 7.3 per cent in the iron and steel industries, 6.6 per cent in railroad repair shops, 6 per cent in chemical plants and 5.7 in producers of liquor and beverages.

Denver Heads The List.

Denver, Col., with a decrease of 24.9 per cent on the basis of the service's reports, lead the 35 cities in which the number of employed was less at the end of February than at the close of the preceding month. On the same percentage basis Youngstown, Ohio, Indianapolis, San Francisco and Grand Rapids followed in the order named.

The percentage of employed showed the greatest increase in Chattanooga, Tenn., amounting to 67.6 per cent over January. Detroit also was shown to be recovering from the general depression so far as labor was concerned.

The reports from New York City, Boston and St. Louis showed an increase in the percentage of employed, while figures for Chicago, Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Pittsburgh gave a decrease in the number of workers able to maintain a hold on their jobs.

Depression In South.

Industrial depression continues in the South Atlantic district, including Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the report said. Unemployment in Virginia cities has given the farmers of that State needed help with substantial results. Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg and Roanoke reported unemployment in a number of trades. Many North Carolina cotton mills have resumed operations, but shipbuilding is slack. Charleston, S. C., reported unemployment along the water front and among unskilled labor. Spartanburg reported little unemployment, and at Greenville it is not serious. Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta reported serious unemployment.

Jacksonville reported unemployment in the building trades, shipping, lumber and turpentine industries, but indications of relief were looked for. Key West reported unemployment in the cigar industry and Pensacola is suffering from serious unemployment in the turpentine and by-product industry, shipbuilding and dock workers. Unemployment conditions at Tampa indicated about 40 per cent of the building trades and other trades average from 10 to 30 per cent.

## DENIES PLANE STOLEN BY BENNETT SEVERN

Father-in-law In Currituck Says Owner of Seaplane Asked For Its Return

Elizabeth City, March 16.—W. J. Tait, Currituck, father-in-law of Bennett Severn, for whom a warrant was issued at Miami, Fla., a few days ago, charging him with the theft of a seaplane, today denied that Severn had stolen the craft, declaring that the seaplane was owned by Howard F. Hilliard, of Camden, N. J., and that Severn was authorized by Hilliard to move the machine from Miami.

Mr. Tait claims that the seaplane had been operated by a man in Florida under contract with the owner and that the agreement was broken, the owner authorized his son-in-law, Mr. Tait, stated, is a cousin of Hilliard, to bring the seaplane north.

Severn arrived in Currituck last Friday and left on Saturday for Camden, N. J., where Mr. Tait stated, he expects to fight the charge made against him at Miami.

## GENERAL REDUCTION IN SHOP FORCES OF THE C. & O.

Richmond, Va., March 16.—Officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio, today verified statements of shopmen that a general but temporary reduction which will probably total 5,000 men, will be made in the shop forces of the road. Richmond and Huntington suffer greatest. The reduction will be made Saturday. Inability of the road to make operating revenue meet operating expenses under the present slump in traffic was given as reason for this action.

## DEFENSE SPRINGS SURPRISE WHEN IT WAIVES SPEAKING

Attorneys For Clara Smith Hamon Submit Case To Jury Without Argument

## COURT GIVES STATE TIME TO CONSIDER IT

Dramatic Close Follows Day of Comparative Inaction; Court Instructs Jury Regarding Law and First Speech For Prosecution Made By Attorney; Widow Cries Silently

Ardmore, Okla., March 16.—The defense in the case of Clara Smith Hamon charged with the murder of Jake L. Hamon, Oklahoma oil and railroad man and politician, surprised the State and the court late today by waiving its right of argument and asking immediate submission of the case to the jury after H. H. Brown, special prosecutor, had completed the opening argument for the prosecution. Court adjourned until tomorrow to give the State time to look into the law, as the proceeding was unusual. The motion by the defense came after the State had declined to let the case go to the jury without argument and after Judge Thomas W. Champion had given his instructions to the jury.

The dramatic close followed a day of comparative inaction. A few hours in the morning sufficed for the examination of the half dozen witnesses in rebuttal for the State and for argument on the admissibility of several letters written by Hamon to Clara Hamon. The court barred the communications and recessed until mid-afternoon for the preparation of instructions which under the Oklahoma law, may precede the argument of counsel.

Court Instructs Jury.

In its instructions the Court defined the terms homicide and manslaughter of the first and the second degree and pointed out that a dying statement was subject to the ordinary rules for determining the credibility of witnesses and that the person making such dying statement must have given up hope of recovery.

The jury was instructed that, if it brought a verdict of guilty of murder it should designate whether the punishment should be death or life imprisonment.

The Court went to considerable length to explain the law as to justifiable homicide, holding that the defendant was to be justified must have convinced the jury that she believed she was in imminent danger of losing her life or suffering great bodily harm and had used all reasonable means apparent to a reasonable person under the circumstances to avoid the danger.

The customary definition of reasonable doubt and direction to give the defendant the benefit of any reasonable doubt concluded the instructions.

Widow Cries Silently.

During the reading of the charge to the jury Mrs. Jake L. Hamon, who sat in her usual seat opposite Clara Hamon, cried silently. She kept her eyes closed tightly and choked back sobs. Tears ran down her cheeks.

Clara Hamon sat beside her Uncle, Ben Harrison, and was unmoved as Judge Champion read through the long charge.

The court read in a clear, distinct voice and the jury paid him marked attention.

H. H. Brown, special prosecutor in opening argument for the State, stressed that he had not been employed by the Hamon estate, nor Mrs. Hamon, the widow, to prosecute, but had been appointed by the district judge.

He said he had no personal feeling in the matter and explained, turning to Clara Hamon and her relatives, that in the heat of battle lawyers said things they otherwise might not say.

Refers To Dying Statement.

This was interpreted as an apology to Mrs. Smith, the mother of Clara, to whom Mr. Brown referred yesterday as "the old woman."

Mr. Brown delved in Biblical and United States history for similes to point the way of duty to the jurors.

As he referred to Hamon's alleged dying statement to the Rev. T. J. Irwin, quoting Hamon as having said: "With Francher, she got the old man instead of the old woman," Mrs. Hamon, the widow, sobbed aloud.

Earlier in the day agreement had been reached that each side should have five hours for argument and the motion of the defense at the close of Mr. Brown's argument came as a surprise.

Paving the way for Attorney General Freeling's closing argument and at the same time asking that the young defendant be convicted, Mr. Brown frequently pointed to Mrs. Jake L. Hamon as she sat weeping in her mourning costume and to the defendant, and asked that the jurors in their own mind compare the two, the one with a look of goodness, and honesty in her face and the other "painted faced, well tailored, with beautiful furs."

Contrasts Two Women.

Mr. Brown asserted that Clara Hamon's story of the shooting of Mr. Hamon, uncle of her former husband, and with whom she had lived eight or nine years, was told from the witness stand yesterday in a "schooled, tragic voice."

Attorney Brown's references to her as a woman who had refused to be a woman who had sold herself body and soul, brought from the young defendant no sign of emotion. Her uncle, who sat beside her in the courtroom, wept at the attorney and the faces of the other relatives grouped about showed signs of marked disapproval as he referred to the Smith family as having profited by the illicit relations of Clara Hamon with Mr. Hamon.

## GERMANY MUST GET BILLION MARKS BY NEXT WEDNESDAY

Allied Reparations Commission Demands Fulfillment of Obligations

## TWENTY BILLIONS TO BE PAID BY MAY FIRST

Central Reserve Bank of United States Included As One of Depositories For Funds; Germany Given Until April First To Submit Proposal As To Balance of Money

Paris, March 16.—(By The Associated Press).—The allied reparations commission, in its note to Germany demanding fulfillment of article 235 of the peace treaty, notified the German government it must pay one billion gold marks before March 23, it was announced today.

The money must be deposited in the Bank of France, Bank of England, or the Central Reserve Bank in the United States, Germany was told.

It must complete the payment of twenty billion gold marks by May 1. The commission gave Germany until April 1 to submit a proposal to pay the balance of the twenty billion marks otherwise than in cash. Germany may submit a plan for a foreign loan by April 1, the proceeds of which shall be payable to the commission. The commission announced that Germany had virtually refused to pay the balance, asserting the 30,000,000,000 marks had been fully paid.

INCLUSION OF AMERICAN BANK CAUSES NO SURPRISE.

Washington, March 16.—(By The Associated Press).—Inclusion by the allied reparations commission of the American Federal Reserve banks as an optional depository for German indemnity payments brought from treasury officials tonight the statement that the commission possibly had two purposes in view:

First, to enable the German government to call upon "vast credits" which it is said to hold through private agents in the United States.

Second, to employ in favor of the allied governments the tremendous difference in exchange rates.

Information gathered by the reserve banks was said to show that since the armistice Germany has been amassing credits in United States National banks, holding the funds in the names of individuals. No approximate estimate of the amount could be obtained, but officials said the sum would run into many millions.

This money, it was said, was preferred to be for use in Germany's future trade, much of which would center in the United States.

There had been no intimation given the United States government that its banking system might be employed as the reparations note forwarded to Berlin today suggested, officials stated. The mere fact that this government's banks would serve as practically a neutral territory, so far as reparations were concerned was not accepted as the full reason for the commission's proposal, although the reserve banks have acted as depositories for several foreign governments since the beginning of the war.

Some \$30,000,000 is now held for foreign governments, the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve board shows, and to receive a deposit from Germany, although a technical enemy, would mean only the placing of that additional credit to the nations designated by the commission.

Officials gave no explanation of methods employed by the Germans in building up their supply of funds in this country. It was said that their government has used similar tactics in Holland, in the Scandinavian countries and more lately in London after armistice had been given by the British, that the deposits would not be confiscated.

## JUSSERAND CALLS ON PRESIDENT HARDING

French Ambassador Arranges For Visit To America of Former Premier Viviani

Washington, March 16.—J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, called on President Harding today to inform him officially of the coming visit of former Premier Viviani to this country and to discuss in general way various diplomatic questions in which the United States and France are interested.

It was understood that the call, although not specifically connected with any problem presented by the League of Nations situation, was of such a nature that a number of problems related more or less directly to the league came in for consideration. The ambassador is understood to have gone to the White House prepared to answer any questions the President might ask regarding French opinion on the league, but the extent to which Mr. Harding availed himself of that opportunity was not revealed by White House officials.

M. Jusserand is said to have informed President Harding that M. Viviani would call for the United States about March 19 and would reach Washington about April 1. The visit of the former premier is said to have been described as one of courtesy, he having been entrusted with a message of greeting from the French president to Mr. Harding. The impression also was conveyed, however, that the envoy would be in a position to talk about the league should Mr. Harding so desire.

Specific subjects taken up at the conference were not revealed, the only authoritative word being that the ambassador and the President attempted to reach a common ground of understanding regarding the general aspect of Franco-American relations.

## Commissioner Page is Ready To Build State Road System

Approximately 25 Per Cent of Total Mileage Under Construction, or Ready To Be Let To Contract When Highway Commission Meets For Reorganization April 1; Work of Surveying 5,500 Miles Progressing At Rate of 250 Miles Per Day; Will Submit Plans For Maintenance Organization; Cost of Concrete Road Drops From \$45,000 to \$30,000 Per Mile

When the State Highway Commission meets April 1 for the induction of seven new members, Chairman Frank Page will lay before them complete plans for the organization of the State maintenance department authorized under the Doughton-Connor-Bowie bill, a complete survey of the 5,500 miles of road embraced in the State system, and complete engineering plans for the construction of approximately 10 per cent of that mileage under contract or in readiness for the letting of contracts.

Hardly was the ink dry on the new road measure enacted by the General Assembly which adjourned a week ago before Chairman Page had ten parties of engineers in the field making the survey of the State system of roads preliminary to taking them over by the Commission. This work is progressing at the rate of about 250 miles per day and it is expected that it will be fully completed when the initial session of the Commission is called.

Work on 1,267 Miles by Summer.

Readiness to be let at any time are projects aggregating 190 miles, and surveys have been completed for 349 miles additional. The detail of office work necessary to get the latter in readiness to be submitted to contractors is being done rapidly, and before the beginning of summer, Mr. Page expects to have under contract and under construction a total of 1,267 miles of roads, and several hundred thousand dollars worth of bridges. The total includes 728 miles of road now under contract or under construction.

Under the new road act, the new commission is to be called together by the Governor not later than April 1, and the additional members authorized installed in office. Afterward the Commission will meet at the call of the chairman. Mr. Page expects to be ready to lay before the commission full details of the present status of the work, and plans for its expansion and continuance. The call for the meeting has not yet been issued by the Governor, but it is expected to be forthcoming within the next few days.

Maintenance Big Question.

The most important single matter for consideration at the forthcoming meeting is the adoption of a system for the maintenance of the roads taken over by the State. Mr. Page is at work on several proposals, but has not yet determined which of them will best serve the purpose in view. The details of organization will be held in abeyance until after the full meeting of the Commission has discussed them fully. A maintenance department will probably be established under the direction of the Chairman.

Complete mapping of the system of roads is now in process by the engineering staff of the Commission. The State is being covered by counties, and a separate map made of each county. These will be kept on record in the office of the Commission, and copies forwarded to the Board of Commissioners in each county to be posted for public inspection, in accordance with the provisions of the act, to enable the people of the counties to file petitions for changes in the routine of the roads, if they are dissatisfied with the routine of the commission engineers.

Conditions Much Better.

Road building can be done now under very much more favorable conditions and circumstances, Mr. Page declared yesterday. The cost of a standard width concrete road has fallen from \$45,000 to \$30,000 per mile, materials are cheaper and more plentiful, and there is an abundant supply of labor to be had. Every available resource that can economically be used will be called into service for hard surface construction.

Acting under the authority conferred in an act of the General Assembly, Mr. Page will within the next few days begin the addition of three stories to the State Warehouse building on East Morgan street to be used exclusively by the Commission for housing its administrative staff. The quarters in the Commercial Bank building, already overcrowded, are much too small to accommodate the additional force necessitated by the expansion of the Commission's work. The building will be completed within 90 days.

The headquarters of the mechanical division of the Commission, where a fleet of 500 motor trucks and other road building machinery is maintained, is nearing completion four miles out on the Cary Highway, and "Frank Page's Truck park" will be moved there before the middle of April. More than three million dollars worth of equipment will be kept in working condition there, with George Farmer as mechanical supervisor of this work.

## FRENCH PREMIER TALKS ON GERMANY

Great Applause Greeted Statement That "Germany Must Pay From Assets"

Paris, March 16.—(By The Associated Press).—In the chamber of deputies today Premier Briand summarized the work of the London conference, and the whole house, with the exception of the Socialists and Communists, applauded him enthusiastically. The deputies particularly favored the Premier's vigorous declaration that "Germany must pay, not only from profits but from her assets" and for his reference to the big German industries that no longer publish their balance sheets because their profits were "scandalous."

"Our soldiers are at Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, with cannon trained on Essen to show them something!" the Premier explained. "His words were almost drowned in the applause."

M. Briand said the chamber had asked him to maintain a united front by the allies, and he had done so. At this point a voice from the Socialist benches cried: "Long Live the United States!"

Referring to Deputy Aurio's proposal of yesterday looking to the formation of an international economic office for reconstruction and economic revival, with financial backing from the United States, the Premier said that the only reply he had to make was that every-thing possible had been tried toward the solidarity of the allies, and the efforts were continuing. He gave the British Prime Minister credit for being the first to reject the German proposals and paid tribute to him as "the sincere friend of France."

Regarding the duration of the occupation of the new territories, M. Briand declared the soldiers would remain where they were until the questions of reparations, disarmament and the trial of accused German officers were definitely settled.

The debate on the decisions taken at London was prolonged beyond expectation, and the chamber adjourned until tomorrow.

Deputy Lenoal early in the session defended the occupation of Cilicia and Syria, and the great majority of the deputies supported the attitude of the government during M. Lenoal's speech.

## FAYETTEVILLE RAISES \$8,000 MORE FOR "Y"

Fayetteville, March 16.—Fayetteville folks sliced out another \$8,000 from the margin of \$48,000 being raised for the establishment of a Y. W. C. A. here today and after the noon reports had been canvassed rejoiced in the announcement that only \$18,000 remains, to be subscribed.

A total of \$22,520 was raised the first day. Yesterday the total was \$31,448. Three more days remain of the announced campaign period.

## MOTON DECLARES SOCIAL EQUALITY IS ANCIENT MYTH

Head of Tuskegee Institute Speaks For Closer Understanding

## DELIVERS ADDRESS TO AUDITORIUM MEETING

Speaks Here On Tour of State Under Auspices of State Board of Education; Is Presented To Assembly of Three Thousand By Josephus Daniels

"Social equality is a myth; we negroes don't want it, you white people don't want it and what earthly reason is there for keeping this ancient fallacy here to breed ill will between us," declared Dr. Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute speaking last night before an audience of 3,000 whites and blacks in the City Auditorium.

"What we negroes want and what you white people want is equality of justice, equality of opportunity for both races; mutual understanding, mutual sympathy and mutual assistance in the solution of a problem that is neither our problem nor your problem, but our problem. Social equality is of no consequence to either of us, and too long it has been used to impede the establishment of healthy friendship. Let us put it away."

Simple, straightforward and earnest in his appeal, the Negro leader spoke for more than an hour after he had been introduced by former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. He told the negroes what the white people are thinking about them as a race and as individuals, he told the white people in the audience what the negroes are thinking of them as a race and as individuals, and upon that basis, appealed to both for frank co-operation and understanding in their relations.

Talks To Conference.

Preceding the address, Dr. Moton spoke briefly and informally to two score leading citizens of both races at a conference held in the office of Mayor Eldridge. He laid before them the problem of race relations as he sees it, and appealed to both very directly to put their interests together to the end that prejudice and suspicion may be eliminated from the relations of the whites and blacks.

Present at the conference were former Governor and Mrs. T. W. Bickett, Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, Dr. Wallace C. Biddick, president of State College, Mrs. S. H. Griffin, and other representative white citizens, Berry O'Kelley and others of the Negroes. Other conferences will be the outgrowth of last night's session, if Dr. Moton's suggestions are followed. All participants of the conference sat on the stage at the Auditorium during the address.

Two thirds of the audience that waited for the speaker was black. The west dress circle was filled with white people, among them many leaders in State and city official circles. Students of two Negro educational institutions occupied sections of the dress circle. Musical numbers by the Shaw University glee club and orchestra, the St. Augustine Choral club, and the Negro National Anthem by the audience, preceded the address.

Mayor Eldridge presided. He welcomed the audience to the Auditorium and the speaker to the city, and presented Josephus Daniels, who in turn presented Dr. Moton. Mr. Daniels felicitated both races upon the fact that during the long and history of race troubles in the South, when there had been almost daily stories in the papers of racial strife, none of them had carried the Raleigh date line.

High tribute was paid to the negroes for their loyalty. The former Navy Secretary related the instances of German endeavors to stir up the negroes of the South against the whites at the beginning of the war, to which he had replied, when the situation was presented to him, that it was idle to consider it for the negroes were loyal Americans. Dr. Moton said a high personal tribute, reminding the audience that he had been selected by the President, and commissioned a major in the American Army and sent to France for special service with the negro troops.

Moton Master Orator.

Moton is a master orator, keen in his appraisal of an audience, happy in his choice of words to fit the thought in his mind to the thinking of the audience. He is tall, thick set, and as he himself says, a "deep mahogany brunette." His voice is clear, easy to listen to, and without being loud, carries to the far corners of the great cavern of the Auditorium. No better negro jokes have ever been heard than those with which he laid the perambles to his speech.

He stirred deep enthusiasm before he had spoken three sentences when he alluded to the presence of Governor Bickett on the stage, and accentuated it when he included Mrs. Bickett and Mrs. Daniels. Direct approach to his subject was avoided, he seeking rather to work around it through lighter allusions to himself, and his subject generally. His audience was thoroughly good humored, and he might have said anything to them. He did a good deal of plain talking before he was through, but always counter-balancing it with a

## WILL HE RIDE? WAS MEANS TO DETERMINE MESSENGERS WHO COULD BE DEPENDED ON

Macon, Ga., March 16.—"Will he ride?" was a password among express messengers, E. M. Alasbrook told a jury in Federal court here today to determine whether other messengers to whom express loot was to be entrusted, could be depended upon to make deliveries, according to the plans of the alleged conspirators in wholesale thefts from the company.

## PASSWORD USED BY EXPRESS LOOTERS

"He's all right" was an "O. K." signal that the party would "do his part," said Alasbrook.

Alasbrook was one of five employees of the company to plead guilty in the trial of 54 men charged with conspiracy to steal from the express company. He followed C. R. Brinson to the witness stand; the latter continuing his testimony of the day before. Alasbrook said that he signed a statement admitting his guilt after being under a fire of questions in the office of Superintendent R. H. May in this city from 4 o'clock one afternoon until 2 o'clock next morning. After signing the statement, he said, "I was allowed to tumble over in a corner and go to sleep." At a later conference, Alasbrook said, he was urged by attorneys and his grandfather, the latter in tears, to "come clean."

Alasbrook, who is only 20, entered the court room on crutches. He said he worked in the Montgomery office of the American Railway Express Company before he went on the road. From September 1, 1918, to April, 1919, he said he had a run from Eufaula, Ga., to Madison, Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Frequently he said, he chatted with O. E. Hood, another messenger and they conversed about money and thefts he said. On one occasion, he said, he asked Hood who he sold to and received the reply "I don't pick 'em." He said he learned who to sell to from the messengers.

"Was there any particular expression used to designate whether you could deal with certain messengers?" asked Assistant District Attorney E. C. Powers.

"Yes, sir, we spoke of those as being 'all right!'"

## TROTZKY MAKING NEW OVERTURES, SAYS REPORT

London, March 16.—Leon Trotsky the Soviet minister of war, is reported in a London Times dispatch from Stockholm to be making new overtures for the capitulation of the Kronstadt fortress. Although it has been reported that he purposed sending an ultimatum to Kronstadt that if the fortress remained obdurate it would be stormed and razed, his new terms would not require capitulation but the signing of an immediate armistice and the arranging of a mixed commission to settle terms for a peaceful agreement. According to the dispatch those holding the fortress are decidedly against dealing with the commu-

## COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY ACCEPTABLE TO ENGLAND

London, March 16.—(By The Associated Press).—The British government today gave formal approval to the appointment of Colonel George B. Harvey as United States ambassador to Great Britain, to succeed John W. Davis, who resigned.