

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1921.

Senate Passes Emergency Tariff and Anti-Dumping Bill By Vote of 63 to 28

Plays Important Role in Present European Crisis
British Ambassador to Germany Leading Figure in Present Negotiations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM COMMITTEE ARE ALL RETAINED

Senate Draft Differs Radically From Form in Which House Passed Measure.

TARIFF FEATURES ALONE ARE INTACT

Federal Control of Dye Importations Is Kept as Portion of Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The senate late today passed the emergency tariff and anti-dumping bill, retaining all amendments recommended by the finance committee, but rejecting those individually proposed. The vote was 63 to 28.

Seven democrats, Senators Broussard, Louisiana; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; Myers, Montana; Pittman, Nevada; Ransdell, Louisiana; and Sheppard, Texas, voted with the republicans in passing the bill. Another democrat, Ashurst, Arizona, who was absent, was announced as a supporter.

Only one republican, Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, voted against the bill.

As passed by the senate the measure differs radically from the form in which it was passed by the house early in the extra session, and now goes to conference. Only the tariff provisions of the bill were kept intact, the anti-dumping and currency regulations being entirely re-written and the provision added for continuation of the war-time restrictions on imports of dyes.

Action by the senate came at the end of five hours' driving attack by republican leaders. The latter, however, were not alone in their attempts to amend the measure, for several republicans made efforts to broaden its scope, only to see their amendments meet with the minority side of the chamber. All were swept aside practically the same vote.

Knox Amendment Fought.
Late in the day democrats concentrated on the committee addition to the bill providing for continued federal control of dye importations. This amendment was frequently the subject of the amendment, which was submitted to the committee by Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, would create a monopolistic control of the dye industry and turn over to the government the dye will of one man.

Roll call left as a part of the bill by a vote of 61 to 25.

Senator King, democrat, Utah, was not content, however, and made an earnest effort to strike out the dye provision just prior to the vote on passage. That failed also.

The Utah senator after passage of the measure, announced he would offer a resolution in the senate soon to investigate the monopoly which he said existed and had now been permanently entrenched by the senate's action.

There were successive attempts by some of the democrats who favored the measure to increase rates on particular commodities. Senator Ashurst, democrat, Arizona, made a particularly hard fight to raise the rate on long staple cotton from seven cents per bushel to 20 cents. His amendment was defeated 24 to 7. Senator Jones, democrat of New Mexico, sought to have the bill include hides within the scope of its protection and drew forth the largest vote favoring an amendment that was recorded on any amendment. It was defeated, however, 49 to 36.

Duties on Commodities.
Wheat, 25c per bushel; wheat flour and middling 20 per cent ad valorem; corn seed, 30c per bushel; corn, or maize 15c per bushel; beans 2c per bushel; peanuts, 30c per pound; potatoes 25c per bushel; onions 40c per bushel; rice, cleaned, 2c per pound; uncleaned or unhusked rice; peanut oil, per gallon; cottonseed, coconut and soy bean oils, 20c per gallon; cattle 30 per cent ad valorem; sheep, one year old or over, \$2 a head, under one year, \$1 per head; long staple cotton (1-5 1/8 inches) 7c per pound; cotton and filler tobacco, mixed with the product of two or more countries, unstemmed, \$20 or more countries, stemmed, \$24.50 per pound; unstemmed, \$24.50 per pound; stemmed, \$26.50 per pound.

COUNTY KERRY TOWN PEOPLE TERRORIZED

Looting and Bursts of Rifle Fire Helms Through the Night.
BELFAST, May 11.—The inhabitants of Rathmore, county Kerry, passed a night of terror, a licensed establishment and a grocery store being wrecked and a newly built creamery and a school destroyed by unknown persons. All the stocks of unknown origin were destroyed to the accompaniment of bursts of rifle fire.

BRIDGE IS BLOWN UP

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 11.—Queenstown was isolated from the mainland through the blowing up of Ballybeg bridge today. The bridge connected the island of county Cork with the mainland which Queenstown is situated.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES ORDERED CANCELED

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Suspended schedules proposing substitution of a 35 per cent for a 32 1/2 per cent increase in rates and commodity rates between eastern and southern territory and the south were ordered canceled today by the Interstate Commerce commission.

DISASTROUS HAIL STORM HITS MANY SOUTHERN STATES

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee Feel Effects of Hard Storm.
GEORGIA HAIL WORST IN HALF A CENTURY
Communications Disrupted, Crops Injured, One Man Killed by Lightning.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 11.—Disastrous hail storms swept sections of Alabama and Mississippi today doing severe damage in some sections, according to reports received here tonight.

Hail stones one and a half inches in diameter were brought to Birmingham tonight from the Jones section, several miles south of here, where branches were stripped from trees, crops damaged and windows smashed this afternoon.

There was considerable hail in Birmingham, but the stones were not large enough to do any damage. At Pelzer, Ala., stones as large as eggs are reported to have fallen early today.

MANY WIRES DOWN
MACON, Ga., May 11.—A violent wind and electrical storm, accompanied by rain and hail, swept over Georgia today. Meager reports to the railroad offices here indicate that no serious damage has been done to the peach crop. However, wires are down in all directions and it is impossible to estimate the damage.

At Mampton, between Atlanta and Griffin, two inches of hail was reported. There was hail all the way from Atlanta to Macon on that division of the Central of Georgia.

At Cordele on the Georgia Southern and Florida, there was almost a cloudburst, according to reports received here.

On the southwestern division of the Central, which runs through the peach belt, all wires were down, but train crews coming through reported high wind, heavy rain and some hail.

There was a hail storm in this city this morning, but tonight the city was hit by a heavy rain and electrical storm.

At Thomasville this afternoon lightning struck a tree on the golf club course, under which a number of caddies had sought shelter. One negro was killed and several others badly injured.

Augusta reports hail as big as guinea eggs, windows being broken.

ATLANTA SCHOOL UNROOFED
ATLANTA, Ga., May 11.—High winds and rain caused damage in this section of Georgia today to power and communication lines and in Atlanta the Milton avenue school was unroofed shortly after the last pupil and teacher had left the building.

An electric sign from the Lyric theatre here smashed through the tops of two vacant automobiles and many telephone poles and trees were blown down. Social Circle, Ga., reported damage to crops and wires. The storm here was accompanied by a sudden darkness and a drop in temperature from 76 to 56 degrees in a few minutes.

CAR SERVICE DISRUPTED
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 11.—A terrific hail and wind storm battered its way through the valley between Lookout and Sand Mountains into Chattanooga this afternoon and disrupted street car service on some lines. The fall of hail was declared to be the heaviest in the history of this section.

WORST IN 50 YEARS
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 11.—Hail as large as guinea eggs fell here this morning, doing considerable damage to windows in residences, business houses and manufacturing plants. Old residents say the hail storm was the most severe in 50 years.

Tonight a violent wind and electrical storm swept Augusta. Wires are down and crops have been slightly damaged.

TUG BURNED AT SEA
JACKSONVILLE, May 11.—The steam tug Victory en route from Miami, Fla., to New York, burned at sea 25 miles south of Matanzas Inlet, today, according to word received here. Captain Charles R. Wiebe and the crew of seven put off in small boats and reached St. Augustine, Fla., it was said.

Charge Sea Wage Stand in Plot to Wreck Shipping

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seaman's union, declared today that he would prove to congress if granted a hearing that the stand taken by the shipping board and the American shippers in the present wage dispute with marine workers was a part of an international plot to destroy American shipping.

"I have proved that the terms which the shipping board told us to sign, without granting us an opportunity to be heard, were agreed upon by the board and the shippers on an April 15th committee of congress a few days ago and was not permitted to make the statement. I asked the President to hear me and have been informed by the press that the whole matter was referred by the President to Secretaries Davis and Hoover. That is the whole story. I am presenting a printed statement of facts to members of the cabinet and other officials."

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HIDDEN TREASURE STORY NEW TO HEAD OF BERGDOLL GUARD

Man in Charge Knew Nothing of Pot of Gold Before Prisoner Escaped.
INVESTIGATORS GET FIRST HAND STORY
Declared Bergdoll Released to Move Money From One Bank to Another.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—In giving a first hand account of the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia draft dodger, Sergeant John O'Hare, who was in command of the escort which started out with Bergdoll from Governor's Island for the mountains of Maryland, told the house investigating committee today he had never heard a word about the buried pot of gold until long after the prisoner had fled.

O'Hare was positive in the assertion that when he started out for the mountains the only instruction he received from Colonel John E. Hunt, his superior officer, was to proceed with the prisoner to Hagerstown, Md., get some money from a bank, take it to another bank at Philadelphia and return to the barracks.

There were no written orders except to stop off at North Philadelphia, the late D. Clarence Gibbonsey, Bergdoll's lawyer, and thereafter he was guided by what Gibbonsey said, the witness declared with some emphasis in relating his part in the whole affair. O'Hare declared he wanted to handcuff his prisoner, but that Hunt refused.

It was by Gibbonsey's order, he said, that the party halted at Philadelphia, went for a long automobile ride, with Bergdoll at the wheel, via a rather burlesque show and stopped at the Bergdoll home, from which the prisoner escaped.

Wore Full Uniform.
The sergeant told how Bergdoll, who had evaded the draft for a couple of years, was sent from the island in the full uniform of an enlisted man, with a hat cord and a branch of the service in the infantry. He belonged to the infantry in the train from New York to Philadelphia without uttering a word, and chewing tobacco all the while.

Step by step he told of various moves, up to the moment when Bergdoll walked into a bathroom to answer the telephone. He was never seen after that and to this day the sergeant said, he does not know how he got out. Except for that single moment, he declared the prisoner was never out of his sight.

No amount of cross-examination could bulge the witness from his statement that he was in entire ignorance of any plan to go out and dig up the buried gold. The object for which the prisoner was released in custody of O'Hare and York, another sergeant.

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the draft evader, and James Romig, the man who was sent to Washington to get \$100,000 in gold, she objected for which the prisoner was released home all the time the party was here, O'Hare said. When not shooting pool or reading Shakespeare, Grover, he added, was walking about dressed in a suit and as cool as a little white stone in a brook where a trout might play.

MASONS WANT ARMY TRAINING FOR SONS

Adopt Resolutions Providing Members Send Youths to Training Camps.
WASHINGTON, May 11.—A resolution proposing endorsement of President Harding and his administration, was sent back today to the resolutions committee of which Fulkerson is chairman by the National League of Masonic Lodges, in session here, having been attacked from the floor by Edward E. Britten, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., as possibly of a political character. Adoption of such a resolution by an organization composed of men of different political faiths Mr. Britten urged, might break up the league and bring action by the grand lodge.

The convention adopted a resolution urging Masons to send their sons to army training camps for citizens over Mr. Britten's protest, the latter urging that it also was political in character.

LONDON OVATION FOR NIPPON CROWN PRINCE

LONDON, May 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Crown Prince Hirohito, of Japan, was officially welcomed to London today by Lord Mayor Tull. With the prince of Wales and an escort of cavalry, Prince Hirohito proceeded from Buckingham palace to the Guildhall through cheering crowds. The historic edifice was crowded as the prince entered. He was given an enthusiastic ovation and was markedly pleased with his reception.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

DANVILLE, Va., May 11.—The Virginia Christian convention concluded its program of inspirational addresses and cleared the way for tomorrow's business session in two sessions today. In the afternoon, stewardship was the theme under consideration.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS FACING WORST CRISIS IN HISTORY

Warren S. Stone so Declares in Report to Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood.
FOURTH OF MEMBERS ARE OUT OF WORK
Affiliation With Federation of Labor to Come up in Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—Organized labor is facing the worst crisis in its history, Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declared today in his report, submitted at the opening of the organization's triennial convention. Twenty thousand members—almost one-fourth of the total—are without jobs. Mr. Stone refrained from comment on the wage reduction cases now before the United States railway labor board. He reviewed the brotherhood's wage movements in the last three years and declared that had not Woodrow Wilson been stricken on his western trip, "conditions would have been different."

He said the former President had promised that upon his return he would place "the entire power of the government behind the movement to curb the constantly increasing cost of living and devaluations."

The question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, authorized in 1918, was referred back to this convention. Mr. Stone explained that several conferences in 1919 failed of agreement as to terms. Brotherhood's co-operative national bank, reported on its growth. Deposits increased from \$650,000 November 1, 1920 to \$7,000,000 today. Establishment of similar banks in other cities, the first to be in Chicago.

Extension of financial aid to the state of North Dakota was discussed at today's session and it was predicted the brotherhood would increase its purchase of that state's bonds.

THE HATCHET IS BURIED

By BILLY BORNE.
LET'S GO!

HERE LIES THE WAGE CONTROVERSY

UNION CRAFTSMEN

BUILDERS EXCHANGE

PLANS

BUILDING ACTIVITY

LET'S GO!

LET'S GO!

LET'S GO!

LET'S GO!

Unconditional Acceptance By Germany of Reparations Delivered To Lloyd George

Premier Declares Acceptance Meets Demands in Full
Prolonged Cheers Greet Announcement by Minister in Commons.
EBERT'S THREAT TO QUIT IS EFFECTIVE
French Leaders Meet to Discuss Measures for Execution of Demands.

LONDON, May 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's unconditional acceptance of the entire reparations ultimatum was delivered to Prime Minister Lloyd George by Dr. Stamer, German minister to Great Britain, here today.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the house of commons this afternoon of Germany's complete acceptance of all the allied demands. His announcement was greeted with prolonged cheering.

Dr. Stamer handed the German reply to the prime minister at 11 o'clock this morning and Mr. Lloyd George immediately telegraphed the news to all the governments concerned.

The text of the reply as delivered to the prime minister began as follows: "Mr. Prime Minister: In accordance with instructions just received I am commanded by my government in accordance with the decision of the reconstituted and with reference to the resolutions of the allied powers, of May 5, 1921 in the name of the new German government to declare the following:

"The German government is fully resolved, first, to carry out without reserve or condition its obligations as defined by the reparations commission.

"Second, to accept and carry out without reserve or condition its obligations in respect to those obligations prescribed by the reparations commission.

"Third, to carry out without reserve of delay the measures of military, naval and aerial disarmament notified to the German government by the allied powers in their note of January 25, 1921, those overdue to be completed at once and the remainder by the prescribed date.

"Fourth, to carry out without reserve of delay the trial of war criminals and to execute the other unfulfilled portions of the treaty referred in the first paragraph of the note of the allied governments of May 9, 1921.

"I ask the allied powers to take note immediately of this declaration. (Signed) 'STAMER'."

Mr. Lloyd George in giving the terms of the reply to the commons said: "This is complete acceptance of every demand."

EBERT USES BIG STICK
BERLIN, May 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German cabinet crisis was solved, declared the 'Vossische Zeitung', owing to a threat by President Ebert to resign if a parliamentary and politically responsible cabinet were not formed to answer the allied ultimatum.

President Ebert's threats, says the newspaper, compelled the center party to abandon its original determination not to put forward an imperial chancellor from its ranks and the same influence induced the party leaders to urge Dr. Wirth to form a ministry.

FRANCE IS GRATIFIED
PARIS, May 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Satisfaction in French official and political circles over the acceptance by Germany of the terms of the allied ultimatum on reparations was much qualified by the smallness of the majority in the reichstag in favor of such acceptance and the feeling here that the new German cabinet is most unstable. It was reiterated in official quarters this morning that the French forces on the Rhine will be maintained at sufficient strength to occupy the Ruhr until it becomes materially evident that the Germans will carry out the terms of the ultimatum.

Premier Briand, the minister of war, finance, marine, public works and liberated regions, Marshal Foch and General Weygand, met with President Millerand this morning to discuss measures necessary for the execution of the demands prescribed in the allied ultimatum to Germany on May 9.

The clauses prescribing the acts to be performed by Germany, in case (Continued on Page Ten)

BOMB EXPERIMENT TO INCLUDE WORK WITH POISON GAS

Battleship Tests Are to Be Made With Crew Aboard of Atlantic Coast.
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE WILL ACT
Efforts to Be Made to Show Defense Against Asphyxiation Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The use of poison gas against naval vessels under simulated battle conditions will be tested for the first time during bombing experiments to be conducted off the Atlantic coast beginning June 21. While army and navy aerial forces are co-operating in an effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of aerial bombs against modern naval vessels, the chemical warfare service of the army will be launching a poison gas attack from the air against one or more warships in an attempt to show that the navy must immediately build up defenses against a new and terrible menace—asphyxiation.

Under present plans the ship to be gassed will have a crew aboard. Non-explosive bombs filled with "tear gas" will be dropped and every man on board the vessels will be required to keep within the protected areas and wear a gas mask.

Officers of the chemical warfare service believe that by using a gas of intolerable concentration, that is, of sufficient strength to incapacitate but not to kill, the service can prove its contention that in the next war battleships must be made literally air tight to protect the crew.

The chemical warfare service and the navy department are co-operating in conducting experiments in the use of toxic gases at sea and in building up adequate defenses to protect American sailors in the next war. As a result of these experiments, important changes may be made in the design of new ships and of some already under construction but not yet far advanced.

Aid to Gas Poison.
It was pointed out today by army officers that the ventilating systems of all warships was based on a suction system drawing air through tubes to every part of the vessel. This system, they declared, would be the chief ally of an enemy gas attack. Gases already prepared and in stock are of such deadly mixture, the officers declare that one whiff will kill almost instantly.

The chemical warfare service it has developed. It was learned, another deadly weapon to be used in naval warfare in the future. It is a toxic smoke called diphenylchlorarsine. (Continued on Page Ten)

Citizen Want Ads Bring Results

They Haven't Failed Yet, That's As Much As Can Be Said of Anything.

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