COLDER

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"DEDICATED TO THE UP-BUILDING OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA"

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FAMOUS CHICAGO TWO GUN-MAN ESCAPES PRISON

Half Dozen Guards Beaten Unconscious by Desperadoes in Flight.

MOST SENSATIONAL ESCAPE IN YEARS

Auto Is Wrecked in Flight Another Is Quickly Seized.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—Tommy O'Connor, two-gun man, sentenced to be hanged next Thursday for murder and two other notorious criminals today escaped from the county jail, fighting their way past half a dozen guards, most of whom were beaten into unconsciousness by the desperadoes in their dash for liberty.

Starting in the fourth floor, "bull pen," where the prisoners were exercising at 11 o'clock this morning, the break for freedom led down five floors, through the basement, into the jail yard and over a 17 foot wall to a street where an automobile was confiscated. The driver, a pistol poked into his face, was told to "drive like h—."

A few minutes later the machine crashed into a telephone pole but the bandits continued their flight. O'Connor commandeered another car, and when last seen the murderer, who has been characterized by the police as Chicago's most desperate gunman was headed toward the south side underworld, armed for battle. Two other prisoners who attempted to escape with the trio were captured in the jail grounds.

The escape, carried out in broad daylight was the most sensational in this part of the country in many years and apparently was carefully planned in advance. It was successful despite the fact that several jailors refused to heed the threat of O'Connor's pistol and risked their lives in trying to obstruct his dash for liberty.

The two men who escaped with O'Connor were Edward Darrow, charged with a $60,000 robbery, and LaPorte, alleged to have been implicated in a $30,000 robbery. O'Connor had been in trouble with the police on many occasions, but his apparent immunity from conviction earned him the title of "Lucky Tommy."

WAS CONVICTED OF MURDER LAST SPRING

Last spring half a dozen detectives went to O'Connor's house to question him about a crime. While they were there Policeman Patrick O'Neill was shot to death and O'Connor, later convicted of the murder, escaped despite the presence of half a dozen officers, most of whom were suspended for their apparent negligence.

After several weeks, Tommy's proverbial luck failed, for he was captured in St. Paul, Minn., brought back here, convicted and sentenced to hang.

Seventy-five prisoners were exercising in the bull pen when O'Connor and his pals made their break. Davis Strauss was the only guard in the room at the time. One of the men, according to Strauss, suddenly whispered something to O'Connor. The five prisoners in the jail break jumped on Strauss, O'Connor drawing a revolver which had been smuggled to him. A sack was placed over Strauss' head and he was beaten into unconsciousness. O'Connor repeatedly brought down the butt of the pistol on the guard's head.

OTHER GUARDS RUSH TO BULL PEN

Hearing the commotion, two other guards rushed into the bull pen. O'Connor ordered them to throw up their hands, but they refused and sprang forward. Apparently afraid that the sound of shooting would bring so many guards that escape would be impossible, O'Connor did not fire. The guards were beaten into un-

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IRISH PACT MAY WIN BUT SMALL MAJORITY IN DAIL

Collins, Leading Fight, Handicapped by Favor of English Press.

PARLIAMENT WILL APPROVE MEASURE

Unswerving Support of Irish Republicans Voted by American Body.

LONDON, Dec. 11—(By The Associated Press)—In the absence of any new move and awaiting important developments of the coming week, the press and public are engaged in estimating the chances in the pending struggle for and against the new Irish treaty. Those best informed see no reason to modify their view that the treaty will be accepted by the Irish people, but are inclined to take a less sanguine view of its chances in Wednesday's dail eireann meeting.

It is believed that Eamon de Valera and his supporters will be able to put up a stiff fight. He will have powerful aid from Charles Burgess, the minister of defence, who is eloquent and persuasive, while the brunt of the defence of the treaty is likely to fall on Michael Collins, who, in the opinion of some writers, will find himself greatly handicapped by all the complimentary things the English press has been saying about him since the settlement was reached.

Present indications favor a narrow majority for the treaty and probable refernce to a plebiscite of the Irish people. In the English parliament ratification is considered quite safe. It is admitted that Andrew Bonar Law, even if not approving all the clauses of the treaty, has decided to accept it in principle or at least, not to offer substantial opposition, his view being that Ulster is sufficiently protected by the privilege of contracting out.

The small body of "die hards" in the house of commons, numbering about 50, had counted on Bonar Law and their opposition to the treaty is likely to evaporate measureably, wanting this aid.

Premier Llyod George has been utilizing the week-end at Chequers court in preparation of his speech for delivery Wednesday in the house of commons. He is expected to speak an hour and a half and to make a powerful plea for the treaty. It is believed that the debate will be concluded more speedily than was at first thought possible and that the treaty may be ratified and the session closed by the end of the week. The necessary legislation to give effect to the settlement be introduced at the new session in February.

Sir James Craig, Ulster premier, who has been conferring with the prime minister in London returned to Belfast tonight but no definite expression of Ulster's attitude is looked for until the fate of the treaty in the hands of the dail eireann is known.

IRISH FRIENDS IN CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Unswerving support of Irish republicans who demand complete political divorce of Ireland from the British empire was pledged today by the national convention of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

The pledge constituted one of several clauses in a "declaration of principles" formerly subscribed to by the organization before adjournment of the convention. Another clause denounced the proposed settlement through the setting up of an Irish free state, while a third condemned as a "betrayal of American principles" the four power treaty proposed at yesterday's

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ULSTER'S DECISION TO DETERMINE EXTENT OF NEW IRISH FREE STATE

Map shows the island of Ireland, the section known as Ulster (shaded) and the four points at which England maintains military and naval facilities. These points are Queenstown, Berehaven, Belfast Lough and Lough Swilly, indicated by circles

Under the treaty between the Irish republic representatives and Great Britain the entire island becomes a free state with dominion government. Ulster, however, has the right to accept this freedom or return to her former status in the British empire. Under the treaty Great Britain will maintain costal defenses in Ireland until the new government is able to take them over.

SUFFERING, STARVATION ABROAD IS TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF OUR CIVILIZATION, WALLACE THINKS

Secretary Wallace in First Annual Report Tells President Reasons Good to Believe Farmers' Conditions Will Now Improve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Freely and frankly discussing the present plight of the American farmer, Secretary Wallace tells the President in his first annual report today that there "seem to be good reasons for believing that the worst is over and that we may reasonably hope for gradual improvement from now on." He adds that "a clear recognition of the conditions as they exist should help us to realize this hope."

In large part the troubles of the farmer today are due to world-wide conditions and the inevitable result of the world war, the Secretary of Agriculture says, adding that it is not to be expected that by some "miraculous transformation," the period of adversity may be turned over night into a period of prosperity.

High freight rates, big crops produced in the face of high costs, unemployment in other industries in the country with attendant lessening in buying of foodstuffs, and the lack of foreign markets for the farm surplus are given by the Secretary as the more immediate causes for present conditions in agriculture. He lays particular stress upon the lack of foreign markets and high freight rates.

STARVATION ABROAD INDICTMENT DECLARED

"It is a terrible indictment of modern civilization," he asserts, "that with such abundance here there are millions of people overseas suffering for the bare necessities and other millions starving to death. And surely we are sadly lacking in our understanding of economic laws or in our adjustment to them when the production of bounteous crops grown by the hard labor of 13,000,000 farmers and farm workers and their families is permitted to play such a large part in paralyzing our industries and business at home."

Large advances in freight rates, while bearable in time of high prices, Mr. Wallace says, if continued are bound to involve a remaking of the American agricultural map.

"The simple process of marking up the transportation cost a few cents a hundred pounds," the Secretary writes, "has the same effect on the surplus producing state as picking it up and setting it down 100 to 300 miles farther from the market. Agriculture is depressed until the rates are lowered or until population and industry shift to meet this new condition."

DIFFERENTIAL IN FAVOR OF FOREIGN LANDS

With the heavy consuming population of the country massed near the eastern coast long distances from the producing areas, Mr. Wallace says, substantial advances in the transportation costs have the effect of imposing a differential against American producers in favor of their competitors in foreign lands, particularly those to the south of this country, who have the advantage of cheap water transportation.

The agriculture secretary thinks that when the country finally emerges from the present condition it will find itself at the beginning of a new agricultural era, pointing to the large increase in the country's population and the fact that most of the easily cultivated land has been taken up, he says the time is not far distant when home needs will require practically all that American farms produce in the average year.

"This means," he adds, "a more intensive agriculture, with larger production per acre and lessened cost, if we are to meet foreign competition and still maintain our standard of living."

DEPARTMENT PLANS TO MEET CONDITIONS

The department is planning to meet these new conditions, Mr. Wallace continues, by strengthening certain phases of its work, more especially the scientific research, the applications of the result of research to farm practice, more extended studies of marketing farm crops with a view to reducing costs, investigation of both production and consumption at home and abroad for the purpose of better adjusting American production to market needs, and available to the farmer those studies looking tweard making vices of modern business which provide needed credit on easy terms and which may help to distribute production risks more equitably.

The amounts asked for this work in the coming fiscal year have been "reduced to the minimum," the secretary says, adding that in the future the appropriations should be increased just as rapidly as needed.

In this connection, Mr. Wallace draws attention to the advisability of congress granting permission for the combining of the Bureaus of Markets and Crop Estimates and the Office of Farm Management, into which would be merged all the forces of the department that are engaged in agricultural economic work. In his discussion of present conditions, Mr. Wallace declares that the difficulties of the farmers are a matter of national concern and one that should be given attention by every thoughtful citizen.

"We must accept the cold fact," he declares, "that agricultural production in adequate measure can not be continued for any length of time on a basis which does not give the producer a fair price," and

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WOMANS PARTY AGREES ON NEW AMENDMENT IDEA

Would Cover All Phases of Discrimination Against Them, Is Said.

TEXT PROPOSED AMENDMENT GIVEN

Legal Authorities of National Prominence Declare It Constitutional.

WASHINGTON Dec. 11—Announcement was made today by the national womans party that agreement had been reached on the form of proposed new amendment to the constitution "to cover all political, civil and legal discriminations against women."

The amendment as drafted read: "No political, civil or legal disabilities or inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage unless applying alike to both sexes, shall exsit within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Legal authorities of national prominence have approved the amendment and declared its constitutionality, said the announcement of the woman's party.

Declaring that this "blanket equal rights amendment" would endanger the existence or at the very least would throw into the courts for years of litigation, state legislation now in effect for protection of working women, the national women's trade union league at a meeting today asked the national women's party to declare whether it was against these laws.

The laws declared to be endangered include the mother's pension act, several statutes prohibiting "sweat shop" conditions, and those prohibiting work in factories immediately before and after the birth of a child.

MAINTENANCE MEN WILL REJECT CUT

Will Appeal for Wage Advances Ranging From 17 Per Cent up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Representatives of 35,000 maintenance of way and railroad shop laborers throughout the country voted here today to reject any wage reduction proposals by the roads and appeal to the railroad labor board on December 19 for increases ranging upward from 17 per cent.

The increase to be asked would raise the scale of maintenance of way men from 40 to 48½ cents an hour and add 10 cents an hour to the scale now paid all foremen and laborers in mechanical departments.

WILSON COUNTY FARMER KILLED

Two More Hurt as Car Going 65 Miles an Hour Jumps Bank.

WILSON, N. C., Dec. 11. — Mike Whitley, Wilson county farmer, was instantly killed and Robert Raper and Ollie Daniel were severely injured this afternoon when the machine in which the three men were riding skidded over an embankment and turned over three times at Five Points, near here. Whitley was thrown 20 feet and Raper and Daniel were hurled into a ditch. It was said the machine was travelling 65 miles an hour when Whitley, at the wheel, attempted to take a sharp curve.

GEORGIAN HELD ON GRAVE CHARGE

MACON, Ga., Dec. 11.—Elmer J. Jones, 26, died at 4 o'clock this morning from a gunshot wound received last night. A coroner's jury ordered J. M. Davis, Jones' brother-in-law, held on a charge of murder.

Mrs. J. J. Jones, mother of the dead man, told the coroner's jury that she was holding her son, trying to persuade him to go home, when Davis fired.

"Davis told me to stand aside, that he was going to end it right there," she said. "I begged him not to shoot. He fired and my son sank to my feet."

Davis who surrendered at the county jail told officers that his family had been attacked and driven from his home by Jones.

Main Work For Conference Will Be Over By First Of New Year; Naval Ratio Agreement Nearing

CONFEREES WILL LEAVE DETAILS UP TO EXPERTS

Principals Must Decide Upon Policy Only Government Circles Say.

SALVAGING HOPED FOR SOME SHIPS

Three of Six Cruisers Could Be Used for Passenger Liners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—While the foreshadowed acceptance by Japan of the "5-5-3" naval ratio, cornerstone of the American limitation plan, will leave much to be decided, it does not follow, in opinion of American government circles that the conference itself will have to pass on all that must be done. The remaining work on naval matters it is said, naturally divides itself into two classes. They are decisions involving policy and these merely dealing with details under policies already approved.

The conference must act on all policy questions. In this group lie the Franco-Italian naval ratio determination; the British desire to reduce the tonnage of each power in submarines and possibly to limit the size of future submersibles; the suggested modification of the ten year naval holiday plan to permit some building as necessary for protection of ship building knowledge and skill; and final determination of fleet ratios in airplane carriers.

In the other group, it is expected, will be found such questions as agreement as to methods of scrapping ships slated for destruction; ways and means to control conversion of merchant craft into war vessels in war-time; rules of warfare as applying to new agencies such as submarines, aircraft and poison gas; specific agreement as to fleet ratios in other auxiliary ships besides submarines and airplane carriers. It is held the conference could well leave at least some of these points to expert discussion and finalse settlement through ordinary diplomatic channels.

TENDENCY TO SALVAGE WAR CRAFT IS STRONG

A particular point in the latter class is the method to be followed in scrapping capital ships. This necessarily involves such disposition of the vessels as will make them impossible of ready reconversion into war craft. Yet there will be a strong tendency to salvage whatever can be saved for ordinary commercial or other purely non-combatant use.

Already it has been suggested that three of the six American battle cruisers could be made over into safe, fast passenger liners, a type of merchantman lacking in the present American commercial fleet. The three ships under consideration have been completed up to the water line. At that point, naval experts figure, it would be possible to continue construction so as to produce a purely passenger vessel instead of a potential cruiser. Changes would be necessary so that the vessel never could be restored to war purposes except to the extent that any other commercial ship might be used as an auxiliary for war.

WARSHIP HULL MUCH LIKE LINERS

Outside of special hull construction to afford protection against submarines and mines a warship hull is practically the same as that of a liner up to the water line. In the battle cruisers, some of the engines and at least eight knots in speed would be sacrificed if the ship was changed to a liner and these changes would be permanent. No change back to cruiser construction would be possible, experts declare.

The same thing is said to apply to battleships. There is a possibility that these not too far advanced in construction could be changed into intermediate freight and passenger carriers, but naval experts have not gone far enough to determine if this is a practicable and economical suggestion.

There are various non-combatant naval uses to which new or old capital ships might be put when stricken from the list of fighting ships. Already one old American predreadnought, the Kearsarge, has been made over into a fleet crane ship. She now has no fighting quality. Similarly, it might prove expedient to use a battleship or two as repair or supply vessels, stripping them beyond possible restoration of fighting characteristics, offensive or defensive. These are all technical matters however, which naval experts probably will thrash out after the conference itself has adjourned.

MOBILE PRISONERS FAIL TO ESCAPE

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 11.—An attempt to break jail here on the part of O. F. Shaw and James M. Ryan, federal prisoners waiting trial for attempted postoffice safe burglary and W. E. Dover, convicted of burglary of several stores was frustrated today by Jailer F. W. Gibson, of the county jail. The prisoners had smuggled in steel saws and made a saw handle from the iron handle of a water bucket. A 10 foot piece of rope, soap and two broom handles were found in the cells of the prisoners.

HENRY TURNER EDDY DIES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—Henry Turner Eddy, 77, professor and dean emeritus of the University of Minnesota, prominent scientist, died here today. At various times he had been connected with Rose Polytechnic institutue, University of Tennessee, Cornell university, Princeton university and the University of Cincinnati. A son and four daughters survive.

AGREEMENT MAY BE NUCLEUS OF BIG ASSOCIATION

Opinion Permanent Organization May Follow Is Widely Held.

HARDING'S STAND NOW MADE CLEAR

Presenting Treaty Revives Talk on Permanent Conference.

(By FRANK H. SIMONDS)

(Special Correspondence, The Asheville Citizen)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Will the four power association of nations, which was disclosed as already provided for in the treaty presented to the session of the conference yesterday prove the nucleus of a permanent association of Pacific powers having a Washington headquarters and some provision for later gatherings? This question was asked and answered in the affirmative on many sides today. And there was general agreement that a further understanding involving nine powers, that is all of the Pacific powers represented in the present conference promised a rapid expansion in the membership of such an association.

The truth would seem to be that the session of yesterday cleared the air in many directions. First of all it made it possible to discuss the general subject of an association of nations without falling at once into the bog of league of nations disputes. We know now with some degree of exactitude what President Harding means by an association of nations and we also know that his conception finds relatively insignificant opposition in the United States senate.

As a consequence, there has been an immediate revival of the talk of providing some way of perpetuating the present conference or more exactly of making applicable the conference idea as it has been employed here and expressed in the four power treaty of yesterday. Many reasons combine to explain the belief that such course would be useful, might even prove necessary and that the creation in Washington of some form of clearing house for all of the nine Pacific powers would be a logical extension of the present situation.

The briefest examination of the business of the present assemblage explains this view. It is clear that we have already practically eliminated the Pacific islands as a scene of American-Japanese rivalry. In the same way we have disposed of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and will, no one doubts, agree upon naval ratios and thus remove any chance of naval competition. After all, however, it was over China, not about the Pacific islands of the naval ratio that the real danger of American-Japanese collision arose, and, given the best will in the world, there remains the unmistakable fact that not all Chinese matters can be settled at the present conference, that many things be left contingent upon future developments.

WASHINGTON LIKELY SCENE OF MORE MEETS

What would be more logical or more natural then, than that Washington should be made the seat of other conferences upon far eastern matters of utmost concern to all Pacific powers? Moreover, what would be better calculated to meet Chinese feelings, given the fact that not all Chinese demands can possibly be met at the present

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INSTRUCTIONS TO JAP DELEGATION ARRIVE SUNDAY

Action on Navies Thought Still to Hang on Fortifiation Plans.

NINE NATIONS MAY JOIN AS TO CHINA

French and Italian Naval Ratios Expected to Come up This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press)—With the four power treaty in final form and an agreement on naval ratio regarded as practically assured, the arms conference goes into its fifth week with its principals confident they can wind up all their major duties here by the end of the year.

The problems of the far east and details of the naval reduction program, including the queston of Pacific island fortifications and naval bases, now become the subjects of primary consideration. The far eastern discussions are to be pressed forward at daily meetings of the committee of the whole at the same time that the naval situation is clearing up through continued communication with the foreign capitals and while the separate negotiations over Shantung and Yap are verging toward decision.

Although there are indications that Japan is about ready to accept the American "5-5-3" naval ratio, it is not considered unlikely that she may refrain from committing herself definitely until there is a clearer understanding about future fortifications on the Pacific islands. There has been a general indication that all of the powers are willing to assent to an arrangement by which all present defenses in Pacific waters would be retained and none added in the future, but the question is yet to be made the subject of formal exchanges.

Further instructions from Tokio were received today by the Japanese delegates. The nature of the message was not revealed but there were evidences that the Japanese were preparing to canvass situation relative to Pacific bases before going together with the naval ratio discussions. The two subjects have long been regarded by Japan as inseparably linked and her desire to dispose of both at one time is not regarded as a serious barrier to a ratio agreement.

JAPS GIVE CLOSE ATTENTION TO CHINA

The negotiations relative to China, although proceeding separately also are receiving the careful attention of the Japanese while the naval question is in abeyance and there have been some hints that they would prefer to see a decision in that quarter also before they make their acceptance of the "5-5-3" final and binding.

It is the general expectation that the result of the far eastern discussions will be a united declaration of policy by the nine nations represented here, embodying the "four points" of Elihu Root and making such specific application of them as may be found possible. Such a declaration, a part of which was given official sanction by the nine nations at yesterday's plenary session, it was expected would finally take the form of a "gentlemen's understanding." Some of the plenipotentiaries, however, want to write

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HIRING WATSON'S CHARGES MAY GO OVER ONE WEEK

List of Witnesses Will Be Sifted to Decide Who Shall Be Called.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chairman Brandegee, of the senate committee, investigating charges of Senator Watson, democrat, of Georgia, that American soldiers had been illegally hanged in France, indicated today that public hearings might be put over for a week.

Meanwhile, the committee will sift through a list of more than 100 names of prospective witnesses presented by Senator Watson before determining who to call. It is likely, however, that a number of witnesses will be summoned, with the prospect of an intended hearing. Chairman Brandegee has announced that the investigation will be sweeping, although the committee feels its scope is limited to charges that soldiers were hanged without trial by court martial.

WOMAN SOUGHT IN NEW YORK MURDER

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—A young woman "who served in France during the war," tonight became the center of police investigation of the murder last night of Dr. Abraham Glickstein, of Brooklyn. Though admitting they wanted to locate this woman, officials refused to say whether she was suspected of being the one who concealed a revolver in her muff, shot the physician in his office, and then calmly brushed past several patients in the reception room and disappeared.

Through a member of the physician's family, police said, they had learned the identity of a woman they believed could solve the mystery. She had not appeared at her home today, they said. It was reported that detectives had been sent to Philadelphia to follow up the trail.

MAN WHO KILLED TOM SLAUGHTER UNDER ARREST

First Degree Murder Charge Preferred—Will Hold Inquest Today.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Jack Howard, the convict who shot and killed Tom Slaughter, leader in the spectacular prison delivery here early last Friday, was arrested today by Sheriff J. J. Crow, of Saline county, at Benton, on a charge of first degree murder.

No date for a preliminary hearing has been set but a coroner's inquest into Slaughter's death will be held at 2 p. m., tomorrow and the coroner has power to hold the accused man to the jury.

The grand jury also has power to investigate the killing regardless of any other action.

Meanwhile Howard is again held in the penitentiary here. He was brought back from Benton late today on request of Governor T. C. McRea, who assured Saline county authorities that he would be delivered to them to stand trial when they desired.

Howard had been returned to Benton to assist in a search for the pistol with which Slaughter "captured" the penitentiary in his spectacular escapade. The pistol was wanted largely because of the part it plays in the investigation here into the responsibility for Slaughter's escape.

Howard said that Slaughter, while the convicts were in the woods forced one of the negroes with him to take the pistol and give him another pistol in exchange and that the negro later threw the pistol into a creek.

A detailed search of the creek failed to disclose the pistol and Howard was sent for. The gun was later found in a field, thus disproving another detail in Howard's story of the final hours of the bandit's life and his death.

NORTH CAROLINA'S WHITE BIRTHRATE NATION'S HIGHEST

Another New Record Is Set for the State in the 1920 Census.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

(By H. E. C. BRYANT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—North Carolina has the laudable distinction of having "the highest birth rate, (31.7.) for the white population," of any state for 1920 according to a census report issued today. California had the lowest, with 18.2 per thousand population. North Carolina stands third in the birth rate of other colors; she is exceeded by the District of Columbia, where the negro flourishes, and California, where Orientals are increasing.

The average birth rate for the 23 states covered was 23.3 per thousand. North Carolina therefore, is far ahead.

The record for North Carolina was: White, 57,054 and colored 24,353, for 1920 and 51,832 and 22,022 for 1919.

The birth rate for whites last year was 21.7 per thousand and colored 31.3.

South Carolina's white birth rate last year was 28.8 and colored 27.7.

There is no indication of race suicide among the old settlers of the Tar Heel state. The birth rate was higher in 1920 than it was in 1917.

SHORTER COLLEGE PRESIDENT DIES

ROME, Ga., Dec. 11.—Dr. A. W. Van Hoose, president of Shorter college died at a local hospital this morning, following an operation ten days ago for an abscess. He was formerly president of Brenau college and came here from that institution 11 years ago.

INTERVENTION IN PACKERS' STRIKE MAY BE SOUGHT

Strikers Hold Mass Meetings, Leaders Predicting a Victory.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Both the unions and the packers marked time today in the strike of packing plant employes and the stock yards district was more quiet than it has been at any time since the walkout started a week ago.

Dennis Lane, secretary of the meat cutters and Cornelius Hayes, international president, both left Chicago today, the former going to Washington and the latter to New York. It is reported that Mr. Hayes will join Secretary Lane in Washington, and that a conference with President Harding may be held as a step toward asking government intervention.

Five mass meetings of strikers were held today and leaders predicted victory. Packers assert, however, that the coming week will see more men returning to work and that operations will be more nearly normal than during the past week.

REPRESSION WILL MEET DISORDERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Quiet prevailed today in the packing house district in Kansas City. This afternoon Mayor Harry B. Burton of Kansas City, Kas., and Henry T. Zimmer, chief of police, warned George W. Reed, negro strike leader, that further activities similar to the shootings which recurred last night around the Morris plant would result in serious repressive measures. Reed said he was not responsible for last nights slight outburst.

HITCHCOCK WILL SUPPORT TREATY OF FOUR NATIONS

Good Enough Way, He Says to Get Rid of Brito-Jap Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Further assurance of bi-partisan senate support for the four power Pacific treaty came tonight with announcement by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, assistant democratic leader, and ranking democratic member of the foreign relations committee, that he expected to vote its ratification.

"I see no reason for opposition to the treaty," said Senator Hitchcock. "There does not seem to be any very serious objection nor any reason for great rejoicing over it. It reminds me of the old saying that "it is good enough, what there is of it and enough of such as it is."

Senator Hitchcock said the treaty was similar in some respects to the league of nations covenant.

"The treaty is very mild and is good enough a way to get rid of the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

Senator Hitchcock's announcement, made upon his return from the west followed others by democratic leaders that they would give the treaty their support. With the republican leadership already on record in behalf of the treaty, hopes for its ratification were today increased.

It appeared more definite that the opposition would be limited to group of the "irreconciliables" of the league of nations fight, with the prospect that their number would be less than in the league controversy.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, prominent republican opponent of the league continued his silence with regard to the new treaty.

PROPOSED PACT SEEN AS BASIS OF WORLD PEACE

Agreements Like It Will Develop Public Opinion, Says Borden.

WASHINGTON, Dec 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Out of agreements similar to the four power Pacific covenant adopted by the armament conference yesterday will be developed a public opinion among nations which alone can assure the maintenance of world peace, Sir Robert Borden, Canadian delegate to the conference said in a statement issued tonight.

"Four great nations have solemnly agreed that every controversy between any of them arising out of a Pacific question and capable of settlement by diplomatic methods shall be brought to a joint conference of all four powers and shall be there considered and adjusted" the statement said.

"This treaty in terms relates to the Pacific, but, as the convention of 1817 although applicable only to the Great Lakes extended in spirit and in practice to the entire boundary between Canada and the United States, so we may confidently trust that the spirit of this treaty will govern all controversy between the four powers. I hail its acceptance as a notable step toward the assurance of peace."

ROTARIANS' WIVES CONDUCT PROGRAM

(Special Correspondence, The Asheville Citizen)

HICKORY, Dec. 9.—Wives of Rotarians had charge of ladies night of the club at its second December meeting and put over a program that left little to be desired in the way of pep and laughter, incidentally showing the men a few things. President Watt Shuford turned the meeting over to them after the dinner had been disposed of, and action followed in rapid order.