RAIN

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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

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MERCHANTS URGE EARLY ERECTION OF POSTOFFICE

Furthering Efforts Started by Other Organizations in Recent Months.

$2,000,000 IS GOAL SET IN RESOLUTION

Representative Weaver to Introduce Bill for Appropriation.

Representative Zebulon Weaver will be requested to introduce a bill in congress at the earliest possible date for an appropriation of at least $2,000,000 for the erection of a postoffice and federal building in Asheville ,that will meet the present and reasonably contemplated future needs of a rapidly growing city, it was announced last night by officials of the Merchant's association, at the close of the semi-monthly business meeting.

A resolution was passed in order to further the efforts already initiated by the Chamber of Commerce and others. When presented to the board of directors it was passed and the enthusiastic manner in which the officials view opportunities for a new federal building leads many to believe that it is a part of the future program of the city.

All civic organizations of the city will be requested to appoint a committee of three members to work out details and plans for launching a strong campaign for a new federal building.

Matters pertaining to the school of salesmanship and the proposed recreation and amusement park at Kenilworth were discussed, but no definite action was taken.

The resolution passed by the board of directors:

BUILDING ENTIRELY INADEQUATE FOR NEEDS

"Whereas, the present postoffice facilities are entirely inadequate to care for the present, enormous business growth of the city of Asheville; and, whereas, available records and statistics show that the building at present occupied by the postoffice was constructed about 1888 to serve a population of 9,600; that said population had grown in 1900 to 14,694; in 1910, 18,762; in 1920; 28,504; representing an increase of 94 per cent in the permanent population of the city, and that there is a floating population of approximately 75,000 people to be served during the summer months; and,

"Whereas, the receipts of the Asheville postoffice were in 1921, $204,151, an increase of approximately 172 per cent, over the receipts of 1910; and, whereas, the number of employees employed in said building have increased from 15 in 1910, to 62 in 1921; an increase of 313 and one-third per cent; said employees being required to perform efficient service on a floor space of only 4,760 square feet; and, whereas, it has been shown that in order to accommodate the 1921 holiday patrons of the postoffice, it was necessary to obtain and establish sub-stations in four department stores within the city of Asheville, and to rent a warehouse for the distribution of parcels; and,

COURT ROOMS ARE NOT LARGE ENOUGH

Whereas, the present court room facilities maintained by the government are inadequate to serve the present needs of the court; the room being entirely too small to accommodate the courts, and being subject to great annoyance from the noise created upon certain streets on either side; and, whereas, the government is now paying approximately $4,082 per annum, outside rentals for bureau offices, including weather bureau, forestry service, geological survey, recruiting office, etc.,

"Therefore, be it resolved: That the Asheville Merchants association go on record as endorsing the urgent need of a new and larger federal building, adequate in size, floor and office space, and in arrangement and architecture to properly house and facilitate the discharge of business by the federal courts, the postoffice, the postoffice inspector, revenue officer, prohibition agent, child labor bureau, weather bureau, forestry service, geological survey, recruiting office, both army and navy, the civil service commission, and any and all other bureaus, offices and services necessary to properly handle government business within Asheville and the surrounding territory; That the necessary steps be taken to secure the co-operation of the postoffice department in showing the immediate need for such a new building within the city of Asheville;

PETITION WEAVER TO INTRODUCE BILL

"That we petition our representative, Congressman Zebulon F. Weaver, and he is hereby requested to introduce a bill at the earliest date possible for an appropriation of at least two million dollars to build such a building within the city of Asheville, as will meet the present and reasonably contemplated future needs of our rapidly growing city;

"That we call upon all our newspapers for their assistance in publicity and upon our civic organizations within our community to appoint an appropriate committee or committees to represent the civic organizations, and to form a larger committee; to proceed with all possible dispatch to present all available facts to our Washington officials in support of the appropriate aforesaid, and that organization be requested to fully co-operate with this body and to work with us until the much needed federal building for Asheville has been attained.

(Signed) HOLMES BRYSON, President."

FORMER CONGRESSMAN CLARENCE MILLER DEAD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—Clarence B. Miller, of Duluth, Minn., secretary of the republican national committee and former congressman, died at a hospital here late today. He was operated on for appendicitis January 2 and his condition became critical due to heart trouble.

England To Release Political Prisoners; Form Irish Cabinet

About Forty Under Sentence of Death to Be Liberated.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH IS NEW PRESIDENT

Turn of Events Brings Immense Relief to Whole of Ireland.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DUBLIN, Jan. 10. — Amnesty has been agreed upon as a result of negotiations between the new Irish cabinet and the British government, according to a report current here tonight and Irish political prisoners, including those sentenced to death, confined in both Irish and British prisons, will be liberated Wednesday or Thursday. The death penalty prisoners number about 40.

DANGEROUS SITUATION IS SOMEWHAT CLARIFIED

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—When the dail eireann adjourned tonight by consent of all sides to February 14, the situation which last night was dangerous and obscure had been to a great extent clarified. The new president, Arthur Griffith, and a new cabinet, had been elected and the way had been smoothed to putting into effect the terms of the treaty.

The following cabinet officers were named:

Minister of finance, Michael Collins.

Foreign affairs, Geo. Gavan Duffy.

Home affairs, Eamon J. Duggan.

Local government, William T. Cosgrave.

Economic affairs, Bryan O'Higgins.

Defense, Richard Mulchay.

Immense relief is felt in Dublin at the turn events have taken, and this will undoubtedly be experienced thoughout Ireland.

NO PERMANENT SPLIT BY DE VALERA

The temporary withdrawal of Eamon DeValera and his supporters from the dail, which rumor had forecast, proved not to involve a permanent split. Mr. DeValera confined his protest to the election of a new president, declaring his unwillingness to recognize the suitability to that post of a man, who, as chairman of the London delegation, was bound to give effect to the treaty, which, according to DeValera, subverts the republic.

During the luncheon hour, Mr. DeValera and his associates who left the hall, held a private meeting. Some of the more ardent spirits advocated refusal to return, but moderate counsel prevailed and the dail reassembled as a united body. The DeValera party is meeting again tonight to formulate plans for the future, but it was made evident by the numerous speeches from Mr. DeVaVlera what those plans are likely to be.

He holds that the decision of the dail in favor of the treaty binds him and his adherents not to obstruct the new government in carrying out the treaty but he reserves the right of free criticism, should Mr. Griffith, in the capacity of chairman of the provisional government, do anything inconsistent with the rights of the Irish people or the existence of the Irish republic.

BRITISH MINISTRY VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

At the same time he expressed the conviction that English hostility may have to be faced. There is still intense suspicion existent on both sides of the dail of the good faith of the British ministry. DeValera was clear in his assurances of the full support of his party in resisting an attack from an outside enemy.

Mr. Griffith was repeatedly pressed by Mr. DeValera to define his position, which DeValera described as a new case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Griffith was challenged to define his attitude toward the republic, and it evidently was supposed that he would have difficulty in reconciling his position as president with the position of chairman of the provisional government.

Mr. Griffith,however, frankly recognized during the transition period the existence of the republic, which he undertook to maintain, but he said when the Free State was framed and ready to come into operation there must be a general election, so that the people could choose between the free state and the continuance of the republic.

ATTITUDE TOWARD GRIFFITH CONSIDERED

Mr. DeValera's attitude toward Mr. Griffith was considereate and respectful, and Mr. Griffith expressed his cordial appreciation of this.

Some of the DeValera supporters, notably Erskine Childers, were anxious to press upon Mr. Griffith questions regarding his future actions which were obviously intended to embarrass him. He finally lost his temper, declaring he would answer no questions of "any damned Englishman"

This was the first display of real heat by any of the leaders. His friends accounted for it by the fact, as Mr Griffith himself said later, that he had been engaged for many months in continuous and arduous public work in London and Dublin and must now assume responsibility for the new government, which would tax his whole strength.

The irreconcilables sought to oppose adjournment on the ground that meanwhile expenditures could not be constitutionally incurred without the dail's approval. Mr. Collins assured the members that no expenditure was involved except the ordinary weekly wages of the department officials, which it was not desirable to stop.

Mr. Griffith requested adjournment indefinitely, but on appeal by Mr. DeValera consented to fix the date as February 14.. A general agreement was thus reached.

Senator Clabo Is Found Not Guilty Of Taking Bribe

Tennessee Senator Vindicated on Charge of Graft By Jury

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Jan. 10.—"Not guilty" was the verdict returned by the jury tonight in the trial of state Senator E. N. Clabo, of Sevier county, Tenn., charged with soliciting and accepting a bribe of $300 at the last session of the Tennessee legislature.

Acquittal came within about a week after Clabo's trial begun. Practically all of today was spent in the hearing of arguments. Speakers who delivered the closing pleas were Attorney W. A. Knight for the defense and Job Garner for the state.

After reviewing the case Mr. Knight pointed at Jeff McCarn of the prosecution and said: "Everywhere in this record E. N. Clabo was found in the right place except when he fell into your trap. He was never found in bad company and you cannot put your finger on a black spot in his character until you put it there."

Like others who had preceded him for the defense, Mr. Knight assailed the motive of those engaged in the legislative investigation.

GOVERNOR FINDS 'PARDON WEEK' IS OF NO ADVANTAGE

Issues Note of Warning to Those After Pardons by Using Influence.

CITIZEN'S NEWS BUREAU
TARBOROUGH HOTEL
(By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, Jan. 10.—The discontinuance of the "Pardon Week" plan of hearing applications for pardons and paroles has been announced by Governor Morrison. Hereafter applications will be heard as they are presented. People insisted upon being heard in between weeks to such an extent as to make it impractical to continue the custom, the governor said.

He took this occasion to issue a note of warning against persons seeking pardons or paroles who attempt to influence him through close personal or political friends. Governor Morrison said he deemed this such an improper thing to do that he would not hereafter consider pardoning people who sought to influence him in this way, adding that he knew of no other way to stop the practice and that he therefore would take this course in the future.

This does not apply to attorneys in the regularly orderly way appearing before him as compensated attorneys, or to friends who really know something about the case and who in an orderly and natural way seek to give him facts in the case. But he insisted that he did not propose to have campaigns run to influence him in the administration of justice.

THREE PAROLES GRANTED BY MORRISON

The governor today granted three paroles declined applications for three and revoked the paroles of three. He also declined to interfere in the death sentence of Bonnie Andrews, of Pitt, convicted of rape, refusing to take action as an appeal is still pending in the supreme court. The three men, whose paroles were revoked because of the conditions imposed were: E. D. Corriher, of Rowan county; R. E. Ward, of Jackson county, and Paul Vestal of Rowan.

The paroles granted in each case upon the recommendation of the judge or solicitor during the trial, went to the following: Robert Edwards, serving twelve months on the Johnston county roads for blockading; Ellis Blackburn, of Surry county, serving six months for receiving whiskey, and Nettie Owens, of Trangylvania county, now serving a jail sentence, who was given a sixty-day parole in order to visit and nurse her sick child.

Parole was refused Reuben S. Haywood, of Wake and Haywood counties, sentenced December 1920, to five years for housebreaking and larceny. The judge and solicitor who tried this case, recommended the parole but the recommendations were made solely because of the destitute condition of the man's family. Expressing sorrow at the condition of the family and asking neighbors to help them, the governor states that he does not consider it sound policy, however to turn loose a thief and robber in order that he might support his family.

GRUESOME KILLING TAKES PLACE IN BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—Mrs. G. S. Crawford is dead and her husband dangerously wounded as the result of an attack made upon them tonight as they slept in their home, adjacent to the store which they operated. Their baby, lying in a cradle nearby, was undisturbed.

Mrs. Crawford's throat had been cut and the head almost severed from the body. Her husband had been attacked apparently with an axe and suffered severe wounds in the head.

The crime was discovered by detectives called to the scene late tonight by a passerby, who noticed the door of the store next to the home was open.

The incident recalled a gruesome double killing here several weeks ago, in which another storekeeper and his wife were killed and their store fired.

CAMP BRAGG MAY BE ABANDONED IN LIEU OF ECONOMY

Sub-Committee Decrees That Either Bragg or Knox Must Go.

MANY ARMY POSTS ARE SLATED TO GO

Recommend Sale of Fort Macon and Beacon Island in N. C.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN
(By H. E. C. BRYANT)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Either Camp Bragg or Camp Knox should be abandoned by the federal government, a sub-committee of the house military affairs committee recommended today.

"We desire to point out specifically," slad the report, "the fact that at Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., there is included in the artillery range 120,454.03 acres of land a large portion of which we are advised is of some value for agricultural purposes.

"This particular camp was located practically after the World war was over. For the sake of argument it may be conceded that an artillery range should be located in the southeastern part of our country, but your committee feels that argument is answered by the establishment of such a range at Camp Knox, Ky., with an acreage of 30,264.

"Surely it is not necessary to have two great artillery ranges located in the same section of the country and we most emphatically recommend that one of these fields be sold in the interest of economy and sane military preparedness."

On the present writing it looks bad for Camp Bragg, because Kentucky is more inclined to be represented.

RECOMMEND DISPOSAL OF DOZENS OF ARMY POSTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sale of scores of tracts owned by the war department and the consolidation or abolishment of a number of army activities are recommended by a house sub-committee which, after months of investigation into the advisability of disposing of war department property, made public its report today. The findings must be approved by the house military committee before action can be taken on them by the house and senate.

The sub-committee approved in their entirety recommendations of the war department as to the disposal of dozens of army posts and minor reservations no longer needed for war purposes.

In addition the sub-committee recommended the consolidation at Camp Benning, Ga., of the infantry school conducted there and the instruction activities carried on for the signal corps at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., for tank officers at Camp Meade, Md., and for the engineering corps at Camp Humphrey, Va. The schools conducted at the latter three camps would be abandoned.

The report also recommended abolishment of three motor repair depots maintained by the army with civilian instructors at Campa Holabird, Md., Jessup, Ga., and Normoyle, Texas. Every military post the sub-committee held, should have shop facilities with sufficient mechanics among enlisted men to do repair work.

Abandonment of remount depots at Fort Reno, Okla., and Front Royal, Va., was recommended, with the suggestion that all remount activities be centered at Forts Keogh, Montana, and Robinson, Nebraska.

Two artillery rangers are not needed in the southeastern part of the United States, the report stated, recommending "emphatically" that either Camp Bragg, N. C., which is a tract 120,000 acres or Camp Knox, Ky., which is 30,000 acres in size be sold.

Stating that it endorsed the war department's policy of abandoning national army cantonments, the sub-committee said it might be well to retain Camp Lewis, Wash., as an artillery range on account of its strategic position on the Pacific coast and because the tract was given to the government by the people of Washington.

The report stated that a large number of basses utilized during war by the army for warehouses should be sold.

Property in the south, which the war department said it no longer needed, and which the sub-committee recommended should be sold, included:

Georgia: Point Peters and Fort Pulaski.

North Carolina: Beacon Island and Ft. Macon.

South Carolina: Forts Freemont and Yinyaw and Castle Pinchney.

Virginia: Fort at Hoods.

The sub-committee also approved the war department's recommendation that Camp Hancock, Ga., be turned over to the public health service.

Wilson Foundation Fund Launched By Asheville Citizen

Contributions and Subscriptions Will Be Received By This Paper

W. B. Henderson of Quebec, Transylvania county, is the first and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, the second to contribute to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation through The Citizen.

This paper yesterday received a telegram from Mrs. Vanderbilt, stating she would forward $500 to be used by the Foundation.

A number of inquiries have been received by The Citizen from interested persons in regard to the Foundation, which is to be a million dollars, the income for which will be used as awards to persons who perform some special public service, particularly in the interest of world peace.

Subscriptions and contributions will be received by The Citizen and forwarded through the state chairman, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, at Raleigh. The names of all contributing, regardless of the amount, will be preserved by officials of the Foundation.

WITNESSES BREAK EVEN IN NUMBERS IN SENATE PROBE

Hearing Centers Around Charges Major Opie Shot Own Men.

HEAR NO EVIDENCE ON HANGING CHARGE

Senator Watson Asserts He Had Not Brought Opie's Name in.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Nearly a dozen witnesses, all from Virginia, broke about even in numbers today in testifying for and against Major Hierome L. Opie of Staunton, Va., before a senate committee investigating charges that American soldiers had been hanged without trial in France.

But at the all-day session there was no evidence relating specifically to hangings. It all swung around charges that Major Opie, as commander of the third battalion, 116th infantry, had shot some of his own men. Men who had served with the regiment, supplementing testimony submitted last week, declared they saw Major Opie shoot runners in October, 1918 while his command was in the Argonne offensive. Others who were with the officer on the dates mentioned, asserted that he had shot no one and that he only fired to stop some of his men, apparently in disordered retreat, in an effort to reform his line and get troops back into fighting state.

Chairman Brandegee seeking to cut through the conflicting evidence, endeavored to ascertain the exact number alleged to have been shot, but in the end there was some doubt in the minds of members as to whether the witnesses had seen and were attempting to describe the same alleged slaughter.

OPIE SEEKS A SPEEDY HEARING

Counsel for Major Opie, in a brief statement at the conclusion of the Opie testimony, expressed the hope that there might be a speedy finding and asked that further evidence relating to him might be presented at one time. Senator Watson, democrat, Georgia, whose speech in the senate led to the investigation, opposed any attempt to single out the Opie, declaring he was not the prosecutor, that he had not brought the major's name in and that the major himself was the first to give the charged publicly after a witness had told of the shooting of a man by an officer designated as "Major Opley."

As all the testimony, for and against Major Opie was cleared from the slate, a special date will be fixed for reopening the charges by the committee in the event further statements should be forthcoming.

The most direct testimony against Major Opie today was given by Charles E. Fox, of Richmond, Va., who swore he saw the officer shoot a runner in the back. Later counsel for Major Opie requested the witness to state whether he had written a certain letter which had been put into the record.

Fox was not certain as to whether he had written it. The letter set forth that Fox was an orphan, while he testified his mother was living. It was presented in what was regarded as an attempt to show that the committee could not believe him.

Fox was required to copy the letter in its entirety and while there was no explanation as to what the comparison of handwriting revealed the committee announced that a witness asked to be summoned by Opie to testify as to the veracity of Fox would not be called. Prior to this announcement orders to call him had been issued, Fox meanwhile being instructed to remain in Washington. Finally he was excused.

THOSE CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN MURDER.

The witnesses who testified in turn that they saw the officer shoot a man down were Charles E. Fox, of Richmond, Va.; Stonewall Jackson Albin, of Kernstown, Va.; James E. Carlton, of Richmond, Va.; John R. Leedy, Luray, Va. and Dewey D. Hester, of Marion, Va. Fox placed the incident he described as "back of Verdun in 1918." Albin and Hester did not give the location of the alleged shooting, and the others agreed it occurred in October, 1918.

Frank H. Bondurant, Norfolk, Va., machine gun officer with the Third battalion of Opie's regiment, the first witness for Opie called, said there was no truth in statements that the major had killed a machine gun sergeant on October 8 or 9. "I know because, as machine gun officer, I accounted for all my men," he said.

Euart Johnstone, Winchester county, Virginia, captain of Company L, 116th infantry, testified he was with Major Opie the day Floyd Cunningham was accidentally killed, and agreed with Major Opie's theory that stragglers seeing him rush to Cunningham's side might have started the report that he shot him.

Johnstone denied having told Stonewall Albin, a witness, not to testify, as the latter had charged.

Robert W. Smith, Kernstown, Va., corroborated the testimony of Johnstone to the effect that he had told Albin it was his duty to come before the committee and "tell the truth."

ATTEMPTED TO RE-FORM HIS LINE

W. B. Eubanks, Norfolk, testified he was present when Major Opie seized a rifle and "shot over the heads" of his men in attempting to re-form his line north of Verdun. At the time Opie fired a rifle the command "seemed to be in a general retreat," and efforts were being made to stop it, William B. Teel, Norfolk, told the committee.

In his brief statement to the committee, after all of the Opie witnesses had been heard, John A. Cutchins, of Richmond, counsel for the officer, explained he was particularly anxious to have all of the evidence relating to him cleared up at the earliest possible moment.

"I do not believe that the men testifying against Major Opie, except in some instances, deliberately lied," Cutchins declared. "I think they really believed what they said, but

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Naval Treaty In Final Form Except Details In Regard To The Pacific Fortifications

Character Of the Diplomatic Game Revealed To America By French-British Alliance

(By FRANK SIMONDS)
(Special Correspondent, The Asheville Citizen)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Word from Cannes and London of the completion of the text of an agreement amounting to a defensive alliance between Britain and France should serve finally to enlighten Americans as to the character of the diplomatic game played under their own eyes in this city during all the period of the conference up to the moment of the final abandonment of the submarine discussion.

For three years France has sought a guarantee of aid in case of new German aggression. She asked it in Paris in 1919 and was promised it by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in return for an agreement to renounce all claims to permanent occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, but the United States senate rejected the promise and the British guarantee was contingent upon American ratification. Since that time France has manoeuvered to get at least a British guarantee and Britain has endeavored to escape giving such a pledge unless America followed suit.

Most of the paralysis which has followed in Europe has been due to this conflict and the decisive engagement seems to have been fought in the American capital and to have resulted in a sweeping French victory. British statesmen, British journalists, the whole British representation came here obviously imbued with the idea that American aid could be enlisted to compel the French to abandon their army and to agree to accept a naval position which rendered them powerless to oppose British wishes.

The British were not afraid of actual attack by French militarism. What they recognized was that as long as the French army was kept up to present strength France would be able to maintain its stand on the subject of reparations and the French stand spelled economic ruin for Britain. Therefore Britain had to accomplish one of two things, the removal of the French obstacle by American pressure or by British purchase.

You had then from the British journalists led by Wells, and almost without exception, an organized assault upon the French army which began when the British writers landed and let up to the moment in the conference at which the question of land armaments came up. France, militaristic, Chauvinstic, using Senegalese troops to coerce white Europeans, was a picture painted for Americans daily by British pressmen.

The attack failed.

Mr. Hughes declined to take up the subject of the French army and instantly the objective shifted. You had instead the attack upon the French submarine. Mr. Wells, leading the goose-stepping. All this artillery preparation led up to the crisis when the French declared that they would not yield on the submarine, despite the effect refusal might have upon their American situation because they perceived quite clearly that American leadership had quite unconsciously been manoeuvered into playing the British game.

THE FRENCH WIN THEIR GAME

But now what has happened? At the precise moment when American newspapers are still denouncing the militaristic French, Britain, the champion of the American ideas on disarmament, is cooly negotiating an alliance with militaristic France. In other words the French, by holding out in Washington and declining to discard their submarine weapon until they were paid, just as the British declined to discard their Japanese alliance until they were paid by us, have won their game and got their alliance. Unquestionably we shall hear little more of French militarism in British journals for the time being or until there is a new clash between British and French purposes. All the bitterness which has existed here between Frenchmen and Britons has disappeared for Briand and Lloyd George, who are amicably engaged

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KOHLOSS RETAINS CUSTODY BRITISH SHIP AND LIQUOR

Hold Owners for Violation of National Prohibition Act.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—State Prohibition Director R. A. Kohloss arrived here today with a message from Federal Prohibition Director Haynes instructing him to retain custody of the "Message of Peace," British liquor ship and the cargo and to hold Owner A. Coleman and Captain Thompson under arrest on a charge of violating the national prohibition act.

Mr. Kohloss declared tonight prohibition agents have been watching the activities of the liquor schooner for some time and that he would bring witnesses here for the hearing Saturday.

Meanwhile, officials declared criminal prosecutions will be begun in the North Carolina court against members of the crew for violation of the federal prohibition laws.

The Message of Peace was seized last week off the coast of North Carolina by the coast guard after she had stranded on Okracoke Bar with a cargo of liquor.

TUCKER TO PROSECUTE THOSE UNDER INDICTMENT

RALEIGH, Jan. 10.—Charges of having sold whiskey while the "Message of Peace" was in American waters, will be preferred against members of the ships crew, according to District Attorney Tucker, who came here today from Wilmington. The district attorney found no instructions from Washington upon his arrival in Raleigh, but this he said, was as he had expected, as orders regarding the ship and its cargo legally fell upon Prohibition Enforcement Officer Kohloss.

Mr. Tucker said he believed sufficient evidence had been obtained to insure conviction of members of the crew on charges of selling whiskey while the boat was in American waters. He scoffed at the claim of the ship's captain that she was brought into port in distress. Hearing before the federal commissioner at Wilmington is set for Saturday. Mr. Tucker said he would appear personally to prosecute the case against the men. He explained that his interest centers entirely on the prosecution of those arrested, and that disposition of the ship and also the cargo of liquor now in the customs house at Wilmington, is up to Mr. Kohloss.

Although doubting the correctness of yesterday's press reports from Washington that instructions had been forwarded him by the department of justice to Raleigh, he made inquiry at the postoffice and telegraph offices for special messages, finding none awaiting him.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES TO UNDERGO PROBE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Tentative agreement for an investigation of wholesale and retail prices throughout the country to be carried on by the departments of justice, commerce and labor has been reached, Attorney-General Daugherty said tode-

TO EXTEND STATE FAIR GROUNDS BY FLOATING BONDS

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Help Working Wonders, Says Pogue.

CITIZEN'S NEWS BUREAU
TARBOROUGH HOTEL
(By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, Jan. 10.—Plans for greatly extending the state fair grounds and building equipment were formulated at a meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural society here this afternoon. Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, president, presided, having come from Washington this morning.

The new charter, granted by the special session of the general assembly, was formally received by the society. It provides for life and annual memberships, the former for $50 and the latter at $5 the share.

The society expects to sell several thousand dollars worth of memberships and use this money in the extension of the grounds and equipment.

Bonds of around $100,000 will also be sold and this money used for the erection of new buildings and enlarging those already up.

A new race track is already under construction. It will cost $15,000 and will be completed by next May. The site of the present race track, embracing nine acres, will be used for the new buildings.

"Lookout for the success of the state fair as the greatest it has ever been," declared Colonel J. R. Pogue, for 20 years the agricultural society's secretary. "With the extensions and enlargements that are to be made at once, we will be able to greatly increase the exhibits and North Carolina's state fair will be put on the map with the other big fairs of the country. Mrs. Vanderbilt's support and her enthusiastic conduct of her office has worked wonders in the movement to make the fair bigger and better."

THREE DEATHS REPORTED FROM "BLACK SMALL POX"

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 10.—Declaring the small pox epidemic now raging in eastern Oklahoma is the "black plague" or "black small pox," physicians and health officials at Fort Smith today issued a request to all employers operating public places to order their employes vaccinated without delay, stating the disease from Oklahoma was gradually spreading and was of the deadliest character.

Three deaths were reported today at Puteau, the center of the epidemic, bringing the total number of victims to 13. Six deaths also occurred in Leflore county, Okla., during the past 24 hours.

STORM OF INTENSITY IS MOVING NORTHEASTWARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A storm of marked intensity is central over northern Alabama tonight moving northeastward, the weather bureau announced.

Northeast storm warnings on the Atlantic coast from Boston to the Virginia Capes and southwest warnings south of the capes and on the gulf coast at and south of Tampa were ordered displayed by the bureau.

GROWING BELIEF PARLEY TO LAST LATE IN JANUARY

Probably Delay Plenary Session Until Some Time Next Week.

SHANTUNG ROW HAS NEW LEASE ON LIFE

Consider Separate Treaty on Submarines and Poison Gas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Except for details of the Pacific fortifications agreement and a half dozen lesser questions of phraseology, the five-power naval limitation treaty was put into final form today at a conference of the heads of the American, British, Japanese, French and Italian delegations.

The question of geographical scope was understood to be the chief point remaining unsettled in the fortifications article, which provides for maintenance of a fortifications "status quo" in the Pacific. The Japanese were said to have agreed tentatively to an American draft of the article but to have deferred final action until they communicate with Tokio.

As a result of this development and other time-consuming details of final drafting some of the delegates predicted that the full naval committee would not be called to act on the treaty before Thursday or Friday and that no plenary session to discuss it publicly would be held until next week. There was a consequent postponement of tentative sailing arrangements for the foreign delegations with indications that a majority believed the Washington conference would last till late in January. The day's discussions, both among individual delegations and at the meeting of the "big five," are understood to have revealed a growing inclination to exclude the submarine and poison gas resolutions from the naval treaty and make them the subject for a separate agreement. Whether they will take the form of another treaty or will be attached as a nannex outside the main body of the five-power pact was not finally decided, but the impression of many delegates tonight was that they did not properly belong in the same instrument with the provisions for tonnage limitation.

SEEK TO CLEAR AWAY POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

Meantime the Shantung negotiations, which for several days have appeared to be near the verge of dissolution, took a new lease on life. Without setting for the present the central disagreement over return of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railroad, the Japanese and Chinese agreed to resume their separate conversations tomorrow in an attempt to clear away other points of difference.

It was indicated that Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, whose tender of good offices has not been formally accepted by both parties to the controversy nevertheless were working quietly for a settlement. In some quarters there were suggestions that President Harding might be asked to mediate in the railroad dispute but it was said at the White House that so far as he had received no formal invitation to do so.

The five delegation heads came together to discuss the naval treaty today after each national group had met separately and completed the detailed study of the text begun yesterday. At the end of a three hour session the "big five" adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning, in an agreement so far as policy was concerned on all the provisions except article 19, relating to the pacific fortifications. A half dozen other articles, it was said, remained to be finally cast into legal phraseology but none of these seemed to present any considerable difficulties.

INVOLVES CERTAIN JAPANESE ISLANDS

The question arising over article 19 is said to relate to determination of the status, under the fortifications agreement of certain small Japanese islands lying to the southward of the principle Japanese group. Whether these islands are to be included in the territory within which no further fortifications can be erected was not clearly defined when the agreement first was effected. Confidence was expressed in Japanese circles tonight, however that Tokio would approve promptly the delimitation agreed to tentatively by them in today's discussions.

So far as its principal features are concerned there has been no change in the fortifications settlement as it was drawn up in conjunction with the American-British-Japanese agreement on the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio. Hawaii remains exempt from the "status quo" provisions, but Guam is included under it. The problem of determining its exact geographical scope in other areas for the Pacific is one which is recognized to be of primary interests to the United States and Japan and the representatives of the other powers have indicated their readiness to accept any arrangement that may be worked out by these two.

ENCROACHES UPON INTERNATIONAL LAW

To support the suggestion for a separate agreement regarding submarines and poison gas, it is argued that these subjects not only are but distinctly related to problems of tonnage limitation, but that the resolutions adopted by the naval committee in respect to submarine and gas warfare constitute attempts to change existing international law and therefore should not be bound up with the fundamentally different instrument which is to embody the naval limitation contract.

By many of the delegates it is be-

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