THE WEATHER

North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy, probably followed by thunderstorms Tuesday afternoon and night; Wednesday clearing and colder.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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

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12 PAGES TODAY

REPUBLICANS MAY NAME BLAIR FOR MOREHEAD'S JOB

Want to Express Confidence in Internal Revenue Commissioner.

STATE CONVENTION G. O. P. WEDNESDAY

Parker and Bramham Are Suggested to Take Reynolds' Place.

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

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10. — North Carolina republicans may name Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair as national committeeman, in the Winston-Salem convention, as an expression of their confidence in him. The recent criticism of him and his management of the revenue department probably will prompt this.

John J. Parker, of Monroe, is being suggested along with W. G. Bramham of Durham, as the next party chairman.

John M. Morehead's resignation as national committeeman is certain. He is tired of his job and of the prominence of political life and wants to retire to a place behind the scenes.

"Mr. Morehead is not the type of man who likes practical politics," said a republican leader today in making the definite announcement that the Charlotte man will resign and that Blair, rather than Parker, may be his successor.

"Mr. Morehead could have been vice-president had he been the character of man who likes the front ranks and the glare and brilliancy of the footlights. He is tired of the prominence of political leadership and wants to step aside for those who feel at home in the glamor of public life."

The resignation of Mr. Morehead as national committeeman and Charles A. Reynolds as party chairman and the election of their successors likely will be the chief events of the state convention. Parker apparently has been slated as Moorehead's successor and Bramham as the new chairman. But the move to make Blair national committeeman transfers the Monroe lawyer and former gubernatorial candidate to a chairmanship possibility.

The big national figure who is on the program for a speech may be Lockwood, editor of the national republican, of Houston, the assistant to the secretary of commerce, or any one of several Washington republicans. Mr. Morehead sent invitations to Commissioner Blair and asked him to deliver them to the man whose presence at Winston-Salem could most likely be counted upon.

The convention will convene at 11 o'clock Wednesday and 1,200 delegates are expected.

KILLS WIFE INSTANTLY, THINKING HER A BURGLAR

(Special Correspondence, The Asheville Citizen)

CHARLOTTE, April 10—Sam Crump, a farmer, 50 years old, shot and killed his wife at his home, just over the Mecklenburg-Union county line, Sunday night at 10 o'clock. The husband is said to have mistaken his wife for a burglar and fired, killing her almost instantly.

The tragedy occurred three miles from Mint Hill, where the Helms family were murdered Sunday. Mr. Crump heard a noise at a window and thinking it a burglar, got his shotgun and went out. Mrs. Crump also got up and went out, unknown to her husband, in a few seconds. The wife came in view around the corner of the house, and in the semi-darkness the husband fired.

Mrs. Crump was a Miss Newell, of the Morning Star township, this county, before her marriage, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Newell. She is survived by her husband and several children, some of them grown.

A definite movement for organization of a Pythian club for Charlotte has been instituted by members of the Pythian lodge. Committees have been appointed and members of these committees have completed a temporary organization. The club proposes to build a Pythian home in the city.

Citizen of Tryon, On Social Visit, Is Shot to Death

Jerome Durham Is Victim. Polk Officers Seek For Thomas Lindsey

(Special Correspondence, The Asheville Citizen)

TRYON, April 10.—Jerome Durham, prominent resident of this place, was shot twice through the heart and intantly killed at a late hour Sunday night while calling on a young lady.

Thomas Lindsey, said to be a rival for the affections of the young lady, is being pursued in the "Dark Corner" on the South Carolina line by Sheriff Rector and a posse. He is charged with the slaying, which took place before the young lady's eyes.

The shooting took place near Lynn, three miles north of this place. According to available information, Lindsey was at the girl's home when Durham arrived, and called the latter out of the house. The shooting took place on the porch, and Lindsey fled.

IN GREENVILLE JAIL AND ADMITS SHOOTING

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 10.—Thomas Lindsay who admits shooting Jerome or Rome Durham, near Lynn, N. C., shortly after midnight last night, is in the Greenville county jail, having been brought here about 11 o'clock this morning. He was met on the Buncombe road about 15 miles from Greenville by Sheriff Rector. According to his own statement Lindsay, who formerly lived here, was coming to Greenville to surrender to the Greenville authorities.

REVENUES UNDER DRY ACT PAY FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT

If Fines, Penalties and Taxes Were Collected Says Haynes.

HALF OF NEAR-BEER BREWERIES SEIZED

"Liquor Most Difficult Now to Obtain in All History" Haynes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—evenues from the national prohibition act should pay many times over for the $10,000,000 appropriated for the enforcement of the dry laws during the coming year, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes declared in an address tonight.

"It would be interesting to the people to know," he said, "that if we were to collect the fines, penalties and special tax imposed upon violators of the law in the first six months of this administration they would more than pay two and one-half times the estimated cost of enforcing the prohibition law for the next year. These enormous figures do not include nearly $3,000,000 in bonds that are being forfeited to the government, or $2,00,00,000 that have been offered in compromise by 21 of the large violators of the law and do not include the $6,000,000 in differential of prohibitive tax that have been referred to previously.

Mr. Haynes declared that with ten months of renewed effort to restrict good liquor into legitimate channels the result is "perhaps as nearly achievement as possible."

Annual Consumption On the Decrease.

Immediately preceding prohibition, he stated, there was an annual consumption in the country of about 130,000,000 gallons of American-made whiskey, while during the year 1920 approximately 12,500,000 gallons of whiskey was withdrawn from warehouses under permits and in 1921 withdrawals amounted to about 3,500,000 gallons. On the basis of the last three or four months, he reported, withdrawals this year will amount to about 2,000,000 gallons, "which is perhaps only about 500,000 gallons in excess of normal medicinal requirements."

Of the 500 breweries manufacturing near-beer at the beginning of the fiscal year, he decelared, 285 have been reported for violation of the law; 95 plants are under seizure by the government and offers in compromise as high as $96,000 have received.

"I have long been persuaded," he said, "that fines against large violators are but very small deterrent forces, so we are today citing all breweries found guilty of violation in the United States on criminal informations. We are not only revoking permits of the guilty but are also refusing to re-issue permits to persons who have violated the provisions of their permits and this has resulted in the closing down of about 50 near-beer plants in recent months."

Asserting that there was a propaganda to create the impression that the prohibition law was nonoperative, Mrs. Haynes said:

"It is significant that at the time when liquor is the most difficult to obtain in all our history; when drunkenness has decreased to a very appreciable degree; when convictions for the violation of the law are becoming most numerous; that at such time, the largest amount of space is given in some of our newspapers to articles most flumsy of fact which set forth the idea that prohibition is a failure."

TREASURY BILLS RECENTLY FOUND WERE STOLEN

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Solution of the mystery of the finding last Friday of a package of $5 treasury bills in the Potomac river near the bureau of engraving and printing was announced tonight by Chief Moran, of the secret service, and said that the bills were a part of a bundle of 1,000 sheets, each containing four $5 notes, stolen from the bureau about a year ago.

Clayton C. Dunn, of Potomac, Va., a former watchman at the bureau who was arrested in February for passing $1 bills raised to $5 Mr. Moran said, admitted burying a portion of the 1000 sheets in the swamp land near the river and more of the bills were located there today by Samuel Shifleet, of Potomac, who found the first package last week.

Treasury officials declared that the finding of the $5 bills in the Potomac river had no connection with the recent reorganization of the bureau of engraving and printing through executive order of President Harding removing its director, James L. Wilmeth and other officials. Also, it was stated officially at the treasury, the inventory of the bureau's stock, now in progress, has so far disclosed no indication of any shortage or duplication of government securities on any large scale.

Despite the system of checks in force at the bureau, officials declared, the human element made possible at times the disappearance of bills and stamps as in the case of Dunn but such cases were, as a rule, quickly disposed of by the secret service.

DECREASE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MARCH

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A decrease in the retail cost of food to the average family in March as compared with February was reported today by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor. Prices as of 43 food articles in 51 important cities were considered. Seventeen of these articles showed decreases ranging from less than five-tenths of one per cent for butter and tea to 34 per cent on strictly fresh butter, 21 articles increased from less than five-tenths of one per cent on cheese to 11 per cent on oranges, and six articles remained unchanged.

During the year March 15, 1921, to March 15, 1922, the bureau added, the average decrease in the retail prices of these foods was 11 per cent 35 articles declining and eight increasing. In the nine year period ending March 15, the average of increase was placed at 43 per cent.

"BARKIS IS WILLIN'"

(By BILLY BORNE)

RUSSIAN GENERAL TO REMAIN UNTIL CIVIL SUIT ENDS

Postpones Sailing Until He Earns "Clean Slate" in New York.

NEW YORK, April 10. — General Gregory Semenoff, ataman of Cossacks, who is free on bail following his arrest on a civil warrant issued at the request of the trustee for the Youroveta home and foreign trading company, a bankrupt New York concern, has put off his trip to Europe indefinitely, and will remain until he has earned a "clean slate."

The general was emphatic in making that statement today at the close of a bankruptcy hearing before Referee Olney, at which he was examined. The former Cossack chieftain declared he considered himself on his honor and that under no circumstances, would he and his wife sail on the Aquitania tomorrow.

Edward S. Greenbaum, counsel for the trustee, pointed out that the general's arrest came on a civil warrant only, and that should he sail tomorrow he could not be brought back to this country as a fugitive from justice. In order to sail, however, the general would have to jump $25,000 bond which was given to the sheriff when he was arrested last week.

The state bank of Chita, a Russian institution, was brought into the case today when General Semenoff was asked if he knew that some of his officers had removed 1,250,000 rubles from the bank.

While the question was not answered, it produced a storm of protest during which Edward W. Glaze, counsel for General Semenoff, asserted that statements of witnesses at the bankruptcy hearings were being used as pegs on which to hang additional civil suits.

"Questions with which the bankrupt is not concerned were asked at the other hearings, while counsel for other companies were in the room," he said. "On the answers to these the C. B. Richard company, which has an interest in the Chita bank, has brought suit and I am told that papers will be served in other suits soon."

While protesting that every day's delay in the hearings meant that the general would be served in more suits, based on the fact that he was a leader of anti-bolshevik armies which he admits, lived off the land, Mr. Glaze insisted that General Semenoff would remain in the United States until the hearing was over.

General Semenoff admitted that Admiral Kolchak had ordered him court-marcialed on a treason charge, but said that the verdict of the court resulted in his promotion and was followed by his selection as ataman of the Cossacks.

COOLIDGE RECOGNIZES A DEMOCRAT UPON DEMAND

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Spat occurred in the senate between Vice-President Coolidge and Senator Caraway, democrat, Arkansas, today when the latter tried to introduce another resolution relating to administration observance of civil service laws. Senator Caraway, with some feeling, complained that the vice-president was recognizing republican senators and said that although he had addressed the chair a half dozen times, the Vice-President had recognized only republicans.

"If that is going to be the rule, it ought to be stated," said Senator Caraway, with shaking voice. "I want my rights and I'm getting tired of this kind of conduct."

Mr. Coolidge replied that Mr. Caraway would be recognized and Senator Caraway replied, heatedly:

"Yes, as soon as everybody over there (on the republican side) is through."

Senator Caraway's resolution called for a statement from the President regarding the number of former soldiers who have been demoted or removed in office changes. Republicans in chorus objected to discussion of the resolution and it went over.

Fear Brinson Will Not Recover From Present Illness

Now at His New Bern Home and Reported in Serious Condition

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

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Representative S. M. Brinson of the third district, is critically ill. His friends here fear that he will not recover. Last December he went to Baltimore for an operation and seemed to be improving. Later he became ill again and went to Battle Creek for treatment. Last week he passed through here on his way to New Bern where he is now confined to his bed. He is suffering with cirrhosis of the liver in an advanced stage.

Should Mr. Brinson pull through this severe attack it is believed he will quit the race for congress to succeed himself because of his ill health. Mr. Brinson is very popular here, and his associates are distressed to learn of his desperate illness.

BOYD SIGNS ORDER GRANTING APPEAL IN RAILROAD CASE

Hearing on Petition to Stay Collection of Taxes on Saturday.

(Special Correspondence The Asheville Citizen)

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 10.—Formal order granting the appeal to the United States supreme court in the tax cases of the Southern and Atlantic and Yadkin railroads was signed by Judge James E. Boyd, in federal district court here today.

Application by the railroads that the order staying the collections of taxes in dispute be continued until the supreme court decides the issues, will be argued at a hearing here Saturday, the hearing being continued today.

There was no argument before the court today, although S. M. Prince, of Washington, chief counsel for the Southern and W. M. Hendren, Winston-Salem, appeared for the roads, and Judge Bynum, Greensboro, for the state.

The appeal is from the ruling of three federal judges, made at Raleigh, March 18, denying an injunction against the collection of taxes in North Carolina on valuations alleged excessive and discriminatory, and collection of corporation income and franchise taxes.

The order staying the collection of the disputed taxes from the Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolkk Southern expires April Southern, Atlantic and Yadkin 18.

CAROLINA-VIRGINIA RATE CASE DECISION VIOLATED

Urge Senators to Ask Carriers Comply With Recent Ruling.

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

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senators Overman and Simmons have been advised by M. R. Beaman, secretary of the North Carolina Traffic association that the last decision rendered unanimously by the interstate commerce commission in favor of the North Carolina sippers in the Carolina-Virginia rate case is not being complied with by the railroads.

They called the attention of the commission to this situation urging that the carriers be compelled to comply with the order of the interstate commerce commission issued June 7, 1921. The North Carolina Traffic association is composed of over 500 representative shippers and they have urgently requested members of the North Carolina delegation to present the case again to the committee.

LEVEES ALONG SOUTHERN TIP OF ARKANSAS HOLD

MEMPHIS, April 10. — Levees along the southern tip of Arkansas and in the vicinity of Greenville on the Mississippi side of the waterway were bearing the brunt of the Mississippi flood tonight but with embankments holding despite wind which drove the waves against the banks with constant force throughout the day and night keeping up of the southern flood crest.

FREQUENT VERBAL CLASHES ON NAVAL BILL ARGUMENTS

Low Figures Would Destroy Efficiency of American Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The fight on the naval appropriation bill began in the house today with members insisting that it did and that it did not actually carry out the 5-5-3 ratio as fixed by treaty. All day the discussion centered around this one big question in dispute.

Chairman Kelley, of the subcommittee on appropriations which drafted the measure and others, including Representative Mondell, Wyoming, the republican leader, declared an enlisted force of 65,000 plus 2,000 apprentice seamen, was adequate to maintain the navy in accordance with the arms conference rating. Others, however, including Representative Padgett, Tennessee, ranking democrat on the naval committee which in former times prepared the navy bills asserted the figures were so low "as to destroy the efficiency of the American navy" and give it a standing the same as or lower than that of Japan.

Say Committee Figures Ignore the Treaty

In all there were seven speeches during the day, three for and four against the measure. Representative Byrnes, South Carolina, supported the committee proposals, joining Chairman Kelley and Mr. Mondell in its defense. On the other side the speakers with Mr. Padgett were Representatives Tinkham, Massachusetts; Husted, New York, and Vare, Pennsylvania, all republican members of the appropriations committee, who signed a minority report urging a force of 80,000, plus 6,000, and who declraed the committee figures disrupted and ignored the treaty.

There will be two full days of general debate, with more later when the personnel section is reached.

The name of the President was brought into the debate and there were many verbal clashes as a result. Mr. Mondell questioned the propriety of the inclusion in minority views of a statement that the President had urged 86,000 men or 10,000 less than the number requested by Secretary Denby.

Asserting that 65,000 men would not accomplish the aims of the treaty, Mr. Padgett suggested to the committee that if it was unwilling ot accept the solemn judgment of the secretary of the navy somebody ought to be put in his place whose advice would be accepted.

NAVAL BILL TO CREATE "A LAME DUCK NAVY"

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Passage of the house appropriations committee naval bill would be "a national disaster" and furnish the country with "a lame duck navy," Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department declared tonight, speaking before the National Press club.

Under this 'lame duck navy' he declared, "we will be a second rate country. As such we will have but little influence in the world for peace or justice.

"The very people who smugly announce the loftiness of our ideals when they advocate such a reduction would, by one stroke, render ideals ineffectual."

Speaking has head of the naval experts who arranged the terms of the "5-5-3 artio" plan for limitation of sea power, Mr. Roosevelt said the committee bill "relegates us to a minor position among the great nations."

"It breaks the naval ratio," he continued. "Under the treaty our relationship with England and Japan is 5-5-3. The English navy this year will have some 104,000 men; the Japanese will have 68,250. We under the house bill will have only 67,000.

"This bill, therefore, has established a naval ratio of 2¾-5-3 with the United States on the small end."

TAKES "SOMETHING NEW" TO PROSECUTE J. P. DAY

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 10.—Jean P. Day, wealthy attorney and oilman will not be prosecuted for the slaying of Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Ward Beck, unless "something new develops," County Attorney Forrest Hughes announced today. He said he was following the recommendation of the coroners jury which last Saturday exonerate: Day, after Day testified he killed the army officer accidentally when he found Beck attempting to assault Mrs. Day.

SAYS MINERS GET MORE THAN PEAK WAGE DURING WAR

Farmers' Losses 50 Per Cent in Comparison, Asserts Atkeson.

LABOR COMMITTEE ENDS ITS HEARING

To Act Tomorrow on Bill Setting up Federal Coal Commission.

PITTSBURGH, April 10.—Approximately 1,000 non-union miners in the Connellsville coke region, joined the strike of the United Mine Workers today. Ten plants are affected.

In the Klondike region where the union made its first campaign only two important mines were operating.

Four deputy sheriffs were arrested in Uniontown at the instance of a union committeeman, who alleged they assaulted him before arresting him on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

There was no statement from union headquarters here today, other than that a plan to send additional organizers into the coke region was being considered.

UNIONS DENY CHARGE OF CONTRACT BREAKING

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The hearings of the house labor committee on the national coal strike were concluded today, for a time at least, the last day being devoted to hearing of testimony from labor spokesmen who denied charges of the operators concerning union contract breaking being a factor in the walkout. Chairman Nolan, of the committee, said there were no plans at present for a further investigation of the strike but the committee will meet Wednesday in executive session to take action on the Bland bill which would set up a federal coal commission to deal with such situations.

Witnesses appearing before the committee today included Edgar Wallace, labor federation legislative agent and a member of the miners union; John Hessler, president, and William Mitch, secretary of the Indiana district of the United Mine Workers, and Jas. Lord, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Examination of the witnesses was enlivened at one time by Representative Atkeson, republican, of Missouri, who desired to show, he said, that "it is the money question bothering" the miners, rather than "questions of labor organization or conference with the operators."

"Miners were getting up to last week 31 per cent more than they got during the peak of prices during the war," he declared in asking Mr. Willace, "why aren't you willing to skin down now a little when farmers have lost 50 per cent of what they had then?"

Farmers Not Organized, Wallace Points Out.

"Is there any reason why we should lose, because the farmers weren't organized?" Mr. Wallace returned.

"All right," Mr. Atkeson pursued. "You did have a wage contract with the boses; it expired last week; they don't want to go on with it again; what are you going to do about it? Has congress or anybody else got power to make 'em?"

Mr. Wallace agreed that legislation to compel new contracts might not be advisable, but suggested the union could force another bargain.

"Yes, you come here, and say by use of power against other white men, you are going to take what you want" Mr. Atkeson returned "when you are getting 31 per cent more than during the war."

The entire operation of deflation as affecting wages and prices, Mr. Wallace said, was artifically forced upon farmers, and upon labor, had produced injustice, and should be resisted.

"The difference between us and the farmers," he said, "is that we are resisting."

Mr. Hessler told the committee that Phil H. Penna, operators representative, had given the committee "an inaccurate and misleading statement" to support charges that the union had violated generally its wage agreements. Mr. Penna said that some 300 strikes occurred in the state in mines during 1921, while the union records, Mr. Hessler said, accounted for but 34.

He also upheld the wage scale before the strike as reasonable, as did Mr. Mitch.

FIFTEEN MILLION STATE BONDS ARE AUTHORIZED

CITIZEN NEWS BUREAU TARBOROUGH HOTEL (By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, April 10.—The sale of fifteen million dollars worth of road bonds was authorized this afternoon by the governor and council of state. State Treasurer Lacy will advertise the bonds on the New York market and the sale will be effected within the next few weeks, it was announced.

The sale of the road bonds is necessitated by the increased building program for the year of the state highway commission. The commission is taking advantage of the cheap cost of road construction and its program for 1922 is twice as large as the program originally decided upon for the year. One thousand miles are to be built this year.

The demand for North Carolina bonds has been strong, and consequently little difficulty is expected by Governor Morrison and council of state in disposing of the fifteen millions at a premium.

TO PROBE ADMINISTRATION FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON, April 10. — Investigation of the administration of the federal reserve board and the comptroller of the currency, was authorized today, by the senate which adopted a resolution by Chairman McLean, of the banking and currency committee, a proposal submitted to the senate nearly a year ago.

Indications were, however, that no immediate steps in the investigation were contemplated by the banking committee to which the work falls. The McLean resolution was one of nearly a half dozen measures proposing general inquiry into affairs of the reserve board and reserve system and was pending longer than any other.

Russian And French Delegates Clash Soon As Conference Opens

List of Nations Represented at Genoa Conference

GENOA, April 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The complete list of the nations and states represented at the economic conference, with the number of their delegates follows:

South Africa, four; Albania, four, Austria, six; Australia, 14; Belgium, 14; Bulgaria, 15; Canada, 20; Czecho-Slovakia, 30; Denmark, 10; Esthonia, 25; Finland, seven; France, 60; Germany, 80; Great Britain, 128; Greece, 22; Ireland, six; Italy, 400; Letvia, six; Lithunia, seven; Luxemburg, four; Norway, eight; New Zealand 16; Holland, 16; Poland, 40; Portugal, nine; Rumania, 22; Russia, 12; Jugo-Slavia, 12; San Marino, 16; Spain, 16; Sweden, 10; Switzerland, eight and Hungary; 7.

SOVIET MINISTER MAKES PROPOSAL ON DISARMAMENT

Not on Agenda and Will Not Be Taken up for Consideration.

LLOYD GEORGE HAS PLAN FOR HARMONY

Clash Subsides and Many of Delegates Pledge Nations to Peace.

GENOA, April 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Russia, the status of which is one of the questions of supreme importance to be decided by the economic conference came to the fore front soon after the opening of that great assembly today. Speeches had been made by the presiding officer, Premier Facta, of Italy, M. Barthou, representing France, Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, Dr. Wirth, of Germany and spokesmen of Japan and Belgium, all of a concilatory nature and voicing adherence to the Cannes resolutions, upon which the present gathering is based.

Mr. Lloyd George had said that all the delegates met on a footing of equality, provided they accepted the conditions set forth, which briefly declared that countries must not repudiate their contracts that they must not wage war on the institutions of another, that they must not engage in aggressive operations against others and that the people of one country should be entitled to justice in the courts of another.

George Chitcherin, the Russian soviet foreign minister, in speaking for his delegation, announced their adherence to the resolutions and then declared that Russia was ready to support any proposals that would avoid war or lighten the burden of armament.

Bow to Collective Will Of the Conference

M. Barthou immediately protested and declared with some heat that France would absolutely refuse to discuss the question of disarmament at this conference. Mr. Lloyd George hastened to intervene, and in his contention that disarmament could not be taken up, certainly not before a peace basis had been reached at Genoa, he was supported by Signor Facta. Eventually, the discussion on this point ceased, after M. Chitcherin said the Russian delegation would bow to the collective will of the conference.

The clash between the Russian and French delegates disclosed the fact that disarmament is not on the agenda, and that therefore this matter is not to be taken up for consideration.

The keynote of Lloyd George's speech was peace, and he made a powerful appeal to the delegates to work in unison for the restoration of good relations and normal economic conditions throughout the world. He believed that if the conference was successful in its achievements, the United States would not merely come in, but come in gladly.

The Italian premier, who was elected permanent chairman of the conference, was equally earnest in his desire for unanimity and promised the aid of Italy in carrying out any resolution likely to guarantee peace and stability among the nations.

M. Barthou pledged the loyal support of France in whatever the conference might do to put into executio., the tasks of reconstruction and good relationship which it has mapped out.

Is Greatest Gathering Of Europeans

Premier Lloyd George in his speech before the conference, said:

"This is the greatest gathering of Europeans which has ever assembled on this continent, and having regard for the magnitude of the assembly, the character of its representation and the importance of the topics we are here to discuss, the results of the conference will be far-reaching in their effects, either for better or for worse, upon the destiny not merely of Europe, but the whole world.

"We meet on equal terms, provided we accept equal conditions. We are not here as allied and enemy states, we are not here as belligerents or neutrals, we have not come together as monarchists or republicans or soviets. We are assembled as the representatives of all the nations and peoples of Europe to seek out in common the best methods for restoring the shattered prosperity of this continent.

"These conditions inviting the powers were laid at Cannes. They apply to all alike, they are the conditions which heretofore have been accepted by all civilized communities as the basis of international good faith. I will summarize them in two or three sentences.

"The first is, when a country enters into contractual obligations with another country or its nationals for value received that contract cannot be repudiated whenever the country changes its government without returning value. The second is that no country can wage war on the institutions of another. The third is that one nation shall not engage in aggressive operations against the territory of another. The fourth is that the nations of one country shall be entitled to impartial justice in the courts of another.

"If any people reject these elementary conditions of civilized intercourse between nations they cannot be expected to be received into the comity of nations.

Need Common Effort To Repair Devastation

"Europe undoubtedly needs a common effort to repair the devastation wrought by the most destructive war ever waged in this world. That war came to an end three years ago. Europe, exhausted with it fury, with the loss of blood and treasure it involved, is staggering under the colossal burdens of debt and reparations it entailed. The pulse of commerce is beating feebly, wildly; in some lands artificial activity is stimulated either by demands for repairing the ravages of war or by generations of thrift by the frugal and industrious among the people; but legitimate trade, commerce and industry are everywhere disorganized and decreased.

DAUGHERTY SEEKS TO END STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Talks With Indianapolis Judge on Indictments of Coal Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10. With a view of opening the way for possible settlement of the nationwide suspension of work by coal miners, Attorney General Daugherty arrived today unannuonced from Washington. After a conference with Federal Judge A. B. Anderson, he declared he did not know whether dismissal "was possible or practical at this time" of the indictments charging 225 coal operators, union leaders and others with conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

In the conference, Mr. Daugherty discussed dismissal of the indictments which, it was said, would remove the ground for the refusal of some operator to continue interstate wage negotiations with the union. Judge Anderson, who declined to discuss what transpired, was said to have refused to approve dismissal.

Further conferences with the officials here are on the attorney general's program for tomorrow, and it was learned authoritatively that Mr. Daugherty did not have any new proceedings to institute in the court here at this time. He did not meet with President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, and said he did not seek any meeting with miners' officials.

After the conference with Judge Anderson, Mr. Daugnerty asserted he was seeking "certain information" bearing on the nationwide work, because, he said, "the government is desirous of knowing all it possibly can regarding the situation."

JUDGE BINGHAM PRAISES WAR FINANCE BOARD

Agrees to Loan $300,000 if Banks Refuse to Co-operate.

TARBOROUGH HOTEL CITIZEN NEWS BUREAU (By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, April 10.—Continuance of the war finance corporation was advocated by Judge Robert Worth Bingham, wealthy Kentuckian and editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in an address tonight before tobacco growers and warehouse men of Central and Eastern Carolina.

He said this agency has been one of the most helpful to agricultural interests of the country of all government units and its continuance would keep at the disposal of farmers a powerful organization, capable of rendering them great assistance.

His address dealt solely with the movement under way for the organization of the tobacco and cotton growers co-operative associations and, to demonstrate his faith in the movement, he offered to make a personal loan of $300,000 to the tobacco growers should local banks refuse aid in perfecting the organization for the sale of tobacco.

CONTRACTS WHICH LESSEN COMPETITION ARE INVALID

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Contracts of sale made by manufacturers, requiring retail dealers exclusively to handle their products, which may have the effect to lessen substantially competition, were today held to be invalid by the supreme court.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Day in a case brought by the Standard Fashion company, a New York corporation, against the Magrane Houston company, of Boston, and sought to compel the retail company to observe the terms of a contract, which the supreme court declared was one of sale, and not of agency or joint venture. Being a contract of sale, Justice Day said, the only question left for the court to determine was whether the facts established that it would substantially lessen competition.

HAMMER PREDICTS PEACH CROP WORTH OVER MILLION

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Representative Hammer returned here today after a visit to his district. He said that the peach crop in the newly developed territory in North Carolina will be large with a prospect for an output worth a million and a quarter dollars.