THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 17—Forecast for North and South Carolina: Parity cloudy weather, probably local thunder storms Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler Wednesday.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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

14 PAGES TODAY

ESTABLISHED 1868. ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1922. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Thousands Homeless, 21 Dead, 100 Hurt In Tornadoes And Floods

MANY SCENES OF DESOLATION LEFT IN CENTRAL WEST

Homes Demolished While People and Animals Are Taken Victims.

GREAT AREAS RICH LAND UNDER WATER

Snow Falls in Colorado With Hail Storms in Four Other States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Twenty-one persons met death and more than 100 were seriously injured in a series of wind and electric storms which passed over Indiana today. Property damage was estimated at more than $1,000,000.

Communication means are meagre tonight, railways and highways are flooded and it is believed that the death and property loss may be higher when the complete reports are available.

Heavy rains continued in all parts of the state today and in more than a dozen instances high winds developed in a tornado, having death and ruin in their wake. Relief was being rushed to stricken districts tonight. Most of the damage was in rural districts. Barns, trees, silos and homes fell before heavy winds and hundreds of acres of wheat were damaged by high water. There was scarcely an Indiana stream that was within its banks tonight. Flood stages equalling the high marks of 1913 were reported from several points. Two belts were struck by tornadoes. In southern Indiana was no loss of life. North of Indianapolis, however, from Danville Ills., to Summitville, Ind., two distinct tornado series caused heavy loss of life. Thousands are homeless.

Reports of Indiana dead reaching here tonight were:

Hedrick (Warren county), eight; Williamsporot (Warren county), four; Sloan, (Warren county) two; Jasper county, one; Alexandria, (Madison county), three; Orestes (Madison county), one; one drowning at Noblesville and one drowning at Hammond.

Throughout the area from Ohio on the east to Kansas and Nebraska on the west, Heavy downpours swelled flood waters of the streams already out of their banks and inundated thousands of acres of rich farm land in addition to the vast tracts already under water.

While snow and sleet covered Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa were pelted with hail storms which smashed windows and caused much damage to crops. Several inches of snow were reported from Denver.

TORNADO FOLLOWS OPEN WAKE OF PREVIOUS ONE

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., April 17.—Three persons were killed and three were reported seriously injured in two tornados which struck near Hedrick, Ind., this afternoon.

The first tornado came at 2:30 o'clock and before residents had time to recover, a second tornado, as fierce as the first struck the town and countryside at 4 o'clock. Property damage was very heavy.

Later reports from Hedrick indicate that the death total of the tornado has been raised to ten and that at least a hundred are seriously injured in Hedrick and Sloan, a small town northeast of Hedrick. Several others are reported dead and many injured at farm houses within a five-mile radius of Hedrick.

RELIEF WORKERS CARING FOR HOMELESS IN ILLINOIS

IRVINGTON, Ill., April 17.—Relief workers from Centralia and surrounding towns were here tonight caring for homeless and injured persons following the tornado which early today caused four deaths and injured about 40 others.

Property damage is estimated at approximately $200,000 in this town of about 100 homes and business houses. The tornado cut a path through three counties.

The scene here tonight was one of desolation. Half of the homes have been demolished.

Transportation by road is practically at a standstill, due to the heavy rains which follow d the tornado.

The greater suffering was experienced in the farming communities. The storm swept clean a path 25 miles long and 150 yards wide. Several families have not been heard from.

ISOLATED VILLAGES AND RUINED FARMS ARE LEFT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—Electric and wind storms passed across Indiana today, leaving ruined farms and isolated villages in their wake.

Communication difficulties and washouts have caused delayed or suspended service on many railway lines.

Tornadoes were reported as having visited six Indiana towns today. Hedrick and Sloan suffered worst, according to early reports. Summitville, Gaston, Matthews and Wheeling, northeast of here, also reported storms.

The property damage at Wheeling and Gaston is reported heavy, although no lives are believed lost.

TWO WOMEN KILLED AND MAN IS INJURED

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 17.—Two women were killed and an unidentified man was probably fatally injured in a tornado which struck Newton county late today.

Pocomoke City Is Damaged Over Two Millions By Fire

Fifty Houses Destroyed as Heart of City Is Reduced to Ruins

POCOMOKE CITY, Md., April 17.—With 10 acres in the heart of this city burned over, causing an estimated property damage of more than $2,000,000, Governor Ritchie tonight ordered a company of the First regiment, Maryland national guard at Salisbury, to proceed here at once to protect property which escaped the flames.

Tonight the town is in darkness. Wires are down. The heart of the business section is in ruins. Both banks have been destroyed, and in addition to business structures, 50 homes fell prey to the flames. Communication with the outside world has been established by tapping wires on the outskirts.

TREASURY HEAD REQUESTS PROOF OF COUNTERFEITS

Publication by Printers Connect Trouble With Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Mellon today called upon the Plate Printer, official organ of the plate printers' union, employes at the bureau of engraving and printing, to furnish him immediately with any evidence upon which that publication had based its statements that the country was flooded with millions of counterfeit bank notes, bonds, war savings and other stamps, war bonds and coupons. Any such evidence, he added, would be investigated at once. The Plate Printer recently published an article connecting what it declared was a flood of counterfeits with the recent reorganization of the bureau by President Harding involving the removal of Director James L. Wilmeth and other officials.

In a letter to Frank J. Coleman, editor and business manager of the Plate Printer, Mr. Mellon said that "statements of this sort, reflecting as they do upon the government bonds in the hands of investors are calculated to cause widespread uneasiness upon the part of such holders, and at the same time if uncontradicted might tend to injure the credit and standing with the public of the securities of the government."

Mr. Mellon added it has been the custom of the treasury to send out circulars describing every counterfeit issue when discovered.

"No information has come to the treasury," he said, "of any over issue of counterfeiting of United States bonds or coupons attached to the same.

"As regards war savings and other forms of currency, attempts are made from time to time to counterfeit the issue or raise the denominations of genuine issues. The treasury is constantly on the alert to stop such attempts. In substantially every case where efforts have been made on any considerable scale the guilty parties have been apprehended and brought to trial and their activities ended.

"The secretary of the treasury desires to state in the most emphatic terms that the public need have no apprehension as to the genuineness of the government securities and currency outstanding."

GOMPERS APPEALS FOR SUPPORT OF STRIKERS

BOSTON April 17.—Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, after conferring here today with President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, made an appeal for support by union labor of the striking New England textile operatives. The appeal came in an address at a gathering of Massachusetts labor leaders.

Mr Gompers asserted that attempts to reduce wages led to unemployment "because it is necessary for people with reduced wages to enjoy a reduced purchasing power. He declared that the turning point had been reached in the terrific struggle" of organized labor against "captains of industry and princes of finance," adding: "Nothing but a division in our ranks can be an obstacle to the march of laber.

"It is the duty of labor men and women to fight out their differences and not try to separate their organizations."

BURROS TRAINED TO WARN BOOTLEGGERS

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Texas bootleggers are training burros to stampede in order to give warning of approaching prohibition agents, according to reports received today by Commissioner Haynes.

The educated burros do not actually recognize the agents as dry law enforcement officers, the report declared, but are trained to stampede at the approach of any strangers. This is done the report explained, by the bootleggers feeding them sugar and then having accomplices give them a sugar substitute causing severe pains in the stomach.

"Consequently," the reports said "the animals become skeptical of strangers and stampede at their approach."

SEMENOFF READY FOR REVOLUTION AGAINST SOVIETS

Immigration Head Appears Before Senate Committee Hearing.

ADMITTED TO U. S. ON WAY TO PARIS

Russian Embassy Makes Statement Denying Any Interview.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Appearing before the senate labor committee today in connection with its inquiry into the Siberian activities of General Gregorie Semenoff, now under civil arrest in New York, Commissioner-General Husband, of the bureau of immigration told how the anti-bolshevik leader had been permitted to enter the United States at Seattle after landing at Vancouver from a steamer which he had boarded at a Chinese port, and submitted through official documents and messages the suggestion that Semenoff intended to go to Paris to meet the Grand Duke Nicholas to lay plans for a revolution against the Russian soviets.

The suggestion of Semenoff's plan for going to Paris was contained in a message from Inspector Zurbrick at Vancouver who added that the general's testimony before a board of inquiry at Vancouver indicated that he intended during his visit to Washington to establish connections for future use, especially as applying to the development of trade relations. Semenoff was finally admitted to the United States, "for transit purposes," on his trip to Paris, and Mr. Husband through his testimony before the committee indicated that the immigration authorities had no alternative in the case except, "arbitrary disbarment," and was powerless under the law.

Russian Ambassador Granted Immunity

While Mr. Husband was before the committee information was supplied by the state department to the effect that Secretary Hughes was prepared to intercede in behalf of Boris Bakmeteff, the last accredited Russian ambassador, who has been subpoenaed to testify before the committee. It was understood that attention of the committee would be called to the usual diplomatic immunity granted foreign representatives.

Although the Kerensky regime which sent M. Bakhmeteff here disappeared five years ago, he still is listed in official records as the Russian ambassador. At present he is at Charleston, S. C., for "rest and recreation and has evidenced no intimation through official or unofficial communicatons whether he would accept service of the subpoena."

In addition to Mr. Husband, Ralph L. Baggs, of New York, a former American army lieutenant with the forces in Siberia, was before the committee. His testimony which was said not to remony which was said not to remony given before the committee by Major-General Graves, the Siberian expedition commander, or Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. H. Morrow, his chief aide, was said to be intended to "do justice" to the Russian officer inasfar as the witness saw events there. He declared that at times the policy appeared to be "an eye for an eye" but denied general massacres had taken place in the area where he was stationed. Mr. Baggs credited Semenoff with having checked pogroms and said that conditions under the general were better than where the bolsheviks held sway.

BAKHMETEFF SAYS HE ISSUED NO STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Russian embassy issued a formal statement tonight as a result of what purported to be an interview with Boris Bakhmeteff, which appeared in some evening papers today, declaring that he had "issued no statement whatever" to any representatives of the news association concerned.

"The embassy is authorized by Mr. Bakhmeteff, now sojourning at Charleston, S. C.," the statement said, "to state that he has issued no statement whatever, nor has he discussed the subject with any representatives" of the news association.

KANNAPOLIS SOLDIER FOUND ON SOUTHERN TRACKS

ATLANTA, April 17.—The former soldier whose body was found today on the Southern railway tracks near Augusta was David H. Miller, 24, of Kannapolis, N. C., according to a statement tonight by O. J. Boston, who is connected with the United States veterans' bureau here.

Mr. Boston said he was taking the man from his home to the government hospital in Augusta for treatment for shell shock and that Miller disappeared en route. He thought the veteran must have left the train at Warrenville, S. C., but did not miss him for sometime after that.

Miller's mother had given him a sum of money in an envelope before he left home. Boston said but he declared he did not know the amount. Boston came on to Atlanta after his charge disappeared.

"WETS" ORGANIZATIONS DID NOT FILE EXPENSE BRIEF

COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—A statement issued today by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, relative to charges by Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts, that the league had not reported to congress on its financial activities in the election of congressmen, says that the Anti-Saloon League of America is the only non-partisan organization in the United States which has complied with the federal law requiring the filing of reports.

The statement declared Washington public records reveal that over 30 "wet national organizations have spent millions of dollars to defeat dry congressmen and have never filed any reports."

Make Suggestion E. J. Hill Succeed Brinson In House

Would Hold Back Candidates to Let Hill Serve Next Six Months

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

WASHINGTON, April 17.—E. J. Hill, secretary to the late Representative Brinson, may succeed his former employer in the house for the short term. An effort is being made to hold back the field of candidates until the general election and let Mr. Hill have the six months left unserved by Mr. Brinson. This would make a less costly election, allay friction and give the candidates for the seat in the next congress a longer time to fight it out. Senator Overman, Representative Bulwinkle and others were favorable to this plan.

Mr. Hill is from Warsaw, and has represented his county in the state legislature several times. It is expected that Governor Morrison will call the special election in a short while.

PLAZA BUILDINGS SOLD MONDAY FOR $65,000 TO ARAKAS

Purchased as Investment—To Spend Several Thousand in Repairs.

Biltmore real estate continues to occupy the center of business transactions in the vicinity and one of the largest individuel deals of the year was completed yesterday when Isadore Arakas purchased the large Plaza business block from the Plaza Realty company, through W. T. Rowland, at a figure givin at approximately $65,000.

The block has seven stores and a frontage of 175 feet on the Plaza. It was stated last night that the property, which is practically the entire Biltmore business section at present, was purchased as an investment.

Mr. Arakas will spend several thousand dollars in making repairs and improvements to the property, which is in the center of Biltmore Village.

The property has a depth of from 127 to 130 feet and quarters various business houses, including a cafe, grocery store, drug store, department store and the offices of the Biltmore Estate. Five flats are located on the second floor of the building, which was contracted almost as one large development.

The late George W. Vanderbilt erected the building while Biltmore Village was being laid out and the stores, with apartments above, are in keeping with the original architecture of the famous village. It is served by the same water work and sewer system installed for the houses in the vicinity and has long been important as a landmark.

The Plaza building changed hands when Biltmore Village was purchased by the Appalachian Realty company. Mr. Arakas is the third owner of the property in past six months, it is stated.

THREE KILLED AS THEIR AIRPLANES COLLIDE

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Two marine officers and a marine private were instantly killed today at Quantico, Va., when two airplanes in battle practice locked wings in the air and plunged to the ground.

The dead are: First Lieutenant Earl M. Randall, of Winchester, Mass.; Second Lieutenant Duncan W. Lewis, of Memphis, Tenn.; Private Joseph J. Dhoghe, Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenant Randall was flying alone in a German Fokker and Lieutenant Lewis was pilot of a Vought plane with Private Dhoghe acting as observer. Ascending to an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet the two planes were carrying out battle maneuvers, one trying to get above and in back of the other as would happed in actual warfare, when the wings of the planes locked. One wing was torn completely off each plane causing them to turn sideways and then plunge to the ground.

The Vought plane landed on one of the buildings on the flying field while the Fokker struck telegraph wires, glanced off and fell along side the railroad track.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS REPORTED AT SAMSOUN

LONDON, April 17. — (By The Associated Press.) — A great fire and a massacre of Christians at Samsoun, on the Black sea coast of Asia Minor, were in progress nine days ago, when the Italian steamer Barbita left there, the steamer's officers reported on her arrival at Patras, Greece, says an Athens dispatch to the London Times, dated Sunday.

Turkish nationalist Bashi-Bazouks, headed by Turkish officers, surrounded the Greek quarter and set it ablaze shooting all who attempted to escape, the officers declared.

When the steamer sailed the large Greek church at Samsoun was ablaze and thousands of Greek women and children were rushing to the waterfront seeking refuge on steamers.

The Barbita sent a wireless message to an American warship in the neighboring waters urging her to hasten to the rescue.

HIGHWATER RECORDS AT NATCHEZ BROKEN MONDAY

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 17.—All previous highwater records of the Mississippi river for Natchez have been broken. Tonight the local guage stands at 52-9 and the river is rising at the rate of three-tenths of a foot in 24 hours.

At the Botany Bay levee in Tensas parish, La., a force of 225 men is engaged in topping the embankments in anticipation of maximum stages forecast. A government barge has been sent there with material to aid in building up the embankment.

SHOE MACHINERY CONCERN'S 'TYING' CLAUSES INVALID

U. S. Supreme Court Rules on Lease Restrictions of Big Corporation.

CITE CASE UNDER CLAYTON STATUTE

Justice Day Gives Opinion, Justice McKenna Dissents in Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The "tying" clauses in the leases of the United Shoe Machinery corporation and it associated companies, challenged by the government under the Clayton act, were today declared invalid by the supreme court, in an opinion delivered by Justice Day. Justice McKenna dissented and Justice Brandeis did not participate in the consideration or decision of the case.

"This system of tying restrictions is quite as effective as expressed covenants could be," the court declared, "and practically compels the use of the machinery of the lessor except upon risks wich manufacturers will not willingly incur. The power to enforce them is omnipresent and their restraining influence constantly operates upon competitors and lessees. The fact that the lessor in many instances forebore to enforce these provisions does not make them any less agreements within the condemnation of the Clayton act."

Referring to the contention of the corporation that the form of lease it adopted after the Clayton act became effective is free from the restrictive and tying clause and is, therefore, unobjectionable, the opinion pointed out that those leases are terminable upon 30 days' notice and stated "they were evidently framed in view of the Clayton act and litigation likely to arise over the former leases in view of that enactment."

Leases Would Still Be Insisted Upon

The district court expressed the opinion that should the shoe machinery company's contention be sustained leases containing them would again be insisted upon, Justice Day said, declaring that "the earnestness and zeal with which the right to use these clauses has been insisted upon throughout confirms the conclusion of the trial judge. The fate of these substituted forms of leases evidently depends upon the outcome of this suit."

While the clauses of the lease enjoined by the district court do not contain specific agreements not to use the machinery of a competitor, the supreme court has found that "the practical effect of these drastic provisions is to prevent such use. * * * That such restrictive and tying agreements must necessarily lessen competition and tend to monopoly is, we believe, equally apparent.

"When it is considered that the United company occupies a dominant position in supplying shoe machinery of the classes involved," it added, "these covenants signed by the lessee and binding upon him effectually prevent him from acquiring the machinery of a competitor of the lessor except at the risk of forfeiting the right to use the machines furnished by the United company which may be absolutely essential to the prosecution and success of his business."

Considerable space in the opinion is devoted to disposing of the claim by the company that the supreme court's decision in the Sherman act, which was against the government, precluded the Clayton act case on the ground that the issues had been fully adjudicated.

A patent grant does not limit the right of congress to enact legislation not interfering with the legitimate rights secured by the patent, the court asserted, and it may prohibit in the public interest, Justice Day said, "the making of agreements which may lessen competition and build up monopoly."

The supreme court in a decision today held that inspection fees imposed by the state of Georgia upon products not produced within that state can be collected on products not in interstate commerce. The decision was in suit brought by the Texas company involving inspection of oil products.

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the United States district court for northern Georgia, which held the inspection and tax legal upon products held for indefinite storage or sale after breaking the original package, but not upon products in interstate commerce.

The supreme court refused today to review the decision of the Tennessee supreme court granting the Western Union Telegraph company the right to maintain its poles and wires along the right of way of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

The telegraph company entered the courts, it contended, when near the expiration of its contract with the railroad company, the two had failed to agree upon the compensation to be paid by the telegraph company for the privilege of retaining the use of the right of way. The railroad company replied that the telegraph company had voluntarily given notice to terminate its contract and was seeking to obtain exclusive use of the right of way for telegraph purposes at a nominal rate.

WANTED GOVERNORSHIP; IS SENTENCED TO PRISON

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 17.—George Eagan, three times unsuccessful candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination of South Dakota, today was sentenced to two years in state prison. He was found guilty of charges of making false claims for insurance following the burning of his summer home near here in 1919.

Motion for a new trial was made by Mr. Egan, who acted as his own counsel.

SAVANNAH PROHIBITS ALL JAZZ DANCING

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 17. — ordinance prohibiting jazz dancing in Savannah was adopted by city council this afternoon. A clause exempting jazz dancing in theatres was eleminated from the ordinance. Practically all the ministers in Savannah advocated the law.

Much Resentment Among Allied Delegations Over The Signing Of New Russo-German Treaty

FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WILL NOW BE RESUMED

Reciprocally Renounce Reimbursement of War Expense, Damages.

CONSIDER TREATY FOR MANY MONTHS

"Is Impossible to Treat With the Germans," Says Italian.

GENOA, April 17.—(By The Associated Press)—George Chitcherin, head of the Russian delegation, discussing tonight the Russo-German treaty, said negotiations for a full resumption of diplomatic relations between Germany and Russia had been in progress several months.

"The place and time of the signature," M. Chitcherin added, "must not be interpreted as indicating that the two governments intended special significance in concluding the treaty at the Genoa conference rather than elsewhere. The treaty was completed long ago.

"In this way Germany and Russia have wiped out the past and replaced the Brest-Litovsk treaty by new relations, granting both peoples the same rights and establishing a secure basis for peaceful, common work, the two governments thus place themselves on a firm basis."

The German foreign minister, Dr. Rathenau, calmly discussed the Russo-German treaty which has created such excitement among the allies, particularly the French and English delegations. He explained that the negotiations between Russia and Germany for the conclusion of the present treaty were conducted for several months and happened to be finished Easter Sunday, which he considered a good omen, not only for the contracting parties, but entire Europe, indeed the world at large.

The French delegation, in an official statement, denounced the treaty bitterly and declared that France would not change her attitude and would exact from the soviet recognition of debt and restitution of confiscated property.

The spokesman of the Italian delegation, discussing the Russo-German treaty tonight said he was convinced that it would not bring about a happy result in the conference, but he considered it deplorable from the German point of view because it strengthened the thesis of those who maintain that it is impossible to treat with the Germans. Nothing better could be invented to support the French viewpoint in his opinion.

Provisions Of The New Treaty

The Russo-German treaty signed on Sunday at Rapallo by George Chitcherin and Dr. Walter Rathenau contains the following provisions:

Article one (a) The Germans and Russian governments have agreed to settle war-time questions on the following basis:

The German government and the soviet republic reciprocally renounce reimbursement of war expenses as well as reimbursement of war damages and also damages as suffered by their subjects in the war territories because of military measures, including requisitions carried out in the enemy's country. Likewise the two contracting parties renounce reimbursement of civil damages caused by the so-called exceptional laws or by coercive measures by state authorities.

(b) All legal relations concerning questions of public or private law resulting from the state of war, including the question of the merchant ships acquired by either side during the war shall be settled on a basis of reciprocity.

(c) Germany and Russia mutually renounce the repayment of expenses caused by prisoners of war in the same way as the reich renounces repayment of expenses as caused by the interment of soldiers of the Russian army.

The Russian government renounces payment of the sum Germany has derived from the sale of Russian army material transported into Germany.

Article two—Germany renounces all claims resulting from the enforcement of the laws and measures of the soviet republic as they have affected German nationals or their private rights or the rights of the German reich itself, as well as claims resulting from measures taken by the soviet republic or its industries in other way against the subjects of the German reich, or their private rights, provided the soviet government shall not satisfy similar claims made by any third state.

Article three—Consular and diplomatic relations between the reich and the federal republic of soviets shall be resumed immediately, the admission of consuls to both countries shall be arranged by special agreement.

Article four — Both governments agree further that the rights of the nationals of either of the two parties on the others territory, as well as the regulation of commercial relations, shall be based on the most favored nation principle. This principle does not include the rights and facilities granted by the soviet government to another soviet state or to any state that formerly formed part of the Russian empire.

Article five—The two governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit. In the event of a general settlement of this question on an international basis they undertake to have a preliminary exchange of views. The German government declares itself ready to facilitate as far as possible the conclusion and execution of economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

Article six—Clause one, paragraph B, and clause of this agreement shall come into force after ratification of this document; the other clauses will come into force immediately.

Monarchists In Great Conspiracy to Murder Lenine

RIGA, April 17. — (By The Associated Press.)—A conspiracy among Russian monarchists in central and eastern Europe to kill Nikolai Lenine if he dares to step outside Russia, is said by secret service men here to have had more or less of a bearing on the fact that Lenine has not started for Genoa to attend the economic conference.

According to the secret service men, the plot to assassinate Lenine is being strengthened from the Mediterranean to the Baltic seas. They declare the plot is a well organized one and that notwithstanding the arrest of white Russians in Italy, Germany and elsewhere the leaders in the conspiracy still are at large.

MUSIC FESTIVAL TO BE HELD HERE AUGUST 13 TO 18

Philadelphia Orchestra Will Be Engaged for Nine Concerts.

Decision to engage the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and to hold the Music Festival during the week of August 13 to 18, featured the meeting of the festival board, at the Chamber of Commerce last night at 8 o'clock. Wade R. Brown, director of the festival was present and had an active part in the discussions.

The plan to have concerts at Montreat and Lake Junaluska as afternoon features, reducing the number of concerts in Asheville from nine to seven was discussed. Dr. R. C. Anderson, of Montreat, cited the number of people visiting the assembly and having cottages and the facilities afforded at Montreat. A committee from the Asheville board and officials of the two assemblies will probably confer in the near future.

Officers of the board were unanimously re-elected to serve again and they acknowledged the honor and stated it would be a pleasure to continue in charge of providing Asheville with the best in music. Dr. A. S. Wheeler is president of the board and Harry E. Gruver, secretary-treasurer.

The members present were: W. Brown, director; Dr. A. S. Wheeler, president; H. E. Gruver, secretary; Frank Smith, A. H. Lowe, Frank Hill, C. T. Carr, Holmes Bryson, L. Edwin Gill, O. C. Hamilton, Mrs. R. G. Buckner, Jack Westall, Judge J. D. Murphy and Dr. C. S. Jordan.

Frank Smith was elected as chairman of the committee to make plans for underwriting the festival and the budget this year will be approximately $20,000. Business was the keynote of the meeting and while it is assured the best attractions and artists will be provided, every effort will be made to promote the festival on a paying basis and to keep from incurring a deficit.

There was considerable discussion of the orchestras and the Philadelphia, Cincinnati Symphony and the Russian Symphony were the three mentioned. The price for the Philadelphia orchestra is $1,150 in excess of the price quoted by the Cincinnati orchestra and many were in favor of the latter, declaring that the difference in price would mean a great deal in saying on the festival and at the same time Asheville music-lovers and others visiting the festival, would hear a great organization.

It was found that the Cincinnati musicians could not play for the festival before the week of August 21 and 26 and it was finally decided that this would be almost too late in the season to attract summer visitors.

L. Edwin Gill, Holmes Bryson said Frank Smith spoke along the lines of placing the festival on a paying basis through economy and pointed out the saving on the orchestra would be an excellent start. Practically all present agreed and if it were possible to have the Cincinnati earlier in August it was evident that it would have played here this summer.

POSITIVELY BEGIN TRIAL GOVERNOR SMALL MONDAY

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Trial of Governor Len Small again postponed today, this time until next Monday, positively will start on that date, according to a promise C. C. Leforgee, chief of counsel for the defense, made to Judge Edwards. "I know of no further reason for delay," he said, after the court had acquiesced in an agreement of counsel for the week's delay.

Today's postponement was taken after the state had accepted a proposition made by Mr. Leforgee for a stipulation covering the introduction of documentary evidence. As a result of the stipulation, the actual trial will be shortened by at least a month, attorneys estimated.

ONLY FEW CONVICTS VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION ACT

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A recent poll of convicts in 322 penal institutions on their stand in regard to prohibition resulted in a vote of 133,413 to 909, in favor of the 18th amendment, according to E. E. Dudding, president of the prisoners relief society. Mr. Dudding said the poll had been taken at the request of a "United States senator."

REGARD PACT AS AN INFRINGEMENT OF GENOA AGENDA

British and French View Signature of Treaty as Disloyal Act.

NULLIFIES TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK

Genoa Delegates Examine It for Conflict With Versailles Treaty.

GENOA, April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The signing of a treaty between Germany and Russia which nullifies the Brest-Litovsk treaty and re-establishes full diplomatic relations between these two countries on a basis of equality has caused profound astonishment and resentment among the allied delegations. The ministers of the powers which convened the conference decided at a meeting held tonight to have a committee of experts examine this treaty tomorrow morning, to determine whether it conflicts with the Cannes resolutions or the treaty of Versailles.

Subsequently the convening powers will meet with Poland, Czeco-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia to ascertain the views of the lesser powers and deal with the report of the experts.

The British and French delegates declared tonight that they considered the signature of the treaty a disloyal act. Apparently it may imperil the conference.

It is stated that the signing of the treaty, which took place at Rapallo yesterday, was unknown to te allied leaders, when Lloyd George, Barthou, Schanzer and Theunys met this afternoon to consider the reply which the Russians might make to the conditions imposed on that country, but as soon as the delegates learned of the treaty, their program was changed and the situation, which is considered extremely grave, fully discussed.

Barthou Will Not Sit By Russians

M. Barthou, head of the French delegation, is seeking further instructions from his government at Paris and declared that he would not sit beside the Russians in semi-official meetings, while M. Colrat, French under-secretary of state, speaking to the correspondents, said: "I have taken all necessary measures to cancel the meeting of the third commission, over which I preside, as the members of the present one do not want to sit on the same commission as the Germans and Russians."

The action of the Germans and Russians, on first announcement, had an almost stunning effect on the allies. Premier Lloyd George said he knew these countries had been negotiating for months, but was not aware they had signed a treaty until late this afternoon.

The situation is so critical that the most prominent delegates are reserving their opinions until after the experts examine the new document, which is generally regarded in allied circles as an infringement of the Genoa agenda, because it as to do with reparations and affects existing treaties. The French have insisted that neither of these things should be done. Clearly there are stormy times ahead.

The treaty provides for renunciation of war expenses, damages and expenditures incurred through war prisoners and renunciation, also, of all claims of German individuals or the state itself against the soviet republic. Resumption of consular and diplomatic relations is to take place immediately; commercial relations are to be regulated on the most favored national principle and the rights of the nationals of both countries in the territory of the other are to be conserved.

The two governments will assist each other in their economic difficulties, and the German government declares itself ready to facilitate economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

"After Genoa, What?" Is Question Among Delegates

After Genoa, what? This is the question uppermost in the minds of the delegates to the international economic conference. Experts and delegates alike are agreed that it probably will be necessary to have two more conferences at least, before peace is restored in Europe and financial reconstruction becomes possible.

Granting that the Russian problem is settled in principle and recognition is granted Russia by the Genoa conferees—which apparently is the most than can be hoped for from the present gathering—a disarmament conference probably would be the next step in an effort to end what the Russians say is virtually a state of war between Japan and soviet Russia, and Rumania and soviet Russia. Turkey and Greece might also be admitted to this conference in an effort to stop the fighting in Asia Minor.

France has expressed a desire to discuss disarmament with her friends, but not with her enemies; consequently, there may be some difficulty in getting her to enter a general disarmament or peace conference embracing all the powers which still have armies on a war footing.

Frank A Vanderlip, the American financier; Professor Gustav Cassel, Swedish economist, and other experts at Genoa apparently are agreed that summoning of a disarmament conference is a necessary step before a successful financial or economic conference is possible, as lessened military expenses are imperative before loans can be floated on a large scale.

The United States and Germany probably would not participate in this, as Germany already is disarmed under the terms of the Versailles treaty, and the United States is not directly concerned with European army affairs.