THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Forecast for North Carolina: Cloudy Saturday, showers in West portion; Sunday showers, continued mild.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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

THE Sunday Citizen is the only Sunday newspaper published in Western North Carolina which contains the full Associated Press reports for Sunday editions.

ESTABLISHED 1868. ASHEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1923. PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROAD BOND ISSUE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE WITH EASE

Vote on Third Reading Was 85 to Nine—All Amendments Fail.

GAME LAW KILLED, CALLED UP AGAIN

Special Committee Named to Investigate "Rules" of Secret Orders.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RALEIGH, Jan. 26.—Members of the General Assembly relaxed here tonight after the House got the good roads measure safely on the way to the Senate this morning by a vote of 85 to 9 on its third reading as against a vote of 89 to 14 on the second reading. Amendments failed to hamper or laden the measure by overwhelming votes.

The House also recalled the State-wide game law from the dead when Representative Pharr, of Mecklenburg County, moved that the measure be taken off the unfavorable calendar and placed back in committee for rehearing. The measure was killed last night at a meeting of the committee on game although it began to see light of day with a majority report. Mr. Pharr explained that he was overwhelmed with requests for a hearing by sportsmen and their societies from over the State.

Following a close second to the investigation of the printing department, the House sprang another resolution today fostered by Representative Broughton, of Wake County, which calls for a drastic investigation of the State tuberculosis sanitarium by a commission of the Legislature.

Committee hearing again occupied a larger part of the afternoon. Chief among these were the consideration of the drug and medicine act in the Senate health committee, the second sitting of the printing committion and the consideration of a number of local bills by the House finance committee. This latter committee heard R. W. H. Stone, president of the State Farmers' Association, who urged economy in Government administration to the end that taxation of the farmer might be relieved.

Quickie Moves To Amend.

Amendments were sought by Representative Quickie, who would re-arrange the basis for apportionment of highway funds; by Representative Burgwyn, of Northampton, who would appropriate a million dollars over the amount to be alloted to the Eastern district No. 1 for construction of bridges, and by Representative Davis, of Hyde County, who would seek to specify gasoline for taxation instead of "motor fuel" as the bill provided. The substitute to these was offered by Representative Coward, of Jackson County, who would provide that an equalization fund of three million dollars be set aside to aid districts where it was hard to build roads.

Mr. Davis withdrew his amendment after it was explained that gasoline was a trade name, that other fuels were sometimes used in motor vehicles and that gasoline or kerosene used for purposes other than motor fuel were exempted from taxation.

Representative Coffey, of Watauga, and Cowles, of Wilkes, both Republicans, made speeches for the measure, in which they said it was the wish of the minority party to see road work go forward. Representative Owen, of Sampson County, Republican, was the only one of his party to vote in the negative. He asserted that his vote was occasioned by the lack of improvement shown by the highway system, in his county.

The House disposed of all local measures, which stacked the calendar, and a new convention was called by Representative Broughton, of Wake, into the State tuberculosis sanatarium, at Sanitorium.

Investigation of "rules and regulations," of fraternal orders and secret societies, by a committee, which is instructed to consider all bills to "regulate secret societies," and to report out measures regarded as meeting the "demand" for legislation to "protect the interests of the people of the State," was ordered today in the Senate.

All Orders Included

The resolution to establish such a committee and to refer to it the bills directed at regulation of secret societies, introduced by Senators Everett, Woodson, and Wilson, came at the hour set special consideration, of Senator J. R. Baggett's anti-masking bill, and met with no opposition on the floor. It was passed without objection under suspended rules, and the Baggett bill was referred to it.

The committee named by the Lieutenant Governor, is headed by Senator L. R. Varser, of Robeson County.

The report of Governor Cameron Morrison's special commission, to "investigate the advisability of the sale of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the investment of the proceeds of such sale in a certain railroad in Western North Carolina, to reach the extreme northwestern counties of the State, was made to the Senate, and was referred to the Railroad Committee.

In appreciation of the services of this special committee was expressed in a resolution introduced by Senator Parker, of Wayne. Senators speaking to the resolution complimented the commission on its report and paid particular tribute to the fact that, with an authorized fund of $5,000 for the inquiry, only $500 was used.

The commission on the investigation of State Printing, held but a short session, to listen to recommendations from counsel for the presentation of testimony, and February 5 was tentatively agreed on for the next session when testimony is expected to be introduced.

The medicine and drug act,

—[Continued on Page Nine]

Wainwright Prepares America For War

Asst. Secy. Wainwright.

It is significant that, with Europe on the verge of a volcano, Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright has started from Philadelphia on a tour all over the country to perfect War Department plans for industrial mobilization in the event of war. He will visit Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Pacific Coast cities to consider local plants to take over in an emergency.

INCLUSION WITHIN CITY OF THE CLUB WILL DESTROY IT

Board of Governors of Asheville Country Club Issues Statement.

Maintaining that it honestly believes that an inclusion of the Asheville Country Club property within the city would result in the ultimate destruction of the property as such is the history of clubs in other cities where they were taken into the corporate limits, the board of governors of the Asheville Country Club yesterday made public a statement in which it is shown the club is an asset to the city, that it was brought into being because of civic effort and that no dividend has ever been paid to any stockholder.

During the last fiscal year 8,985 tourists registered at the club and paid for the purpose of playing golf, says the statement in which are presented figures taken from an audit of the club's books. These show that during the five-year period ending September 30, 1922, the revenue from all sources was not sufficient to pay the necessary operating expenses.

The fact that the revenue did not pay expenses and that the stockholders have been unable to complete the links and make necessary improvements is pointed to as sufficient evidence that the club is not a money making proposition and that the stockholders have continued to support the country club because of the demonstrated fact that it draws many people to the city who while here spend their money with Asheville concerns and people engaged in every line of activity.

The complete text of the statement issued by the board of governors follows:

"At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asheville Country Club held on Thursday, a resolution was adopted protesting against the inclusion of the property of the Asheville Country Club within the city limits of the City of Asheville, and a committee was appointed to present to the Board of City Commissioners and the City Planning Commission the reasons which caused the board to take this action. This committee has requested of Mayor Roberts that a hearing be had at an early date before these two joint boards.

"The board desires the public to know why it feels so keenly that a great mistake would be made should this property be included within the city, and taxed by it.

"As is well known to the citizens of Asheville, the Asheville Country Club is a quasi public institution. It was established for the chief purpose of inducing tourists and visitors to come to Asheville for recreation and amusement. It is an institution which belongs to Asheville people. It required strenuous efforts and many sacrifices to raise the money by private subscriptions, to buy the land and develop and build the golf course. There were very few golf players in Asheville at that time. The Board of Trade conducted a campaign extending over weeks to raise this money, and stock was taken in the Country Club by scores of men and women who have never played golf, for the sole purpose of having in our midst an asset which would attract people to Asheville from all parts of the world. Hotels and boarding houses contributed largely to this fund, for the purpose of bringing tourists and visitors to Asheville. Not one cent of dividends has ever been paid to any stockholder, and no officer or director has ever received one penny for his services. The stockholders have donated their money and the officers given their time and services for the benefit of the community.

Its Value Recognized.

"The city authorities, realizing the tremendous advantage that such an institution would be to Asheville and what a great asset it would be to the community, voluntarily offered to furnish to the Country Club city water, free of charge, and it has done so from that time up to the present day.

"This was all done by those taking stock and by the city for the reason that it was realized that Asheville should do something to induce tourists to come to Asheville and spend their money.

"The Asheville Country Club has had a strenuous struggle since the

—[Continued on Page Three.]

WORLD SUPPLY OF COTTON IS SMALL; PRICES IMPROVED

At Present There Is an Inclination to Increase 1923 Acreage.

FARMER IS NOW IN BETTER CONDITION

Consumption of Last Five Months Cannot Continue, Says Department.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WASHISNGTON, Jan. 26.—The statistical position of cotton is unusually strong, the Department of Agriculture announces in a review of the cotton growing industry for 1922.

"The world supply is so limited," says the review, "that it seems unlikely that the rate of consumption prevailing during the last five months of 1922 can continue. If it does supplies by the end of the season will have come dangerously near the irreducible minimum and it should be borne in mind that the 1923 crop will not be available to spinners in any appreciable volume until well into September.

"However, the financial and economical conditions in Europe are very unsettled and should not be overlooked in considering the 1923 cotton markets, as America needs European markets for its raw cotton and to a lesser degree for its cotton goods.

"At present there seems to be some inclination among cotton producers to increase the cotton acreage during 1923 and to put forth special efforts in combatting the boll weevils and other insect pests. No doubt the relatively high price of cotton will stimulate such efforts. The feeling seems to be 'more coton for clothes and less for the boll weevil.'

"The beginning of the New Year found the cotton growers in the United States in a much stronger financial position than they were at the beginning of 1922. At that time a large portion of their debts contracted during the deflation period of 1920 and 1921 were still unliquidated. The very small crop of 1921 when the production dropped far below that of any year of the last two decades, resulted in somewhat higher prices during the heavy marketing period of that year, but this brought a measure of relief to those producers who had succeeded in raising fair sized crops.

Increase Was Desirable

"Because of the small production of 1921, the alarming speed of boll weevil devastation and the rapidly increasing rate of consumption of cotton by the world's cotton mills, particularly those of the United States, it was realized that an increase in acreage and production in the United States for 1922 was desirable.

"This was particularly true if the world's needs for cotton goods were to be supplied and if the supremacy of the United States in the world's cotton production was not to be seriously threatened. Higher prices for cotton and prospects for a market favorable to producers for a crop having a lower cost of production than that of 1921 were the chief stimulating factors towards increased acreage and better cultivation.

"The initial acreage was increased considerably, and it was reported that more land would have been devoted to cotton at the beginning of the planting season had it not been for the unfavorable planting weather. The continuation of rains was also in large measure responsible for the abandonment later of a large area originally planned to be devoted to cotton.

"The crops of both 1921 and 1922 though small were of relatively high grade cotton, due principally to the favorable weather during picking and the absence of killing frost until late in the year.

"In previous years when the boll weevil menace was less threatening open Fall weather meant a large top crop, which during some years added greatly to the production. But one of the interesting and at the same time alarming features of the crops of the past two years was the almost complete lack of top crops except in a few isolated areas. The dearth of low grade cotton and relative abundance of the higher grades, together with the depletion of stocks of low grade cotton produced in former seasons, are reflected in the steady narrowing of the differences between prices of middling and other grades in the various markets during the year."

The department's review also contained a resume of the cotton production and consumption during the past several years.

BLANCHE M'CADE ABUSES GOVERNOR AND OTHERS

RALEIGH, Jan. 26.—Legislators and State officials, including the Governor, were victims of an outburst of personal abuse tonight heaped on them by Blanche McCade, Raleigh woman with a long police record. The woman, according to the police, stationed herself in front of a local hotel and roundly cursed all comers until she was arrested and carried to jail. It took four men to get the woman, who weighs 300 pounds or more, into her cell, which she immediately flooded by turning on the water. The woman was recently paroled by Governor Morrison while serving a two year sentence for several charges, including resisting arrest.

STATESVILLE GOVERNMENT IS IN SPLENDID CONDITION

STATESVILLE, Jan. 26.—Muncipal bonds amounting to $76,000 have been sold by the city at a premium of $2,560.5. Twelve of the 23 bids were presented to the board of aldermen by officials of companies. Only one local concern entered a bid for the bonds.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent, one-third redeemable in 1935 and the remaining, $50,000 in 1942. The interest accruing from January 1, 1922, to the date of the delivery to the purchaser is to be refunded the city. The sale, it was stated by city officials, indicated the city was in "excellent financial condition."

This Man Takes Life for His Living

John Ellis.

John Ellis, official executioner of England, has killed more men than any other executioner. He is generally known as "the black man." His photograph has never been published before. His most recent "job" was the double hanging of Mrs. Thompson and Frederick Bywaters.

DISMISSED FROM JOBS, ENGRAVERS MAY YET GO BACK

Three of U. S. Bureau of Engraving Employes Already Back at Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—An "individual investigation" of employes of civil service status who were dismissed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing last April by executive order of President Harding to effect a reorganization of the plant is now under way, it was declared today at the White House by an administration spokesman who added that those "who deserve it will be restored to the payroll." It was said to be the belief of President Harding that not more than three or four days will be required to complete this investigation although under the law there are 60 days remaining within which the President can take action to save civil service status for the former employes.

Announcement was made recently at the Treasury that three of the former employes had been reinstated and that applications of others for reinstatement were under consideration. It was emphasized at the White House today, however, that although full justice would be done the individual employes of civil service status, who were dismissed so their rating might be preserved, the President was not ready to say that any would be restored to their former positions in the bureau.

Several investigations by Department officials and secret service men were conducted at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing after the dismissal of Director James L. Wilmeth, and 28 chief superintendents, and foremen, but it was understood that the time they developed no evidence of serious irregularities or of shortages.

GREENWOOD IS STILL WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

GREENWOOD, S. C., Jan. 26.—Greenwood was still without power and light today and telephone service was still crippled, as a result of Wednesday's sleet storm.

NICHOLAS BUTLER SAYS PROHIBITION IS GREAT FAILURE

Columbia University Head, in an Address, Attacks 18th Amendment.

IMPOSSIBLE TO EVER ENFORCE THE LAWS

Says U. S. Is Worse Than Russia as Regards the "Verboten" Signs.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—There is no likelihood that the 18th amendment can ever be enforced "no matter at what expenditure of money or of effort," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declared in an address today at the annual mid-winter meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association.

He linked the prohibition amendment with the 15th addition to the constitution of the United States, which was proclaimed in 1870, and granted the negro suffrage "as two important and lawmade influences which now are making, and seem likely long to make for lawlessness in American life." The subject of his address was "law and lawlessness."

He asserted that "methods of Czarist Russia and of the Spanish Inquisition" are being used to enforce one provision of law and said there are a "dozen verboten signs in the United States to every one that Russia can show."

"In form and in fact," he said, "as judged by all the usual tests and standards, these two amendments are part of the organic law, and with all the rights and authority which attach thereto. Nevertheless they are not obeyed by a large number of highly intelligent and normally sensitive people, and there is no likelihood that they ever can be enforced, no matter at what expenditure of money or of effort, or at what cost or infringement or of neglect of other equally valid provisions of the same constitution."

After pointing out "the negro votes in those states where he voted when the 15ht amendment was passed," the speaker asserted every attempt to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments has been denounced as a force bill. "Oddly enough," he continued, "it has been denounced by those very senators and representatives who will go to any lengths to enforce the provisions of the 18th amendment.

"The practical question is not whether the colored man should vote in the Southern States but whether the American people frankly will face the problem presented by the nullification throughout a large part of the land of a most important provision of the constitution of the United States.

"18th is Even Worse."

"The situation with regard to the 18th amendment is even worse because the revolt against it is not confined to men and women of intelligence and moral sensitiveness in one section alone, but is nation-wide. It will not do to attempt to silence these persons by abuse or catch phrases and formulas.

"These men and women dissent entirely from the grounds upon which the case for the 18th amendment is found and they regard its provisions and those of the statutes based upon it as a forcible, immoral and tyrannical invasion of their private lives and personal conduct.

"No one who is familiar with the practical workings of our political system would expect either the 15th or the 18th amendment to be repealed within measurable time. So far as one can see, therefore, we are shut to the al-

—[Continued on Page Nine]

Weather Bureau Performs Its Special Work And Prevents Clashes In All Walks Of Life

Do you know that many lives are saved and that vast sums of money are protected by the forecasts of the Government Weather Bureau; that attorneys have been known to use the "Weather Man's" reports to win their cases and that women settle arguments bordering on to worse than verbal clashes by telephoning the local Weather Bureau; that telegrams reading like some mysterious message from the German front when coded tell or the weather on the other side of the continent?

How these and many other interesting things are learned by a visit to the local Weather Bureau and how that the intricate mechanical and electrical devices tell of an approaching storm are described in an article written especially for The Sunday Citizen.

"The South In Art" is the subject of an informing and educational article by Dr. Archibald Henderson in tomorrow's issue of The Citizen. In this article Dr. Henderson lists the leading figures and artists of the South in an interesting manner and gives reasons why they have earned their places in the Southern literary gallery.

The live news of the sporting world will be found in the Sports Section of The Sunday Citizen.

"City Politics and Agriculture" constitutes the theme chosen by Babers for his special article on the Editorial Page which in addition to the leading editorials will also be featured by special articles by James Hay, Jr., and Javoyard.

In "Wasted Letters and Wasted Words" Ring Lardner will bring a laugh to every reader of The Sunday Citizen, or will the four pages of colored comedies. Prominent among the group of religious news will be William T. Ellis' article on "One Man Who Said Thank You."

Information regarding the legislation proposed in the General Assembly is provided readers of The Sunday Citizen by its Raleigh Bureau and the special State Service of The Associated Press. Correspondents in the principal cities of the State and in every county in Western North Carolina furnish the news regarding proposed legislation as well as that dealing with all events of importance.

Those who desire to keep informed regarding events and politics in the nation's capital have found it easy to do so by reading The Associated Press dispatches and those from The Citizen's Washington Bureau.

"Theatres in New York" are interesting for varied reasons and The Sunday Citizen will present a review of the principal attractions there.

On account of the critical situation that has developed in Europe this paper is making an especial effort to present complete articles regarding the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and the German resistance being offered. The Sunday Citizen is the only Sunday newspaper in this section publishing The Associated Press reports which hold unusual interest during the present movements in Europe.

Complete stories on local events are always found in The Citiezn and with the Society News of Asheville and Western North Carolina will constitute a special section of the paper tomorrow.

PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR A COPY OF THE SUNDAY CITIZEN WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY.

Strike Of Coal Miners In Ruhr Is Complete; Economic Situation Becomes More Critical Each Day

Failure of Near East Parley Seems Certain As Turks Fail To Meet Demands of England

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 26.—Failure of the Near East conference is certain, according to a statement made to The Associated Press tonight by Riza Nur, one of the members of the Turkish delegation.

Notwithstanding this pessimistic view of Riza Nur, who is the most radical of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, hope is expressed in other responsible conference quarters that things may arrange themselves at the last moment.

Ismet Pasha, chief of the Turkish delegation, called on Richard Washburn Child the American observer, this afternoon and went over with Mr. Child at great length the existing delicate situation in all its aspects. Mr. Child later declined to discuss what he termed a private conversation, but in American delegation circles, the impression prevailed that the Turks will seek a settlement at Lausanne, if one is possible.

The time apparently is not yet ripe for active American mediation but Americans stand ready to help in securing a permanent peace for the Near East. The Mosul controversy remains the thorniest before the conference. The Turks may be asked to accept on this point the decision of a special arbitration commission, of which an American jurist would be the neutral member.

Asked if war would follow the breakdown of the conference, Riza Nur said tonight: "God only knows. I am furious that our months of hard work here should all be for nothing."

The Russian delegation issued a statement tonight to the effect that Russia would not sign the Straits treaty. The Bulgarians threw a bomb into Balkan circles, and incidentally to the Allied ranks, by officially informing all the powers that Burgaria flatly refuses to accept the outlet to the Aegean Sea as arranged by the Allies.

Baruch's Recommendation Of Acceptance Of Ford Proposal Criticised By Senator Norris

Nebraska Senator Says Farm Bureau Employes Attempt to Deceive.

GOVERNMENT WORK AT MUSCLE SHOALS

Bernard Baruch Writes Letter Favoring Plan Outlined by Ford.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Recommendation of acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals made today by Bernard M. Baruch, war-time chairman of the war industries board in a letter to Gray Silver, Washington representative of the Farm Bureau Federation, brought forth a formal statement late today from Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, one of the Senate group opposing acceptance of the Ford offer. At the same time there was made public a statement by Mr. Silver which contended that acceptance of the Ford offer would make possible a reduction by three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer.

Senator Norris attacked the statement of Mr. Silver that Congress by approving acceptance of the Ford offer could reduce the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer by three-fourths, saying:

"Mr. Silver is trying to deceive the American farmer by injecting into the Ford offer something that is not there. The Ford offer makes no such guarantee and offers no such promise and Mr. Silver knows that the implication he is trying to draw from Mr. Ford's offer is absolutely untrue."

The Nebraska Senator further declared the American Farm Bureau Federation "bolsters up his misrepresentation by quoting from the report of an engineer employed by Mr. Baruch to investigate the Muscle Shoals proposition" and after quoting the portion of the engineers report dealing with the liability of Mr. Ford said:

"Those of us who have opposed the acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer in the past have often been severely criticised and denounced because we said Ford was not personally liable except to the extent he agreed to form a corporation * * * But now comes Mr. Silver with ten million dollars capital, himself and from his own engineer it is admitted that Ford has no personal liability."

Statement of Norris

The statement issued by Senator Norris in part is as follows:

"In prior representations that Mr. Silver has circulated among the farmers of America, he has laid stress on what he claims to be a personal guaranty of Mr. Ford, binding the Ford estate, and his heirs to carry out the provisions of his offer in reference to the manufacture of nitrogen from his own testimony by the report of Mr. Baruch's engineer, it will be noted that this engineer says:

"'You will note in Mr. Ford's offer that the liability behind his proposition is probably limited to his ten million dollar company. His personal guarantee does not seem to extend further than this nor does he commit his heirs and assigns beyond this. There is protection in case the contract is violated, but this protection will evidently be limited to the assets of the corporation.

"'It has been loudly proclaimed by the Ford adherents that Mr. Ford's wealth consisting of many hundreds of millions of dollars was bound up by his offer to make good in the manufacture of fertilizer. But now comes Mr. Silver himself and from his own evidence of his engineer, it is admitted that Ford has no personal liability. The report of this engineer also states that the Ford offer is ridiculous as to its price to be paid for this valuable national asset.'"

"Mr. Silver, representing this Ford Corporation instead of the farmers, who are supposed to pay him, has been instrumental in holding up the work of the government on the dam at Muscle Shoals, simply because the Ford people have demanded it, with the result that the cost of the dam to the tax payers of America will be greatly increased. It was through the influence of such men as Mr. Silver,

—[Continued on Page Nine]

Officers Named By The North Carolina Society At Capital

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The North Carolina Society elected the following officers tonight: Eugene F. Hartley, of Lexington, President; James F. Mebane, of Graham, First Vice-President; Mrs. George B. King, of Greenville, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Charles F. Taylor, of Goldsboro, Third Vice-President; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, of Charlotte, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. John R. Small, of Washington, Fifth Vice-President. Col. Terry A. Lion was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Representative Abernethy addressed the meeting.

DR. PEACOCK WILL BE BROUGHT BACK BY SPECIAL AGENT

Governor Hardee Acts Favorably on Application for Extradition.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26.—Governor Hardee today acted favorably on the application of the North Carolina Governor for the extradition of Dr. J. W. Peacock, who several months ago escaped from the insane department of the North Carolina penitentiary and recently was declared sane at Arcadia, Fla.

Governor Hardee's decision was made known following the receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Buford. Attorneys for Peacock and the North Carolina Governor appeared before the Attorney General Tuesday.

The Attorney General's opinion was to the effect that there was a criminal offense charged against Peacock in that he had broken prison in North Carolina and that as the identity of Peacock was not questioned, the Governor had authority to grant his extradition.

A serious question exists, however, the opinion held as to whether a man confined in an insane asylum, even though that institution be a department of prison can be considered as a person in prison with the purview of the statute involved in Peacock's case.

The opinion stated, however, that questions of "technical rights are more properly addressed to the courts for judicial determination than to the Chief Executive in the exercise of his authority."

The papers were sent to the Secretary of State's offices. They had not been delivered to any representative from North Carolina late tonight.

Dr. Peacock's present whereabouts are not known here, although he is understood to be near Lakeland, Fla. No move has been made here to effect his arrest.

PEACOCK WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION—LAWYERS

LAKELAND, Fla., Jan. 26.—Dr. J. W. Peacock, whom Governor Hardee, at Tallahassee today decided to allow to be extradited to North Carolina, has been visiting here virtually ever since he was declared sane, recently, at Arcadia, Fla. However, he has not been seen since last Saturday night and his attorneys said tonight they did not know where he is.

His counsel stated, however, that efforts to extradite him would be fought on the ground that the charge of escaping from prison in North Carolina was unjust. They did not indicate what steps they will take.

FRANCE PREPARES TO SEND CLASSES UP IF NECESSARY

Moratorium Will Not Be Granted Germany, Reparation Commission Says.

FOCH TO TAKE OVER CUSTOMS OFFICES

Railroads Are Idle and Martial Law Is Established by French.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Germany now is in absolute default on all her reparations obligations, and will be afforded no assistance in the nature of a moratorium to gain her financial feet, according to a decision of the reparations commission. Also at the end of the present month the German government is to be called upon forthwith to pay to the Allies the sum of a half billion gold marks on her delayed reparations account.

Inside the occupied area of Germany comparatively tranquility prevailed Friday, so far as untoward demonstrations were concerned, but nevertheless the bitterness against the French was as apparent as on previous days. Numerous arrests of persons concerned in Thursday's disorders were made, and others are likely to follow today, because of the recalcitrancy of various German officials in carrying out orders given them by occupation officials.

Duesseldorf bears somewhat of the aspect of a besieged city with French troops patrolling the streets in place of German police, who have left their posts. Cafes, hotels and places of amusement were closed at 10 o'clock Friday night, by order of the French officials.

Throughout the entire Ruhr region the number of men on strike in the coal mines and other industries is slowly but surely augmenting. The railroads are virtually idle and traffic on the river has all but ceased, the only boats plying being manned by the French.

Large contingents of French troops are being brought into the Ruhr for the purpose of meeting any eventuality that may arise.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 26.—What practically amounts to martial law has been declared in the occupied area. All cafes, hotels, theatres and cabarets were closed at 10 o'clock tonight, German time, which is 9 o'clock French time.

The French tonight were continuing to make arrests in connection with Thursday's rioting. About 20 Nationalist leaders were imprisoned during the evening.

Quiet prevailed throughout the Ruhr today. There was no recurrence of Thursday's clashes but the temper of the population was more openly defiant in the prevalent depressing atmosphere of hate. New forces of troops came into Duesseldorf today to meet any eventuality that may arise here or in any other part of the Ruhr. The streets of Duesseldorf are under military guard, due to the absence of the German police.

The miners throughout the Ruhr continue gradually to throw down their picks and workmen in other industries also are leaving their jobs. Smokeless chimneys are now everywhere in evidence throughout the once prosperous valley of the Ruhr. Locomotives, cold and silent, are stalled in shops or at stations; many pit beds from which formerly thousands of tons of coal daily was handled, show no signs of activity.

The next move in this great battle will come from Paris probably early in February after the Germans have failed to meet their January 31 payment of 500,000,000 gold marks. Germany must submit to the ultimatum which then will be sent them or further military operations, the nature of which have not yet been announced, will begin.

The economic side of the occupation of the Ruhr apparently has proved a failure, and the belief prevails that it is not likely the situation will improve with the increasing of difficulties in working the industries due to the spreading of strikes. It is understood, however, that France has decided upon a further use of force to bring Germany to terms. It is known that some of the engineers who came into the Ruhr with the mission of M. Coste, head of the French industrial delegation, are returning to France. The mission is marking time until the end of the month.

To Call Out Classes.

Two additional army corps are arriving in the Ruhr and it is reported that the military operation projected is of such magnitude that the mobilization of several of the French classes will be required for its execution. The French here are hopeful that a further show of force on the part of France will cause the Germans to give up their present plans of non-co-operation and therefore make it necessary to enforce the reparation commission's ultimatum; but they are ready to go through with their plans if the German government remains stubborn. The visit to the Ruhr of General Weygand, is said to have been with the purpose of settling the final details of the proposed operations by the French.

FOCH IS EXPECTED TO TAKE CHARGE CUSTOMS

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ESSEN, Jan. 26.—The customs barriers with which the French are threatening to encircle the

—[Continued on Page Ten]