

TO PLACE FARMER ON RESERVE BOARD

THE AGRICULTURAL BLOC IS SUCCESSFUL IN THE ANCIENT FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

THE RESULT OF COMPROMISE

Original Contention of the Farmers Is That They Have Not Been Given Fair Treatment by the Board.

Washington. — President Harding has assured the agricultural bloc that he intends to appoint a farmer to the Federal Reserve Board. Senators Kellogg of Minnesota and Kenyon of Iowa, who discussed with the President the proposals pending in Congress whereby the chief executive would be required to appoint a farmer gave the impression as they left the White House that they would persuade their colleagues in the senate to abandon the project.

The basis of the compromise, if indeed the concession of the White House to the agricultural bloc can be so described, is simply that the executive will do what the agricultural bloc wants but the latter will on its part give up the idea of actually specifying by statute what the President shall do in the way of future appointments.

On the surface this has seemed to be a controversy between a powerful group in congress which appears desirous of usurping the domain of the executive, but the meaning of the movement lies far deeper than that and is significant of one tendency of reconstruction which affects not merely the farmers of the west, but the bankers and manufacturers of the east. The farmers feel—and their attitude is completely reflected in the aggressive position taken by senators from agricultural states—that the Federal Reserve Board was unduly severe on the farmer during the deflation period which began nearly two years ago. The banks of the nation were advised not to loan money on declining markets. The farmer was caught in the maelstrom of ruinous and advice by the Federal Reserve System. On its part the Federal Reserve board justifies what was done, claiming that deflation is painful and that the farmer had to take his medicine along with the rest. The overwhelming demand from the rural districts for the revival of the War Finance Corporation which Secretary Wilson opposed under the Wilson administration and which was reluctantly accepted by the Harding administration has worked out so well that the farmers are pointing to it as the best evidence of their ill-treatment.

Twelve Lives Lost.

London.—Eleven members of the crew of the German steamship Vesta, bound from Hamburg to Lisbon, as well as the wife of the chief officer, were killed by an explosion on the ship followed by a fire. Ten survivors of the crew were landed at Lowestoft by a trawler.

Details of the disaster as related by the captain of the Vesta are to the effect that during heavy weather the deck cargo of the vessel consisting largely of naphtha, shifted.

An explosion occurred and a few minutes later the whole vessel was in flames, with the exception of the space near the bridge, where the crew huddled for safety. A boat was lowered but was engulfed in the heavy sea and its three occupants were drowned.

Moonshiners Would Attack Jail.

Bristol, Va.—Sheriff John M. Litton of Abingdon, announced that an armed guard had been thrown about the jail at Abingdon as the result of notification that a band of moonshiners was marching on Abingdon from Moccasin Gap to effect the release of Martin Brannan and Chas. Lyster, who were arrested three days ago when officers seized 75 gallons of moonshine liquor near Abingdon.

Bread Stores Opened by City.

Tiffin, Ohio.—Continuing his fight against food profiteers and the high cost of living in Tiffin, Mayor Turner established three bread stores, two at fire stations and one at his automobile supply store here.

Hundreds of loaves of bread have been brought here from Toledo bakeries and are being retailed at six cents a pound loaf. Tiffin bread retails at eight cents.

Mayor Turner is buying the Toledo bread, wrapped and freight paid, at five cents.

Revised Proposal by Engstrom.

Sheffield, Ala.—A revised proposal of the Newport Building company, of Wilmington, N. C. for lease and operation of government properties at Muscle Shoals will be made shortly. Frederick Engstrom, president of the company, announced.

Four Prisoners Escape.

Detroit, Mich.—Four inmates of the Detroit House of Correction escaped by removing the iron bars from a corridor window and dodging a fusillade of bullets fired by the guards.

Wedding Gown to Be of Silver.

London.—Princess Mary's wedding gown is to be of cloth of silver, of magnificent design. The material was brought by the queen from India some years ago.

The dress is being woven by hand-workers at Braintree, Essex, an old English silk manufacturing center, where the art of silk weaving has been passed down from generation to generation. So great is the care taken in the manufacture of this material that only a few inches are finished each day.



MRS. BURNITA MATTHEWS.

Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, legal research secretary of the National Woman's party, is directing a nationwide investigation of laws affecting women, preliminary to the introduction of an amendment to remove all discriminations in national and state laws against women.

BRAND HAS RESIGNED OFFICE

HIS INTENTION TO RESIGN CAME AS SURPRISE TO CABINET WHICH SUPPORTED HIM.

In the Course of His Speech Brand Said United States Would Participate in Genoa Conference.

Paris.—President Millerand accepted the resignation of Premier Brand and his entire cabinet and indicated he would not ask anyone to form a new ministry for a day or two. Minister of War Barthou and former President Poincaré were mentioned prominently in parliamentary circles as likely candidates for the task of forming a new government.

Premier Brand submitted his resignation to President Millerand at the Elysee Palace after making a lengthy statement before the chamber of deputies justifying his attitude at the Cannes conference.

M. Brand's intention to resign was announced to the chamber at the close of his hour's speech. The announcement came as an entire surprise, as he had apparently won the sympathy of the chamber. His colleagues of the cabinet were filled with amazement at his sudden determination. M. Brand, after making his announcement, left the chamber alone. The members of the cabinet followed as soon as they had recovered from their surprise.

Groups of deputies and government officials speedily gathered in excited discussion of the seriousness of the situation, seeking a way out of the difficulties.

Premier Brand put the Anglo-French pact, the question of postponement of Germany's reparations payments and French participation in the Genoa conference squarely up to the chamber of deputies, telling the deputies in the bluntest terms to take them or leave them.

The premier first presented the question of the British pact. "You have been complaining for three years," he said, "of not being called upon to share in shaping French policies. I am bringing you what you have been demanding for three years and it is up to you to say whether you want it or not."

Premier Brand, in the course of his speech, said the United States had agreed to participate in the Genoa conference.

"As far as I am concerned," he continued, "I am merely making these explanations to you and do not ask your approval or refusal. Here is France's security. Take it or leave it."

The premier next turned to the subject of the Genoa conference.

"It is inadmissible," he said, "that France should be absent from this conference, which is purely financial and economic, especially when such a powerful financial and economic state as the United States, without whose co-operation work is impossible, has agreed to participate."

Great Undertaking by Ford.

Detroit, Mich.—The Muscle Shoals plan of Henry Ford contemplates one of the greatest undertakings in the history of industrial America and if the Detroit manufacturer obtains possession of the project in Alabama he will take immediate steps to make that part of the South one of the industrial centers of the country; the Associated Press learned. His plan, it became known, includes development of the property as a model to be extended eventually to many other parts of the country.

Water Transportation Week.

Washington.—President John H. Small of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, announced that the first week in March is to be "Water Transportation Week" in Washington, with addresses by distinguished speakers, and discussions of questions relating to navigation both upon inland waterways and the high seas. On Wednesday and Thursday, March 1 and 2, the seventeenth convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will be held in the New Willard hotel.

Decreases in Food Prices.

Washington.—Retail food prices in 16 principal cities in the United States decreased 12 to 18 per cent in the 12 month ending December 15 last, the Bureau of Labor, statistics department announced. The bureau's figures showed that prices prevailing last month in 13 of the cities from which 1913 statistics were available had increased since that year from 23 to 59 per cent. During the month from November 15 to December 15, 1921, 12 of the cities reported decreases in food prices.

HAYS TO BE HEAD OF MOVIE INDUSTRY

POSTMASTER GENERAL WILL RETIRE FROM HARDING'S CABINET SOON.

NOT YET SIGNED CONTRACT

Date of His Retirement From Cabinet Depends Largely on the Wishes of His Prospective Employers.

Washington.—Intention of Postmaster General Hays to retire from the cabinet in the near future to become the directing head of motion picture producers and distributors, was announced at the White House at the conclusion of a conference between President Harding and the postmaster general.

President Harding, in a statement, declared he could not "well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays retiring from the cabinet to take up a work so important," while Mr. Hays, stating he had decided to accept the offer of the motion picture interests, made it clear that as yet no contract had been executed. The postmaster general, however, expressed confidence that a satisfactory contract could be agreed upon.

Representatives of motion picture producers and distributors have been negotiating for the services of the postmaster general for some time and are understood to have outlined to Mr. Hays what they wish him to undertake. Within a few days he expects to confer again with them, probably in New York, and unless something unforeseen takes place, it is expected that a contract will be signed at the meeting.

The date of his retirement from the cabinet, Mr. Hays said, would depend largely on the wishes of his prospective employers. He declared, however, he would not give up his government duties until the President has had time to select his successor. It was said at the White House that nothing would be done toward selection of a new postmaster general until Mr. Hays had formally tendered his resignation.

The President personally gave out the following statement: "The postmaster general and I have been discussing at considerable length the proposal which has been made to him to become the head of a national association of motion picture producers and distributors. If the arrangement proves to be, when the details are worked out, what it seems to be, I cannot well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays retiring from the cabinet to take up a work so important. It is too great an opportunity for a helpful public service for him to refuse."

"I shall be more than sorry to have him retire from the cabinet, where he has already made so fine a record, but we have agreed to look upon the situation from the broadest viewpoint and seek the highest public good." Mr. Hays made this statement. "With the President's consent I have decided to undertake the work suggested by the motion picture producers and distributors. ... contract has been executed as yet. I am assuming, of course, that a satisfactory contract will be possible and one which will make certain the carrying out of the high purposes contemplated by this great industry."

Oil Town is in Flames.

Dallas, Texas.—Mexico, the southwest's greatest oil town, was swept by fire.

The loss was variously estimated at between \$250,000 and \$1,000,000. The fire started in a downtown building.

Water pressure failed almost completely under the demands of the fire department.

Woman Killed by Airplane.

Red Bank, N. J.—A runaway airplane, starting from the ice, crashed into a crowd of several hundred skaters on the Shrewsbury river, killed Mrs. Anna C. E. Hounbhan, severed the right arm of her brother, Lawrence Conly, of Middletown, and slightly injured many others.

Rescued From Watery Grave.

New York.—Without food or water for two days, and during that time lashed to the cabin hatch of their water-logged craft to prevent their being washed overboard by mountainous seas, Capt. V. M. Cole and seven members of the crew of the American schooner James M. W. Hall arrived here on the steamship West Canon, which rescued them 250 miles southwest of Cape May, N. J., after they had virtually abandoned hope of ever being picked up alive.

Woman's Party in South.

Washington.—Alice Paul's cavalry brigade is ready for a sure enough invasion of the South. The first outriders will leave here this week. The purpose of this movement on the "Solid South," as announced from the national woman's party headquarters, is "to assist the southern state chairmen in their campaign for equal rights legislation."

Marries in Haste.

Miami, Fla.—Charles Weston won a race against time for the possession of an English estate and an annuity of \$5,000 when he and Mrs. Mary C. Vantine were married here.

Weston was notified by a British firm that "Mrs. Weston" had been left an annual income of \$5,000, \$20,000 in cash and an estate of 140 acres in Devonshire, England, by an old friend. Weston's wife having died two years ago, he was advised that he could claim the money only by remarrying before February 1, 1922.

Forcing Railroad Rates Down.

Washington.—Railroad rates are being slowly but surely forced downward by economic laws which govern their levels. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, argued before the interstate commerce commission, when that body resumed its inquiry into the general level of transportation charges. There is no need, but considerable danger, he added, in forcibly decreasing them by government edict at the present time.

No Civilians in Hospitals.

Washington.—Overman has been informed that officials do not contemplate any executive order putting civilians in charge of the medical work of the hospitals for disabled soldiers.

He was informed by the director of the veterans' bureau that the proposal to disenroll the reserve officers of the public health service has been abandoned.

Such a plan was considered, but the howling protest against it blocked the promoters.



E. LEE TRINKLE.

E. Lee Trinkle, the Democratic governor-elect of Virginia, whose 75,000 majority is the largest ever given to a candidate in the history of the state.

SHIP SCRAPPING IS PROBLEM

AWAITING WORD FROM TOKYO CONCERNING ARTICLE ON FORTIFICATIONS.

The American Delegates Regard Other Issues Than the Ship Problem as of Great Importance.

Washington.—The "big five" powers made further progress in their final revision of the naval treaty but encountered a difference of opinion when they came to lay down rules for the scrapping of the proscribed battle-ships.

For the American delegation, it was proposed that the surplus vessels be rendered entirely useless. France readily supported that view, with it indicating a similar attitude. Great Britain and Japan withheld assent, however, the suggestion being made that the dismantled ships might be used as harbor guards or training vessels.

When the five delegation heads adjourned after several hours of debate the question remained unsettled and will be taken up again. During their two sessions, however, they had completed approval of the first of the treaty annexes, embodying a replacement chart, and they expressed hope that all of the five annexes might be disposed of.

Except for the article dealing with Pacific fortifications, all of the text of the treaty proper already had been virtually approved, and should Tokyo's reply on the fortifications provision be received in time a plenary session for public discussion of the completed treaty may be held. The Japanese indicated that they expected to receive the awaited message from their capital soon.

Indications that an agreement will not be difficult were supported by a declaration of a Japanese spokesman that he saw no objection to including British island and the Oshima group in the "status quo" agreement on fortifications. It is said to have been referred to Tokyo arose.

Meantime, also, some members of the various delegations began to lay their plans for resumption of the general far eastern negotiations, which will follow completion of the naval treaty.

Request Another \$50,000,000.

Washington.—An appropriation of \$50,000,000 for settlement of claims was requested of congress by the shipping board. This amount is needed in addition to \$50,000,000 already sought by the board for expenses during the coming fiscal year, a communication forwarded to Speaker Gillett by President Harding from the budget bureau stated.

Tariff Protection Favored.

Washington.—President Harding is said to have told a delegation representing the Southern Tariff association, calling at the White House, that he favored a tariff that gave the same protection to the South that is given to the North and the same protection to the man who tills the field as is given to the man who works in a factory.

Four Killed by Cave-in.

Scranton, Pa.—Four men are known to have been killed, several others are believed to be dead and an unknown number of mine workers are entombed as the result of a cave-in in the National mine of the Glen Alden Coal company in Minoaka, Pa., just across the southern boundary line of the city. Miners who escaped said the number of men believed to be behind the barrier is about twenty. There was no confirmation of a report that nearly 50 men were caught. The company has given out no information.

Sailors Are Seeking Wages.

Shanghai.—Seven warships of the Peking government navy have left for Shihwee, near Yangchow, in the province of Kiangsu, the commanders announcing their intention of collecting the salt duties there to obtain money with which to buy food for their sailors. The crews have not received wages for six months and their officers claimed before sailing that the action was necessary to prevent starvation of their men. Shihwee is the point at which salt is transhipped from the region of the Yangtze river.

DELEGATES TURN TO SHANTUNG ISSUE

CONFERENCE HOPES TO DISPOSE OF THIS PROBLEM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

KEY TO FAR EAST QUESTIONS

Naval Treaty Completed and Method of Scrapping Ships is Settled Apparently Satisfactorily.

Washington.—With the naval treaty virtually completed, the arms delegates are preparing to turn the conference spotlight on Shantung, apparently in the hope that a settlement of that controversy may make it easier to go ahead with other troublesome problems of the far east.

It now is the expectation in conference circles that during the next few days, and probably until a decision is reached, the Shantung negotiations will have right of way while discussions of other far eastern subjects remain at a standstill. So far the Shantung exchanges have taken place between the Japanese and Chinese alone, with American and British observers present, but the next phase of the conference program is expected at least to concentrate upon the problem the friendly interest of all the governments represented here.

At their meeting the Japanese and Chinese groups reached an agreement for opening up the entire Kiaochow territory to foreign trade and they are to take up others of the collateral questions involved in restoration of the leasehold to China.

In the naval negotiations only a few details, considered more or less perfunctory, remain to be arranged. An agreement has been reached regarding methods of scrapping, under which discarded battleships may be converted in some cases into airplane carriers and training ships, and a final settlement relating to Pacific fortifications awaits a reply expected from Tokyo.

If present plans develop, the final draft of the naval treaty will be laid before the full naval committee this week and will be publicly announced at a plenary session of the conference a few days later.

Federal Authorities Hold Liquor Ship.

Washington.—Disposition of the British schooner, *Messiah of Peace*, held at Wilmington, N. C., is apparently in the hands of federal officials in North Carolina. It was indicated at the justice department.

The *Messiah of Peace* was seized with a cargo of liquor off the North Carolina coast by the coast guard service.

Federal Prohibition Director Kohloss of North Carolina has conferred here with prohibition headquarters and the justice department on the case, but officials declined to comment on future proceedings.

At the justice department it was said that no statement regarding Mr. Kohloss' conference nor the disposition of the British vessel would be made, but that developments in the case would be expected from the federal authorities in North Carolina.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes said that he merely discussed the case of the *Messiah of Peace* with Mr. Kohloss before the latter's conference with the justice department officials and that Mr. Kohloss had returned to North Carolina without acquainting him of the results of his talk at the justice department.

Newspaper Man in Paris Prison.

Paris.—Thomas Stewart Ryan, of the Paris staff of the Chicago Tribune, firmly protesting his innocence, was being held in Santa prison in connection with the serious illness of his wife, due, it is alleged, to the taking of poison tablets while in Mr. Ryan's room at a hotel here. Mrs. Ryan is a California woman. She is a violinist and is known professionally as Miss Audrey Creighton. She is in the American hospital, where the physicians held out little hope for her recovery.

Achieve Girl Shot on Street.

Asheville.—Mrs. J. M. Parker, called to the scene of a double tragedy near her home in Grove Park found her daughter, Miss Dorothy Parker, dead as the result of a bullet fired into her brain by John Turner Sharp, a young man of Waveross, Ga., who, it is generally thought, took Miss Parker's life after he had been informed that marriage with her was impossible. He later turned the gun against his own temple, life becoming extinct while he was being rushed to the hospital.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.

Spencer.—Safe blowers made an attempt to open the safe of the Orange Crush company in Spencer, but failed. Both the large outer hinges were sawed off the safe which was then turned over on the office floor in an effort to get the door out. Several back saw blades were broken in sawing off the hinges and these were found on the floor when M. L. Kiser, the proprietor, opened for business. Despairing in their effort at robbery, the robbers left the place before being discovered.

Fulton May Be Escaped Convict.

Thorburn.—In apprehending the man Fulton, one of the two who made away with the Buick touring car belonging to J. E. Simmons of this place, it is believed that they have caught Fulton Lowry, an ex-convict who escaped from the state penitentiary several years ago after serving only a few weeks of a 25-year sentence for burglary committed in Elizabeth City. It is stated that his description and finger prints coincide with those of Lowry. An investigation is being made with the view of identifying.

TO CARE FOR SICK VETERANS

It is Proposed to Secure Compensation to All Sick Veterans Who Are Not Now Receiving It.

ARREST SEAMEN IN FAYETTEVILLE

CAMP BRAGG AUTHORITIES HAVE BRITISH SUBJECTS NABBED BY THE POLICE.

Charlotte.—V. J. Brawley, sub-district manager of the United States Veterans' bureau, has just received information from Washington to the effect that there will be an immediate "clean-up" campaign at the bedside of hospitalized, disabled veterans of the world war to the end that all will be given relief to which they are entitled.

The complete notification to Mr. Brawley follows: "A new drive has been inaugurated by the United States veterans' bureau. This campaign is limited to disabled veterans confined in hospitals, and was begun Dec. 29. It will be a campaign conducted at the bedside of hospitalized veterans in every state of the union. Definite and immediate action will be taken on all pending claims for compensation which have not been awarded a temporary total rating from date of hospitalization, and in cases of ex-service men hospitalized but who as yet have received no compensation award.

"Ex-service men hospitalized but who have not as yet made formal application for compensation will be assisted in preparing and filing claims. Folder containing the claimant's complete case will be taken to his bedside and with both the case and the claimant before them, the veterans' bureau representative will be in a position to make definite decisions. In cases where additional evidence is required the clean-up squad will explain to the claimants the exact character of the evidence necessary. Hospital officials will designate a responsible person on the hospital staff to receive this additional evidence and transmit it to a special unit in the district office to insure its receiving immediate attention. A follow-up system will be inaugurated to see that this provision is carried out in all cases.

"All ex-service men contacted in hospitals who have not filed claims for compensation will be assisted in preparation of their claims and such new claims will be promptly adjudicated in the district offices.

The American legion, through National Commander McVider, in a telegram tendered its active co-operation. The American Red Cross will also assist in this special hospital clean-up campaign. The following is an extract from a letter which Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the U. S. veterans' bureau, addressed to all district managers on December 29:

"Central office impresses upon you and through you upon personnel assigned to this duty, its desire to make this special hospital campaign fruitful in immediate adjustment of every case falling within the classification named. Select the most competent medical, compensation and insurance personnel available, instruct them fully as to their duties and inform them that the bureau is looking to them for results."

Academy in Financial Trouble.

Rutherfordton.—The called meeting of the Green River association for January 20 to consider what to do with Round Hill academy is creating much interest. The school faces a debt of \$5,000 with interest on \$20,000 for four years. If this is not met at once the school will be sold. The association will meet with Round Hill church.

Business Showing Prosperity.

Lexington.—Stockholders' meetings of the various furniture factories, banks and cotton mills here, which are being held, show a generally prosperous condition, according to reports from each. Good dividends have already been voted and paid by practically all of them.

Charged With Robbing Mail Boxes.

High Point.—High Point police placed under arrest in the postoffice Rufus Pickett, young white man, who is being held on a charge of robbing the city mail boxes. Missing mail from several concerns the last few days led to an investigation by the postal authorities and the police force and decoys were laid to capture the pilferer. Pickett admitted his guilt when questioned.

Wreck Train Wrecked.

Norwood.—A wreck near Oakboro, on the Norfolk and Southern railroad, resulted in two wreck trains being also wrecked before either could reach the point of the original accident.

A freight train going in the direction of Charlotte, after passing Oakboro, derailed nine cars. The wrecking outfit of this line was dispatched from Raleigh to clear the line, and by a defective rail this train also went to the ground. The Southern railway's Charlotte wrecker was then leased and sent to the scene of the wreck, and, on account of its weight, caused the rails to spread, thus causing the third accident.

Charged With Murder of Father.

Winston-Salem.—William Chapman, aged 18, who was arrested at the home of his brother, Silas Chapman, on the charge of killing his father, Matt Chapman, in Stokes county, October 19, last, admitted at the county jail that he shot his father, though he claimed he did it in self-defense. He said that at the time the fatal shot was fired his father was in the act of assaulting his mother.

Helton Makes Escape.

Marion.—Whit Owensby and Broad Robbins told word that Charlie Helton was wanted in Caldwell county on some criminal charge. They found him near Marion and arrested him and placed him in the McDowell county jail. A message came from Raleigh that Helton was an escaped convict, having served a part of a five-year sentence and was to serve an additional six-year sentence, but the message came too late, for Helton had sawed out of the cage he was in and made his escape.

To Study Boll Weevil Conditions.

Wadesboro.—A number of prominent farmers and business men of Anson county will leave here shortly to study boll weevil conditions and the best methods of combating them in Georgia and Alabama.

A determined effort will be made in Anson county to offset the ravages of the boll weevil, and in addition to this diversified farming will be resorted to. Peaches, potatoes and peanuts will be cultivated as the county affords a variety of soil for such experimentation.

Reward for Stills.

Lumberton.—The sum of \$20 will be paid to the sheriff or other county officers of Robeson county for the capture and delivery to the board of county commissioners of a copy of whiskey still. Ten dollars will be paid for the capture and delivery to the board other devices used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, while an additional \$10 will be paid to the officer when the operator or operators, of such stills are arrested and convicted. This order was passed at a recent meeting.

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ARE WANTED IN CHARLESTON

Interstate and International Complication Likely to Result Over Sales of Inferior Furs.

Fayetteville.—Five British merchant seamen are being held by the police of this city for Charleston, S. C., authorities on charges of false pretense in selling inferior furs as genuine. Their arrest and the proceedings against them, it is said here, may cause interstate and international complications.

The men wear the uniform of the British merchant marine. They are all Scotchmen and give their names as G. D. Williamson of Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, William Stewart and A. Stewart of Inverness. They hail from the port of Glasgow. They were arrested on suspicion by military police at Camp Bragg. Preceding their arrest a telegram from Chief of Police James R. Cantwell of Charleston, requesting the detention of the men on the false pretense charge had been received by Chief of Police J. A. McLeod of this city. While Chief McLeod and his men were conducting a search for the five seamen, Captain Smith, provost marshal, telephoned to police headquarters that he had the men wanted. Captain Smith stated that they had made some sales of furs at the camp and that he arrested them on suspicion.

From the statements made by Charles Stewart, who assumed the role of spokesman for the party, it seems that all the sales they had made in South Carolina were to the naval officers on destroyers in the Charleston harbor. The trip to Fayetteville was made, presumably for the purpose of disposing of the remainder of their stock to military officers stationed here. Stewart, however, denies that they made any sales at Camp Bragg, declaring that they did not have time to do so.

Chief McLeod was unable to say whether the removal of the men to Charleston would be handled by the state or federal authorities. It is possible that the men, all British subjects, may claim immunity from prosecution in the state courts, the contention made by their spokesman being to the effect that they had sold no furs except to United States naval officers, United States naval destroyers being in line with this idea. Any sales made on the Camp Bragg reservation would also fit in with this contention. Whether such a claim would bring immunity from prosecution for violation of a civil law is, of course, another question.

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