

DEATH HELD AT BAY BY NATION'S WAR PRESIDENT

No Change Is Still Word From Wilson's Bedside

Iron Will All That's Unbroken of War-Scarred Leader at Whose Voice Whole World Once Stopped to Listen and Pay Homage

Washington, February 2.—At three o'clock this afternoon there was no evidence of any material change in the condition of Woodrow Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 2.—An official statement issued at 11:30 this morning by physicians attending Woodrow Wilson said "the former President is growing steadily weaker" and "is too exhausted to talk."

"It looks as though Mr. Wilson would pull through the day," Dr. Grayson stated, "but that is subject to the hazard of a sudden change."

"He has been able to take very little nourishment. He has had some sleep and no pain. He recognizes those about him but is too exhausted to talk," the bulletin said. "Our efforts in the main are directed toward keeping him comfortable."

Steadily losing ground he continues to grow weaker and weaker, but having lasted through a night which his physicians had feared would bring the end, they cannot predict how long his remarkable vitality will hold out. Although he had taken no nourishment in almost 24 hours and was disinclined to take even sips of water, his pulse, respiration and temperature were practically normal, but he was steadily growing weaker. Dr. Grayson said at three o'clock Saturday afternoon that the sick man's condition had shown no material change except for a slow and very certain advance toward complete exhaustion and that his life was simply ebbing, ebbing away.

Divorce Figures



Here are photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Leland, prominent figures in Chicago's latest sensational divorce trial. Leland is suing his wife for divorce, naming Rev. Carl D. Case, Chicago pastor, as corespondent.

Morning Bulletin
 Washington, Feb. 2.—President Wilson had a fairly restful night but continues to gradually lose ground.

Daybreak Bulletin
 Washington, Feb. 2.—Daybreak found the silence at the Wilson home unbroken since late last night when Dr. Grayson, the former President's physician, said that Wilson was gravely ill and growing weaker. There was comfort in the lack of any official statement, however, because of the promise of Dr. Grayson that if any development warranted during the night an announcement would be made.

Washington, Feb. 2.—With life-slowing ebbing away, Woodrow Wilson, American war President, was reported at 3 o'clock this morning as just about the same as earlier in the morning when it was reported that his condition was gradually getting worse and that there was apparently no hope of recovery.

McADOO DENIES WAS ON DOHENY PAYROLL

Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—William G. McAdoo yesterday vigorously denied that he was on the Doheny payroll, as Doheny testified, except for his law concern being retained to handle certain interests for Doheny in Mexico.

COOPERS INDICTED ON CRIMINAL CHARGES

Wilmington, Feb. 2.—Lieutenant Governor W. R. Cooper, Thomas Cooper, his brother, Horace Cooper, his son, and Clyde Lassiter were today indicted by the United States grand jury here on criminal charges growing out of the failure of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington a year ago.

The Coopers were officials of the bank and Lassiter was a customer. They are expected to go on trial Monday.

SPECIAL MEETING TUESDAY EUREKA LODGE MEMBERS

A special program will be given at Eureka Lodge Tuesday night at 7:30, and on Monday night a meeting of all past masters and officers of the lodge will be held to arrange and rehearse each part.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION PUTS BY SINKING FUND

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—Because of good collections the State Highway Commission announced yesterday that it had put aside one and a quarter million dollars as a sinking fund to retire bonds in 1923. The law requires only a quarter of a million.

COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 2.—Spot cotton, closed steady. Middling 34.35 an advance of 35 points. Futures, closing bid, March 34.03, May 34.33, July 33.00, Oct. 28.33, Dec. 27.80.

New York, February 2.—Cotton futures opened this morning at the following levels: March 38.80; May 34.14; July 32.85; October 28.20; December none.

HOUSE TO VOTE ON MELLON PLAN

Secretary of Treasury Won't Agree to Compromise but Republican Leaders Will Have to Later.

By DAVID LAWRENCE
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 Washington, Feb. 2.—Out of deference to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Republicans on the House ways and means committee have decided to report to the House the Mellon tax plan with the changes already made.

Mr. Mellon has insisted on a record vote in the House on his proposition which is taken to mean that he will not compromise until he sees the necessity for it.

Although the bill as it will be reported to the House provides for a 25 per cent surtax rate, even the Republican leaders themselves concede it cannot pass the House and they anticipate a compromise at 35 per cent for the maximum surtax for incomes of \$100,000 and above.

A few days ago Representative Longworth, the Republican House leader, began negotiations with the Democrats in the hope of securing enough pledges to make sure of a 35 per cent surtax rate. Some of the Democrats insisted that they would like to be assured that the President and Secretary of the Treasury would agree to 25 per cent before they would abandon the Democratic program which provides for 44 per cent. Mr. Mellon would not budge and the whole negotiation fell through. So the only thing left to do was to report the bill to the House as Mr. Mellon wanted it and the rates will really be decided by a vote of the House instead of committee action.

The vote in the Republican conference among the members of the ways and means committee was 11 to 3 for the Mellon plan. If the Democrats had been permitted to be present and cast their votes their 11 ballots combined with the three negative Republican votes would have made the vote 14 to 11 against the Mellon plan.

But the three Republicans have agreed not to vote against the Mellon plan when formal action is taken by the full committee as they do not wish to be in the position of preventing the Mellon plan from getting before the House itself for a record vote.

When the House has voted down the 25 per cent maximum surtax rate—a combination of Democrats and insurgent Republicans makes that almost a certainty—the Republican leaders will endeavor to get a 35 per cent rate through, though it is probable this will be done without Mr. Mellon's sanction as he wishes to make a final effort to get the Senate to stand for the 25 per cent rate. The Senate is not like to accept the 25 per cent rate either, as the Republican majority is slim and the Democrats in the upper House are inclined to follow the Garner plan of 44 per cent surtax rates.

Should it become necessary for the administration to compromise on a 35 per cent rate, the chances are an effort will be made to put the application of the rate as high as possible in the upper brackets. The more income that would be subject to a 25 per cent surtax the better the Treasury feels the business condition of the country will become.

Secretary Mellon is reported to be disappointed with the action of the House ways and means committee in making the 25 per cent reduction on earned incomes apply only to persons with an income of \$20,000 or under. He is said to feel that if the principle of the thing is sound—and that seems to be recognized by both parties—then there should be no penalty on brains and no restraint upon individual initiative.

As it stands now many doctors and lawyers and others who have made a success in their professions will not get the benefit of the 25 per cent reduction on earned incomes. They will stand on the same footing as other individuals who do not earn their incomes but clip coupons from investment of funds inherited or accumulated by other persons for them. The professional man has an average of 15 or 20 years within which to build a trust for his family. He cannot pass his practice or ability on to another generation, whereas the man with capital can bequeath that to another. As matters stand now, the doctor or lawyer with an income of \$30,000 a year pays exactly the same tax as the man with an estate of approximately a million dollars whose annual income from his investments is in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The Democrats have proposed a reduction of one-third on all earned incomes without limit but they voted for the \$20,000 maximum in committee so that, unless the House itself changes the bill as reported from the ways and means committee, that will be the upper limit for the one-fourth reduction on earned incomes.

Bell To Signal Death of Wilson

In the event of the death of former President Woodrow Wilson prior to 10 o'clock at night, Chief Flora of the Elizabeth City fire department will be communicated with and the fire bell will toll as an expression of respect and honor due the War President at his passing.

The bell will not toll after 10 o'clock at night, but The Advance will notify Chief Flora Sunday morning should Mr. Wilson die between 10 o'clock and morning.

WANTED REGAIN FORMER HOME

Mrs. Ida Ferebee of Camden County Objected Violently to Occupancy by Those Now Living There.

An effort on the part of Mrs. Ida Ferebee, widow of the late T. C. Ferebee, who died at his home in the Sawyer's Creek section of Camden County about three years ago, to regain possession of her home, which was sold under a mortgage following Mr. Ferebee's death, by force ended in Mrs. Ferebee's being put under a suspended judgment in the Camden County recorder's court Friday by the terms of which Mrs. Ferebee will be dealt with by the courts in case she returns to Camden County within the next 12 months.

According to apparently authentic reports received here Mrs. Ferebee got off the train at Belcross Thursday morning and went at once to her former home, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Burgess, armed with a revolver. Finding no one at home but Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Ferebee is reported to have fired her revolver into the air or the ground a number of times and to have walked in, telling Mrs. Burgess that she had come to stay. Mrs. Burgess went for her husband, and they notified Alfred Sawyer, present owner of the residence, of Mrs. Ferebee's presence and actions. Oscar Hoffer, son-in-law of Mr. Sawyer, went over to the Burgess home to try to reason with Mrs. Ferebee, but she emphatically declared that she would remain in the home, which was hers by right, and would resist by force and arms any efforts to remove her from it. When Mr. Hoffer left to get legal papers to serve on Mrs. Ferebee, she went down to the swamp with her revolver for a bit of practice.

Deputy Sheriff Kirk Tarkington of Camden with a posse, in which were Oscar Hoffer and John Barnard, arrived at the Burgess home at about 6:30. Mrs. Ferebee saw them coming and ran up into the attic where, with her gun on Deputy Tarkington, she dared them to dislodge her at their peril. When Mr. Hoffer made some remark to the effect that he did not believe the gun was loaded, Mrs. Ferebee fired it just to show that she was in earnest, apparently, but with no intention of hitting anybody. She held the posse at bay for three hours until Mr. Barnard, entering the attic as a friend who wanted to talk to her, succeeded in taking her off her guard and disarming her.

Mrs. Sallie Evans of Belcross asked Mrs. Ferebee to go home with her and she was permitted to accept the invitation with a guard about the house.

Following the hearing in the recorder's court Friday, Mrs. Ferebee was taken to Norfolk by her half brother, John Whitehurst of that city, who with Cooper Ferebee of Elizabeth City, a son, gave assurance that the provisions of the court's judgment would be complied with.

THREE ARE KILLED IN GAS EXPLOSION

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2.—Three persons were killed and several injured in a gas explosion which shook the downtown district today.

COURT OF APPEALS UPHOLDS ACTION LEE

Cleveland, Feb. 2.—The action of President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in ousting 881 members of the organization for their participation in an unauthorized strike of 1923 was today upheld by the court of appeals, all judges concurring.

A suit filed against Lee and other officers in behalf of the suspended members asked for the appointment of a receiver to take over the property and beneficiary funds of the brotherhood and also requested the insurance department to be declared unlawful and made a trust fund to be distributed to present and former members.

First Action Will Be To Recognize Russian Soviet

England's New Labor Ministry Will Doubtless Make Its First Definite Move in This Direction, Action Will Effect All Europe and Extend Influence Into America

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
 Copyright, 1924, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate
 Washington, Feb. 2.—Beyond any question now, the first important act of the new British ministry will be the recognition of Soviet Russia.

This step, moreover, is bound to have important reactions all over Europe and not impossibly add strength to the demand Senator Borah is championing in this country for American recognition.

Examination of the motives of the British Labor party, however, discloses political rather than economic objectives. The British working man has been told for many, many months that a long step toward reducing unemployment will be taken when Russia is recognized. Indeed, failure to recognize Russia and French militarism have been dwelt upon in England for three years as the chief causes of British domestic suffering.

As far as the economic phase is concerned the experts, as contrasted with the politicians, are still agreed that little or no change in the trade of the world will result. They do not believe that Russia will for a long time be able to buy largely abroad and they do not believe that recognition will change much America, which has been on the whole the steepest in opposition to the Lenin regime, last year did nearly 25 per cent of Russian import business, as against a little more than 30 per cent for Britain.

Politically, however, the situation is different. Labor has steadily criticized the coalition government, which assisted the various Russian movements to upset the Soviet. It seeks completely to reverse the former policies. To be sure, Ramsay MacDonald and his associates, after a long and bitter struggle, succeeded in checking Russian influence in their own ranks and have little sympathy with the extreme Russian theories; but they remain sympathetic with the Russian situation, as they interpret it, and they mean to recognize Russia as a direct blow to the opponents of Labor in Britain.

It is not to be doubted that the Laborites believe that by recognizing Russia they will bring another radical government back into European discussions and gain a valuable ally against the French. Having recognized Russia they will certainly ask admission for the Slav state in the League of Nations. Then they will seek a similar admission for Germany and expect the support of Russia for their pro-German and anti-French policies generally.

On the Continent the recognition of Russia is likely to take place with equal rapidity now, because all states will fear to let any one gain exclusive advantages. Thus the Little Entente, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, mean to bring the question up at an early conference in Prague, and Poland has already recognized the Soviets. Rumania is reported to have settled the Bessarabian dispute, which would remove the only real obstacle to Rumanian recognition. Germany, of course, recognized the Russian regime in the famous Genoa agreement of two years ago.

France, alone of the Continental countries, seems at the moment undecided in the matter of Russia, yet she has sent to Russia Franklin-Bouillon, who negotiated the Angora treaty, and there is little question that this clever and experienced negotiator will indicate the direction in which French interest lies and, if it lies in the way of recognition, hasten such action. The difficulty for France as contrasted with all other countries is that she has enormous sums owing her, which were lost before the war and these sums the Soviets have so far declined to acknowledge as current obligations.

The border states, Poland, Rumania and the Little Entente, as well as the Baltic states, would be glad to see Russia recognized and the worst perils of the present thus exercised. All of them have to fear the consequences of any continued hostility between the west of Europe and Russia and they have both economic and political interests in re-opening the Russian markets. On the other hand, they do not share the British view that there will be any early revival in trade in Russia and any consequent rapid or considerable amelioration of the general European situation.

That Italy will also promptly recognize Russia is a foregone conclusion. But again the main consideration is political. Italy, like Britain, is maneuvering to break the French supremacy on the Continent and to undermine French influence with the

FALL REFUSES TO GIVE ANSWERS

Before Senate Committee Today He Says Committee Has No Authority and He Won't Incriminate Himself.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Haled before the Senate oil committee today against the protest of his attorneys and physicians, former Secretary of the Interior Fall flatly refused to answer the questions about the naval oil leases and his relations with Harry F. Sinclair and E. L. Doheny.

Fall gave two major reasons why he refused to reply. First, that the authority given the investigating committee by the last Congress had expired, and second, that in the light of the action of Congress in directing the institution of court, civil and criminal, in oil lease cases, any answers he might make might tend to incriminate him.

Its authority challenged, the committee decided to ask the Senate on Monday to remove all doubt by re-adopting the resolution authorizing the inquiry and then adjourned until Tuesday when Fall will be recalled and should he then decline to answer questions Senators said authority to compel him to answer under pain of contempt of court proceedings would be squarely raised.

Ungerleider Subpoenaed
 Cleveland, Feb. 2.—Samuel Ungerleider, Cleveland broker, with a Washington branch, was today subpoenaed to testify before the Teapot Dome inquiry in Washington. The summons directs him to bring all records of transactions through his house for the year ending December 1, 1922.

central Slav states, particularly Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia. To this end she has already made her treaty with Yugoslavia over Fiume, which balances the French agreement with Czecho-Slovakia. Since the Czechs are very sympathetic with the Russians, Italy would score over France in Prague if France held back on recognition.

But the larger aspect of the situation turns on the balance of power, and it is odd to see the new Labor government in Britain plunging boldly out upon the path of all preceding Tory governments, and Liberal as well. Short of fighting France, which Labor does not even dream of doing, the single resource is to build up a group of Continental states to restrain France. But no coalition on the Continent is possible in the present state of Europe until there is some great power like Russia to redress the balance. If, however, Russia comes back, takes a seat in Geneva and a hand in the general game, then the French situation will be compromised.

In addition Labor is taking a leaf out of Soviet strategy and making an open appeal to the radical elements in the various countries, notably in France. In Italy the campaign will have to be more circumspect, but it is not disguised that Labor looks with hostility upon Mussolini and would welcome his downfall. That, too, is why Mussolini will hardly take a completely pro-British policy in Europe. His game must be to seek to score between France and Britain and make each pay for incidental benefits. "Nothing for nothing" has long been the Mussolini doctrine. He does hope to put a limit to French influence, but he has not the smallest intention to substitute British for French Continental hegemony and he must look with no friendly eyes upon a Labor leadership which spared no words in denouncing his Corfu enterprise a few months ago.

The significant thing is that British Labor is setting out to bring Russia back into the European circle for the express purpose of limiting French influence and acquiring a valuable ally in the establishment of a new European situation, which means, after all, the restoration of Germany and beyond that, the extension of radical and socialist influence generally. Such an undertaking is not only important in itself, but may have very far-reaching consequences in the next few months.