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DRY LAWS WILL BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED

PRESIDENT HARDING HAS HIS MIND MADE UP AS TO THE PROHIBITION ACT.

POSSIBLY CALL OUT THE ARMY

If the Statute Does Not Express the Will of the People It Should Be Either Changed or Repealed.

Marion, Ohio.—The people of the United States are going to learn what prohibition means before the last day of 1921. President-elect Harding, it is learned, is determined to enforce the Volstead act strictly, smiting violators hip and thigh. If the law does not express the will of the people, Senator Harding believes it should be changed, but until it is changed it should be obeyed as honestly as other and older laws.

Enforcement will be accomplished, if necessary, by the use of the United States army, for the present situation is considered intolerable. Chronic violation of the law, in the mind of the President-elect, can only result in the development of a political travesty that will degenerate into a general contempt for all law and all authority.

Senator Harding is understood to believe now that if the law is enforced the public will be aroused to such an extent that Congress will be forced to consider the eighteenth amendment anew. He gave a hint of his feeling in his speech accepting the republican presidential nomination.

Big Business Events of 1920.

The big business events of 1920 were:

One: The highest level in wholesale commodity prices since 1873. Caused largely by a buyers' strike. Many prices fell, but retail prices remained high.

Two: The greatest coal strike in history. Lasted nearly two months. Many factories closed down.

Three: Unprecedented car shortage. Many factories closed down.

Four: Intense credit inflation which led to frenzied speculation, was checked by banks calling loans and making money tight. War profits and war prices doomed as period of deflation began.

During 1920 wholesale commodity prices dropped an average of 35 per cent. The new average lower than with the United States entered the war, but still are 56 per cent above prices August 1, 1914.

Senator Penrose Comes Back.

Washington.—Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, prominent republican leader, signalled his return to Washington and to public affairs, legislative and political by giving an interview, declaring tariff and other domestic affairs, receiving a few callers, posing for motion pictures and preparing for active work in Congress, beginning this week.

Subject to Deportation.

Washington.—So long as the Russian Soviet government seeks to stir up insurrection against the government of the United States its members resident here are liable to deportation, Secretary Wilson said in a letter to Charles Recht, counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet agent in the United States now under sentence of deportation.

Trade With Russia Increases.

Washington.—American trade with Germany continues to improve, the monthly statement of the department of commerce showing exports to Germany in November valued at $31,000,000, as compared with $19,000,000 in the same month of 1919. Imports from Germany of $17,000,000 compared with $5,000,000 in November, 1919.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR OUR CONDUCT

SENATOR THOMAS USES SHARP LANGUAGE IN DISCUSSING PANAMA CANAL MATTER.

OLD TALE OF WRONG RETOLD

Speaks to Question of Paying a Long Overdue Claim of $25,000,000 Owing to the State of Columbia.

Washington.—American conduct in the negotiations for the construction of the Panama canal, begun first with the republic of Columbia and later carried on with the revolution built State of Panama, were "without justification and therefore indefensible," Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, declared in the senate, speaking for ratification of the treaty involving payment of a $25,000,000 indemnity to Columbia, which has been pending several years.

He recounted the involved story of the diplomatic and commercial dealings of 1903 that finally resulted in the canal's construction and charged that President Theodore Roosevelt "acquired the right of way for the canal from a band of adventurers by bartering for it the honor of the nation."

"The only comfort one gathers from the shameful and sordid story is that it finds no precedent in our history," he said in stating his conclusion. "I trust that we may soon acknowledge the wrong and make some reparation lest it be invoked sometime to shelter or justify assault upon the integrity of some weak and helpless nation."

Says He Puts Smith.

New York.—Alfred E. Smith, retiring governor of New York, ended a twenty-year career in public life when he shed his hat and coat in the offices of the United States Trucking corporation and went to work as chairman of its board of directors.

Anarchy in Armenia.

Constantinople.—News from Armenia continues confused. The territory of the Armenian soviet republic is the scene of important military movements of Russian troops. The country appears to be in a state of complete anarchy; the bulk of the Armenian army has taken to the hills and many towns and villages are being looted.

Plaguing a Sick Spell.

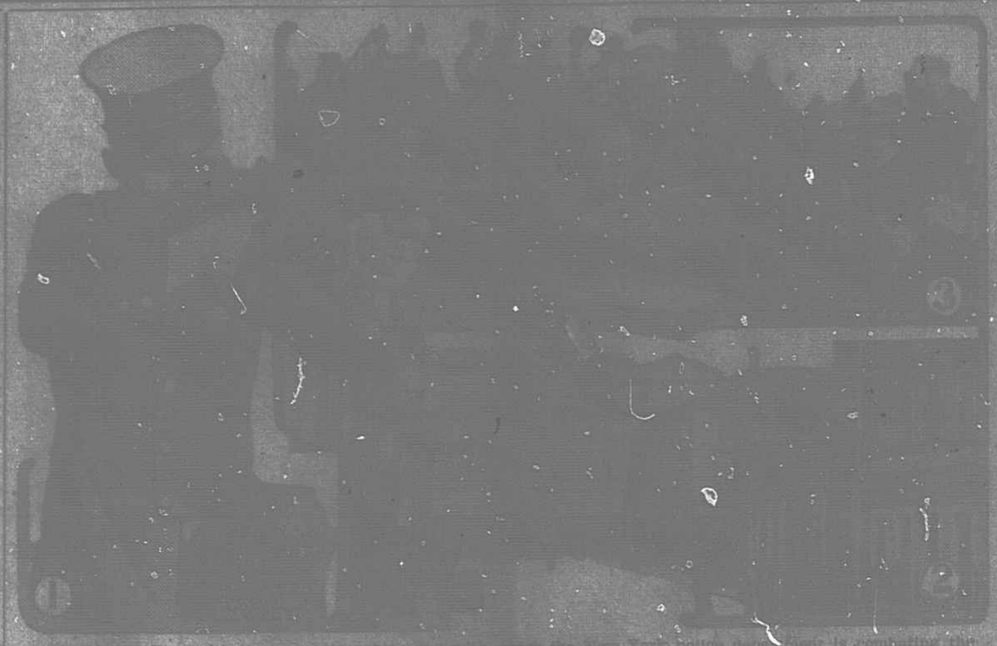
Washington.—A bill designed to prevent the doctoring or adulteration of the sick man's liquor was introduced by Representative Vare, republican, of Pennsylvania. Specifically it would stop the manufacture and sale for medicinal purposes of whisky containing less than 45 per cent of alcohol.

Surrender Much Material.

Paris.—Marshal Foch's report on Germany's disarmament, according to The Temps, says that the Germans have surrendered 31,000 cannon, 30,000 machine guns and barrels, 1,000 mine throwers and 25,000 airplane motors.

Iron Workers Wages.

Cleveland, O.—Cuts ranging from 10 to 20 per cent in wages of 100,000 iron workers in the Cleveland district, effective January 1, were announced by the Cleveland Iron Trade association.



1—Police officer with the new submachine gun with which the New York police department is combating the crime wave. 2—View in Fiume, which has symbolized the Italian-D'Annunzio fight. 3—Lifting Plymouth Rock from foundation to be replaced on its original site.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

D'Annunzio Gives In and the War Over Fiume Is Ended After Hot Fighting.

GERMANY WON'T DEMOBILIZE

Refusal to Disband Civil Militia May Lead to French Occupation of Ruhr District — Bolshevik Threat Worries Roumania—Industrial Events in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Except for the Fiume affair, which has been brought to a speedy and satisfactory end, the week has been one of disappointments.

Fiume Affair Ended.

Gabriele D'Annunzio has yielded to the ultimatum of Italy and has withdrawn his legionaires from Fiume. The city is to be evacuated by the Italian troops and a provisional government set up, which will call a plebiscite to decide whether the city shall be annexed to Italy or become a free state. The Italian government has promised to pay the expenses of the provisional government and to grant a loan to the new state. Besides, Italy will cede to Jugo-Slavia the islands of Arbe and Veglia, which command the entrance to the Gulf of Quarnero, and will withdraw its claim to the Dalmatian city of Zara. Thus it will be up to Greece and Italy to decide whether their ally or to call her creditor before. In the settlement with

According to information received by the Russian foreign office, the Russian Soviet government is threatening Georgia and Armenia with war. Both also are preparing for war against Poland and Roumania, possibly on Jugo-Slavia's account. Moscow is concentrating its forces on the Polish front, and Russian Communists are reported to be organizing a revolution in Hungary. Bela Kun, the Hungarian Bolshevik leader, is said to be preparing to march on Vienna. Lloyd George declares Soviet aggression and pillage and the shooting of civilians in the presence of their wives and children."

The auxiliaries—black and tans—and most of the royal Irish constabulary are declared utterly unfit for their duties.

To a meeting of 600 delegates representing three million trades unionists the members of the commission told in detail what they saw and learned in Ireland, and a resolution was adopted demanding that the government grant a judicial investigation into the action of crown forces in Ireland with view to punishing those guilty of crimes.

The time limit for turning in all arms in Ireland expired Wednesday, and the officials admitted very few had been surrendered.

The Irish Women's Organization has issued a circular defying the order of the government rendering liable to death anyone harboring a rebel or a rebel's gun. "The women of Ireland

GAS SERVICE IS MADE PERMANENT

CHEMICAL WARFARE IS BEING DEVELOPED IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL FRIES ITS CHIEF

Poison Gas May Never Again Be Used in War, but if It Is, America's Fighters Will Be Prepared in Both Offense and Defense.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The United States government has decided to continue the chemical warfare service. Frequently known as the gas service, with somewhat powers and with sufficient funds, to develop its possibilities, not for aggression in any way whatsoever, but to insure that "if American boys ever again must shoulder arms in defense of the liberties of their country they will do so on an equal footing with any other nation so far as chemical warfare is concerned."

The words in quotations are from Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service of the United States.

From inquiries which come to Washington from all parts of the country, it is apparent that the chemical warfare service has an abiding interest for the people. It was a new service during the great war; the circumstances of the first use of gas, the great numbers of gas casualties, the protests against the utilization of such chemicals and the abiding belief that no matter what nations might promise, gas probably would be used in future wars, unhappily, should come combined to arouse the interest and the curiosity of the American people.

The United States today is engaged through its chemical warfare service in the work of research, development, proving and manufacturing of poison gas shells and gas defense appliances and the filling of gas shells, also with the training and training of gas troops. Gas will be prohibited and it may be also that each subscribing nation will promise not to use this form of the munitions of war, but there always will remain in the war chest of each nation the fear that some other nation will break the agreement, as was the case once before, and that therefore each government must be prepared to meet the consequences of a breach of faith on the battlefield of some other nation. This is the reason why the existence of the chemical warfare service of the United States army.

In April, 1915, the Germans used gas at Ypres. The British soldiers were utterly unprepared to meet the awful vaporous deluge. Many soldiers were killed through the inhalation of the poisonous stuff and thousands of them were sent to the hospitals, suffering much worse tortures than those which follow gunshot wounds.

The writer of this was in Paris in April, 1915. Some of the sufferers from that attack by the Germans were brought back to the Paris hospitals. The suffering of these men poisoned by the chlorine gas was beyond description. Many of the injured since have died of tuberculosis induced by the breathing in of the product of the German chemists.

The Central empires had carried not to use gas. They used it and those nations which had faith in the promises made and were unprepared for treaty suffered terrible losses.

America Will Be Prepared.

Where does a military organization known as the Chemical warfare service fit in matters in the United States army? The chief of this bureau (brigadier general) is a member of the general staff corps. He has charge of all matters relative to the use of all forms of gas in warfare, also with the training of gas troops. The chief of the chemical warfare service is Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, who directs the American gas operations in France. He has formed his duties in connection with the office of the chief of engineers. Concerning the chemical warfare service General Fries has said:

"The chief of engineers is charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the national defense act relative to the development of chemical warfare service, and the duties of the chief of engineers in connection with the chemical warfare service are prescribed by the secretary of war. The chief of engineers has delegated to me the duties of chief of the chemical warfare service, and I am responsible to him for the proper performance of those duties.

"The chemical warfare service is charged with the development of offensive and defensive chemical warfare, and with the training of such troops as may be necessary in the use of gas. The development of offensive chemical warfare is limited to research and experimentation, as the use of gas in warfare is prohibited by international agreement to which the United States is a party. The development of defensive chemical warfare includes research, experimentation, design, construction and procurement of all materials, apparatus and munitions necessary for defense against gas attack, and the training of troops in defensive measures.

"The chemical warfare service has no connection with the manufacture of gas for commercial purposes, nor with the use of gas for scientific purposes, except in so far as it is necessary to procure gas for experimental purposes. The chemical warfare service has no connection with the use of gas for the extermination of animal pests, nor with the use of gas for the fumigation of buildings, ships, etc., for the purpose of exterminating rats, mice, insects, etc. The chemical warfare service has no connection with the use of gas for the asphyxiation of animals for the purpose of painless killing.

"The chemical warfare service has no connection with the use of gas for the production of rain, fog or clouds, or for the dissipation of fog or clouds.

"The chemical warfare service has no connection with the use of gas for the production of sneezing, tear or nausea effects for the purpose of breaking up mobs or riots.

"The chemical warfare service has no connection with the use of gas for the production of any effect that business organizations may desire, except that the future safety of our country may depend upon the success of the chemical warfare service in developing the most effective gas and the most effective means of using gas in warfare, and that therefore all business organizations are expected to assist the chemical warfare service in every way possible in developing the most effective gas and the most effective means of using gas in warfare."

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Pittsboro.—The home of Dennis Cross, a negro two miles east of town, was destroyed by fire and one of his sons, Lester, 13 years old, was burned to death.

Gastonia.—Reuben Jay, the fifteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Jay, who lives near Stanley, accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting.

Winston-Salem.—The Masons of Winston-Salem sent a purse of $1,400 to Oxford orphanage, this being their annual Christmas donation to the children of that institution.

Raleigh.—C. P. Spruill, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Spruill, sailed from New York on the Olympic, White Star Liner, for England to begin his studies at Oxford university as one of the American Rhodes scholars.

Winston-Salem.—Oscar Weaver, of Davidson county, is being held under three bonds two for $1,000 each and the third for $1,500 on three separate counts for blockading.

Lenoir.—Marcus Aver Deal dropped dead while out hunting. The deceased seemed to be in good health until he fell dead. The Oak Hill community has lost one of its best citizens and neighbors.

Kinston.—James Braxton 16 was instantly killed in the outskirts of this city by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of James Dail, Jr., 15. The boys, with others, had been shooting at a target.

Charlotte.—County demonstration headquarters at Raleigh has not yet agreed on a successor to Miss Martha Creighton, home demonstration agent for Mecklenburg, who leaves to assume charge of the work in the Greensboro district.

Gastonia.—Funeral services for Col. C. E. Armstrong were held at the First Presbyterian church conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. R. McGeachy. The church was filled by friends of the deceased, from all walks of life and from every section of the county, together with many from distant places.

Washington.—Every Tar Heel member of the congress present voted against the Fordney-Green tariff proposal voted on in the House.

Wilson.—Concerted action was taken in Wilson to impress upon the farmers the importance of reducing the tobacco acreage 50 per cent for the year 1921. There was present at this meeting bankers, merchants, fertilizer dealers, and warehousemen.

Charlotte.—The largest business in the history of the Charlotte postoffice during the Christmas season was reported by Postmaster J. H. Weddington, who gave instances to show an increase in business amounting to something like 30 to 65 per cent over any previous year.

Asheville.—Charged with the murder of Berry Housley Vernan B. Bailey of Rankin avenue, seriously wounded is guarded by a policeman in the Mission hospital.

Hamlet.—was instantly killed Charles F. Hare of 20 Clyde street, fatally wounded dying and Berry suffering from a pistol shot through the lung and liver.

Kinston.—The milk of Lemon Lee cows, the joy of little children and the envy of lucky baby intellects is pure, creamy bodies gathered together every morning in one little corner of the barn where Sadie Grace, the cow specialist, single handed. The Caswell Training school had a Christmas tree.

History.—John Holmes, father of Cecil and Dock Holmes, was caught with high points of honor by Pitt county officers as he strove into the history. The liquor was in a keg buried under fodder. Holmes gave bond for his appearance at court.

History.—Pitt's fruit crop for the year has been a good one, and the yield of peanuts and tobacco is also large. Corn is a poor crop. Pitt's cotton crop is the largest in the history of the county.