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ALLEGED CARRANZA HAS BOLSHEVIST LEANINGS

San Antonio, Jan. 11.—Information regarded by government agents as evidence that Carranza government officials are countenancing a plan to establish a bolshevik regime in Mexico and that the radical programme is supported largely by American army draft evaders will be given to the senate subcommittee investigating Mexican affairs at hearings here this week. Senator Fall, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the committee, is expected to arrive tomorrow. Summonses for over 200 witnesses have been issued.

No fall the testimony offered will be unfavorable to the present Mexican administration. Supporters of the Carranza government have placed before the committee the names of many, who they assert will be able to counter at least some of the statements of special investigators, refugees and ordinary observers. It is expected much time will be given by the committee to an investigation of radicalism as it is manifested now in Mexico and to the existing conditions and relations of the government of Mexico and the United States.

Assertions that Americans who fled to Mexico to escape the draft are implicated in the plan to bring Mexico under the rule of the radicals are based on statements published in the official organ of the communist party in Mexico. American government records and reports of special agents tend to support the statements. According to the Mexican published book, 30,000 Americans escaped service in the army by flight to Mexico. Most of them have returned to the United States, but many remain and the names of a few have appeared in the literature of the communist and I. W. W. organs as actively engaged in furthering the cause of radicalism.

Documents which will be placed before the committee include the organization of the communist party in Mexico. The international secretary is George Barreda. The investigation of radicalism in Mexico has shown it to be widespread, according to government agents. Dr. All, an agitator of the early days of Carranza's administration has appeared in Sonora where according to American government reports, a co-worker named Lennie, who says he is a cousin of the Russian leader, has been urging workmen to organize for the day when they will drive all foreigners across the border into the United States.

Following is an "appeal" in part, recently published in Mexico by the communist party and which will be submitted to the committee:

The communist party of Mexico appeals to the communist and left wing socialist parties of the world.

The worst bandits in the world—the bandits of internationalism—have been trying for many months to start war between the United States and Mexico.

"Prevent a declaration of war if you can. If you cannot prevent the declaration prevent the consummation. Refuse to fight. Get others to do the same. With-out workers to do the master's vile bidding, without soldiers to obey the brutal orders, there can be no war. Act now. Agitate, write, speak, publish and strike. Communicate with us as to ways and means."

(Signed) "Communist Party of Mexico, Mexico City."

Another article captioned "The Negro and War With Mexico," is an appeal to the negroes of the United States to revolt against the government at Washington. Among other things it states that the American negroes constituting the most miserable and oppressed element of the American proletariat, have racial reasons as well as economic ones, for immediate preparedness, not for further military service, but to prevent it. They are not unaware of this.

"The negro has had a sleeping sickness of many centuries, in-

ANTI SEDITION ACT PASSED IN SENATE

Washington, Jan. 10.—An anti-sedition bill prescribing severe penalties for acts or propaganda advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence, was passed by the senate today without a record vote. The measure now goes to the house.

Maximum penalties fixed in the bill are a fine of \$5,000 and five years imprisonment, applying to all acts or circulation of literature in furtherance of forcible overthrow of the government. The bill also bars from the mails any matter advocating force or sabotage. Principal attack upon the bill was aimed at the mail exclusion section which opponents say would confer special censorship power on the postmaster general. Advocates of the measure, however, denied that the bill would limit constitutional rights of free speech or assembly. Under an amendment by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, accepted by the senate, persons against whom this clause is invoked can appeal to federal courts.

The bill prohibits persons from advocating or advising by speech, writing or printing, the forcible overthrow of the United States or of any government, or by physical injury to persons or property. It also would penalize attempts or acts hindering execution of law, or federal agents in their duties.

Another section prohibits display of flags, banners or emblems intended to symbolize advocacy of force against the government.

Aliens violating the act would be subject to deportation and permanent exclusion after serving the imprisonment provided. The bill, drawn by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, has been heralded as a measure against "reds" and their propaganda.

Senator Sterling told the senate that the bill did not penalize agitation looking to changes in government. This was criticized by Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, as an alleged weakness. The Tennessee senator declared the bill would not reach dangerous anarchists and other radicals who preach incendiary propaganda against the government, suggesting violence while disclaiming advocacy of force. He offered an amendment designed to extend the bill's penalties to peaceful efforts to overthrow the government, but it was rejected summarily without a record vote. The McKellar amendment also proposed a penal colony for "reds" at Guam or some other island under government jurisdiction.

FIVE THOUSAND QUARTS OF WHISKY CAPTURED

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11.—Five thousand quarts of high grade whisky, valued at \$75,000 and said to be consigned to New York from Baltimore by motor truck was seized here last night under a law prohibiting transportation through the state of intoxicating liquors in excess of one quart at a time.

The driver of the truck was held. Some of the whisky, liquor dealers say, it was worth \$20 a quart.

It is believed that the seizure was caused, first by the violating tendencies of chattel slavery, but made even worse under the wage slavery that followed emancipation. The negro is not sleeping. He will fight no more wars for his tormentors and tyrants.

"American capitalization is afraid of bolshevism in Mexico. That is why it wants intervention," runs another article published in Mexico City.

"Mexico is fertile soil for soviet seeds to be sown in."

The writer said Carranza was not a socialist but there was a good reason to be. A moderate policy of state socialism would have put into practice, "if he had not been constantly menaced by the Damocles sword of intervention. The reason for intervention in Mexico is fear of bolshevism," the writer said. "The result of intervention—if it is attempted—will be revolution in the United States."

FIGHTING A BURNING WELL IN NEW GAS DISTRICT



Men fighting a gas well fire at Shaker Station, just outside McKeenport, Pa., where vast quantities of natural gas have been discovered recently. The men with the long pipes are trying to knock the cap off the well so the fire can be extinguished with steam.

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED IN ONE PLACE

Mexico City, Jan. 11.—Six hundred persons were killed at Barranca Grande when that place was destroyed by last Saturday's earthquake, according to special dispatches from Vera Cruz last night. Jalapa, former capital of the state of Vera Cruz, Teococila were virtually ruined, it is said, while the village of Ayahualco was crushed by great rocks dislodged from the adjacent mountain. A similar fate is reported to have fallen the village of Exhuacan.

One small child is said to be the only survivor of the inhabitants of the village of Santito, state of Puebla, which was overwhelmed by poisonous gases. Indian refugees arriving at Huasteco from the San Miguel region are unable to give any details regarding the loss of lives there, but say hundreds of persons were killed.

Although the new crater at San Miguel is still emitting fire and smoke reports from other districts in the earthquake zone add little to those already received. Government dispatches, which were filed after the first excitement and confusion ended, all hope that the original estimate of 2,000 dead will be decreased. A slight variation in the names of villages inundated by a lake formed in the Cofre de Perote valley is given in a Vera Cruz report. It is said that the towns covered by the waters were Platannan, Quimexitan, Grande, Gualcala, Istlahusan, Chuyta and San Jose-Alekhichia. Advice do not agree as to the number of casualties at Conzatan, but it is confirmed that the town was destroyed. Latest reports give reduced numbers of dead. Unconfirmed reports received yesterday stated there were 600 dead in Chilchota, while no reports have been received as to the situation at the little town of Calahuaco, which was reported to be completely vanished, with its 200 inhabitants. At Platannan the mountain overlooking the town split into two parts, many people being crushed to death.

In the San Miguel district deaths from gases are reported to number upwards of 300. Nearly 150 bodies have been taken from streams and rivers of the eastern slope of the mountains.

A telegram received here yesterday from the mayor of the city of La Fragua, state of Puebla, stated he had been unable to report sooner because of almost continuous shocks, which had almost levelled the place. He said 70 bodies had been recovered from the ruins and that many persons were dying from their injuries.

Dispatches from Conzatan state that new shocks were felt there on Friday. In the city of Vera Cruz a heavy storm has blown down the tower of the city, which was weakened by the earthquake.

H. C. L. TO BE PUNISHED IN THE OLD NORTH STATE

War Loan Organization of Fifth Federal Reserve District Will Continue to Develop Thrift and Savings Plan.

Vigorous assistance in the movement to reduce the high cost of living, through encouraging more spending, will be given by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District in 1920, according to an announcement made from Richmond, Va., by Albert H. Johnston, director for this district, which includes the State of North Carolina.

"With the foundation of the government's savings movement, Army Aid and with a full knowledge of the tremendous benefits which inevitably follow when the principles of thrift are adopted, the United States Treasury Department will continue to push the movement," Director Johnston said.

"The War Loan Organization of this district has entered the cooperation of many able citizens," the director continued. "Numerous banks and mercantile and industrial establishments have rendered wholehearted assistance while the newspapers of the district, by their patriotism and generosity, have accorded a service of incalculable value."

Spending, Saving and Investing.

"It will be the policy of the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District during 1920 to continue to emphasize the importance of spending wisely, of saving regularly and systematically, of investing in sound securities. It will endeavor to find or create new markets for government securities, and to point out to investors the attractiveness of Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, particularly when bought at market prices. Also special emphasis will be given to the savings movement which is now popularly identified with War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps."

"A point to be mentioned, but which no longer needs to be emphasized, is that thrift does not mean miserliness. It means getting your money's worth. It means the elimination of waste; it means saving on what you do not need; it means the steadfast refusal to buy useless luxuries; it means the most efficient use of all natural and acquired resources; it means self-guarding against confusion, emergencies and privations for the future."

Total Excesses Eliminated.

"Through this thrift movement, begun in December, 1917, the government has marshaled to millions of purchasers savings securities to a total amounting to \$1,121,000,000. Despite the falling off in interest on the part of the public in these securities following the armistice, the sales began to increase last summer, showing that the efforts of the treasury to stem the tide of extravagance and develop habits of saving were beginning to bear fruit."

"The development of this savings movement during recent months has been very encouraging. Since the beginning of the present school year, more than 4,000 savings societies have been organized in the schools of the Fifth Federal Reserve District. In many school rooms and grades every child is a member of a Savings Society having agreed to save systematically and invest his savings in Thrift and War Savings Stamps. How much this movement means potentially is suggested by the fact that during the last two weeks in October children in the public schools in Baltimore alone saved \$22,000, investing the whole amount in these securities."

Upwards of 1,200 women's organizations throughout the district have been actively solicited in studying budget-making, promoting thrift among their members and associates, shopping more carefully, and in these ways fighting campaigns in behalf of systematic saving and wise investments in government securities to a total of \$50,000,000 in this district employing more than 100,000 people."

NEW VOLCANO IN MEXICO IS ACTIVE

Mexico City, Jan. 10.—Flames are still being emitted by the new volcano at San Miguel in the western part of the state of Vera Cruz, according to advices received here last night. It is stated that volcano dust has floated 20 miles east of the new crater. Every village in the vicinity has been destroyed, while lava and floods of contaminated water from sources opened by the recent earthquakes are flooding the district near the crater.

Refugees from San Miguel confirm earlier reports telling of numerous deaths from falling buildings and poisonous gases. Rebels who had their headquarters in that region have suffered severely from casualties and from loss of supplies, it is stated.

Reports from Teococila, by way of Vera Cruz, state a panic prevails there from the fear that the old volcano near Cofre de Perote will become active since cracks have appeared on the sides of the mountain.

First accurate reports from Conzatan were carried last night in special dispatches from Jalapa, quoting Dr. Gracia Luna, who had just returned from Conzatan. He stated he had counted 72 dead and 100 injured in that village.

Jalapa reported that other travelers arriving there say the village of Barranca Alta, near Conzatan, was almost destroyed.

Rebels Attack Governor

Mexico City, Jan. 10.—Rebels who attempted to ambush Gen. Candido Aguilar, governor of the state of Vera Cruz, while the latter was traveling to the earthquake zone in that state directing relief work, have been decisively defeated, according to war department statements.

A column of cavalry sent out by General Augustine Miller surprised the bandits under Hilarito Aguiler and Constantino Galan near a point called Agostadero, killing thirty and wounding many others.

LEAGUE WILL BE PUT INTO BEING ON JAN. 16

Paris, Jan. 10.—The putting of the League of Nations into being, which will be one of immediate consequences of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty at Versailles, will occur in Paris at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of Friday, January 16, the supreme council decided today. Ambassador Wallace called this decision of the council to President Wilson so that the President might issue the formal notice of the meeting of the council of the league to be held on the date named.

The first meeting of the council will be called to order and presided over by Leon Buzurgis, the representative of France in the council. He will deliver a brief address. Earl Curzon, the British foreign secretary, who will represent Great Britain at the meeting, also will speak.

President to Act at Once.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Wilson is expected to sign the call for the first meeting of the league of nations council immediately after receiving notice from Ambassador Wallace that the first session has been fixed for next Friday. The United States, however, will not be represented at the meeting as the treaty has not yet been ratified by the senate.

Provisions for the President to issue the call for the initial meeting of the council is made in the peace treaty and officials explained that in signing the call Mr. Wilson would not be acting in his capacity as president of the United States.

The coming into force of the treaty by the exchange of ratification today between Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany will not effect the United States, officials said. While technically the state of war between this country and Germany still exists, trade between the countries was resumed some months ago and is steadily increasing, particularly the export movement from the United States.

Mr. Bryan said this evening he had not had time to seriously consider the question whether he will be a candidate for delegate at large to the Democratic national convention at San Francisco and it was too early to discuss the matter.

PERSHING TELLS OF ARMISTICE ORDER

Washington, Jan. 10.—General Pershing had no knowledge that an armistice had been signed until 6 a. m., November 11, 1918, and all forward movements of the American troops were stopped as soon thereafter as orders could be transmitted to the unit commander, the commander of the American expeditionary force as declared in a letter to Representative Fuller, Republican, made public today. The letter, dated last November 21, declares that the forward movement ordered for the day on which the armistice was scheduled to be signed was the result of the following telegram of November 9, from Marshal Foch to all the allied commanders.

"The enemy, disorganized by our repeated attacks, have withdrawn along the entire front. It is important to maintain and hasten our action. I appeal to the energy and initiative of the commanders-in-chief and their armies to secure decisive results."

Representative Fuller explained that he made the letter public in answer to charges by Brig. General John Sherburne, that there was unnecessary loss on armistice day because orders to attack were not promptly withdrawn when it became known the armistice had been signed.

No order was given to cease firing before the actual hour the armistice went into effect, the latter says, because of fear of German treachery. It added that the 92nd (Negro) division, about which most of the armistice day controversy has centered, ceased its attack at 7:18 a. m., Armistice day. The total casualties of the division on that day were given in General Pershing's letter as seventeen killed and 286 wounded, of whom 99 were gassed. The attack by the division was launched at 6 o'clock, November 11, in accordance with previous orders, General Pershing declares.

GOLDSBORO POSTOFFICE WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Goldboro, Jan. 11.—The power and authority of the government of the United States came to Goldboro today to determine who is responsible for the conditions that have existed at the local postoffice for quite a time, in which the Goldboro public have registered a complaint to the effect that the mail service and other conditions at the local postoffice are very deplorable.

Sometime ago the matter was taken up with the Washington officials by the Goldboro chamber of commerce, which resulted today in an official document being received by the local chamber, in which a request was stipulated calling upon the local postmaster to conduct a committee from the Goldboro chamber of commerce through every department of the postoffice.

Tomorrow morning this committee will visit the postoffice, make a thorough investigation, and report its findings to the postal authorities at Washington, who have promised that the matter will be given prompt consideration.

Recently a number of package mail boxes in this city were discontinued, and in making an investigation as to why this had been done, the chamber of commerce was informed at the local postoffice that this was necessary because a number of people failed to put the proper amount of postage on packages mailed in these boxes.

Another contention on the part of the Goldboro citizens is that the present space in the postoffice building is not adequate to accommodate the large increase of business due to the rapid growth of Goldboro, whose population has nearly doubled since the local office was built; more clerks are needed, and especially an additional number of city mail carriers.

People residing in remote sections of the incorporated limits of the city are entirely without a city carrier service and are forced to get their mail at the postoffice.