The Watchman and Southron.

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CONFERENCE CONSIDERS THE STRAITS

Control of the Dardanelles is Now the Prominent Issue Before the Lausanne Conference

Lausanne, Dec. 18 (By the Associated Press).—The subcommission of the Near East conference which is considering the various plans for regulation of the Turkish straits adjourned late this afternoon until tomorrow without having reached any decision.

The plan presented by M. Tchitcherin for the regulation of the Turkish straits was given out in summarized form.

Chapter 1 provides for confirmation of Turkey's sovereignty over the straits, the latter being defined as including, the Straits of Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus and the Aegean islands.

Chapter 2 specifies the regulation applicable in time of peace to merchant ships and commercial airplanes, which would have full liberty of passage, and to warship and military forces. It declares that, by virtue of a principle "a long time established," the straits would be recognized as closed to the warships, including submarines, of all navies excepting Turkey's and the flight of all military airplanes, except Turkish machines, would be prohibited.

However, in absolutely isolated and exceptional cases, and for definite purposes, Turkey, by special decrees duly published could authorize the passage of light warships, submarines excluded. The tonnage limit of these warships would be 6,000, and the gun caliber limit, 15 centimeters.

Passage would not include the right to landings in the straits or the discharge of war material, and the commander of each warship would be required to give previous announcement of his intentions to pass, so that the Turkish authorities could verify the authorization.

During the war time, in case Turkey was neutral, all merchantmen could pass freely with the understanding that Turkey reserved the right to adopt proper steps to safeguard her neutrality. In exceptional cases she could permit the passage of light neutral warships, except submarines, but no warships or airplane of a belligerent power and no military airplane of a neutral country would be allowed to go through.

The next section refers to such time of war as Turkey may be among the belligerents. In this case neutral merchantmen and neutral merchant airplanes could pass, Turkey reserving the right of search. In isolated cases Turkey could also authorize the passage of neutral warships.

To guarantee her sovereignty and enforce the principle of closing the straits to warships, Turkey would be authorized to maintain in the straits zone, without restriction, military and naval forces, including submarines and air squadrons; erect fortifications, with artillery of unlimited caliber; lay mine fields and, generally speaking, organize the military defense of the straits "by applying the technical means of warfare, known to present and future times."

Chapter 4 provides that, without prejudice to Turkish sovereignty and to help commercial navigation, an international commission would be appointed to sit in Constantinople, this commission to be composed of one representative of the states bordering on the Black sea, and one each from Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, under the presidency of a Turkish delegate.

Chapter 5 stipulates that, within three months after the signature of the accord, the powers would recognize the Black sea as a "closed sea" belonging to the Black sea countries.

The agreement would run for ten years and be subject to renewal.

New Plan Presented.

Lausanne, Dec. 18 (By the Associated Press).—Absolute control of the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by Turkey would be given under a plan submitted this afternoon by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of Russia to the commission of the Near East conference studying the status of the straits.

This plan would bar all submarines and military aircraft from the Black sea, but would permit Turkey to allow warcraft not exceeding 6,000 tons to pass through the straits in exceptional cases, when not on military missions.

This is wholly at variance with the entente plan, which would not permit the Black sea to be controlled absolutely by Turkey and the other states on its shores; the entente viewing the sea as an international body of water in which all nations are interested, while the Russian plan takes a contrary view.

Lord Curzon and Delegate Barrere of France both addressed the meeting of the straits commission this afternoon in support of the plan for control of the straits worked out by the inviting powers.

The entente plan provides for Turkey's absolute sovereignty over the demilitarized zones adjoining the straits and stipulates that the league of nations shall guarantee Constantinople free from attack.

Lord Curzon said the fact that Turkey was willing to enter the league of nations would greatly simplify the regulations of the regime established for the straits.

THE PEACE TREATY DRAWN

Text of Agreement Ready to Be Presented at Lausanne

Lausanne, Dec. 19.—The complete draft of the peace treaty drawn up as the result of the Near East conference deliberations will be presented to the Turks Saturday, according to reports. Today's session dealing with the Dardanelles question was adjourned until tomorrow without agreement. The Turkish delegates were conciliatory, but the Russians maintained their opposition. Lord Curzon, the British spokesman, announced that discussions were dragging too much and tomorrow must settle the straits question. Tchicherin, the Russian foreign minister, tried to involve the Americans in the argument over the straits saying the American attitude towards the straits should be interpreted to mean that only warships on merciful errands would be allowed. The American delegates declined to reply.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO CARRY ON

Impeachment of Daugherty Will Continue Without Help of Representative Keller

Washington, Dec. 18.—The refusal of Representative Keller (Republican) of Minnesota to respond to a subpoena requiring him to give under oath the information upon which he based impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty has created a precedent of such possible far reaching importance that the house judiciary committee decided today to refer the whole matter to a subcommittee for investigation.

Meantime, the hearings on the charges against Mr. Daugherty will go forward, the coommittee summoning such witnesses as it can find without the aid of Mr. Keller, who dramatically withdrew from the proceedings last Thusday after filing with Chairman Volstead a statement charging that there had been a "bare faced" attempt to "whitewash" the attorney general. At the time the taking of testimony on two of the 14 charges filed by Mr. Keller had been completed.

Chairman Volstead plans to appoint within a day or two the subcommittee, which, in the language of a formal motion adopted today by the entire committee, is "to make investigation of what action, if any, should be taken in connection with the conduct of Mr. Keller towards this committee and towards the house of representatives."

The committee will be composed of both Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Volstead said, but it was indicated that the personnel would depend largely upon the willingness of the members to serve.

Admittedly Mr. Keller's announcement that in refusing to obey the subpoena, he was standing on his rights as a member of the house has left a majority of the 2 lawyers on the judiciary committee in a quandry as to just what the power of the committee and the house is in the premises. The situation is without parallel so far as they now can determine and since whatever action is decided upon will constitute a guide in the future there is a disposition to attack the problem with great care and deliberation.

The situation was canvassed fully at an executive session today lasting for more than an hour and a half, but there was such a diversity of opinion that agreement upon a definite line of action was regarded as hopeless, at least, until a study of the legal authorities had shed more light than thus far has been brought to bear. From the start some members have been in favor of a report for contempt proceedings before the bar of the house, but thus far they appear to have been in the minority.

On the basis of the information now at hand, the members are fairly convinced that Mr. Keller can not be made to appear before the committee to testify. They also are of the opinion that the house itself can not enforce compliance with the subpoena as could a court in a similar case. Whether there could be contempt proceedings is another question and one for the subcommittee to inquire into.

The bad weather and the condition of the roads are keeping many Christmas shoppers from coming to town. It is wise to shop early while the weather is fine.

Presidential work is ruining Harding's golf which is an alibi very few golfers can give.

ALLIES ADOPT FIRM TONE TO TURKEY

Demand Presented That Turks Accept or Reject Without Delay Allies Terms as to Dardanelles

Lausanne, Dec. 19. — Turkish fears of submarines, Turkish fears of swiftly flying military airplanes, laden with bombs and generally, Turkish fears of aggressions from without that will put Constantinople in danger have tonight placed the whole Lausanne conference in jeopardy.

The United States is silent on the situation, but the allied leaders say tonight that they have uttered their last word on the question of the liberty of the straits. Tomorrow the Turks must say yes or no to the allied project.

The British experts, Admiral Keyes and Gen. Burdett-Stuart, believing their work completed, and the French experts are preparing to depart tomorrow night at the conclusion of the "last session" for discussion of the straits. Whether a rupture will come on the straits problem depends chiefly on whether the entente diplomats and their experts can remove the Turkish fears. This they are trying to do tonight.

The diplomats are endeavoring to convince the Angora statemen that the straits project is essentially framed to meet conditions in times of peace, and that the allies are not in any sinister hidden manner seeking facilities for war, and especially against Turkey. They say they have sought only the equality of all fleetes passing through the straits on peaceful errands.

The allies have emphasized that they can not accept the Turkish request for the suppression of submarines and military airplanes; especially they have been unable to accept the Ottoman suggestion that the Black Sea shall not exceed in strength the fleet of the strongest naval power of the Black Sea. "That would make the Black Sea forbidden ground," said a French expert tonight.

As the Russians are here only for discussion of the straits question, tomorrow may see the last of them at Lausanne. They still are in a fighting mood, however. George Tchitcherin was in fine argumentative form today. He tried to win American sympathy for the Russian straits project by insisting that it incorporated the American idea of "beneficient warships."

But the allies have agreed that the Moscow straits plan is absolutely unacceptable. Tchitcherin made a dramatic plea to the world masses. He said Russia was convinced the world's peoples were back of Russia in her attempts to secure international justice. He called "marinism" adding "I mean the sea militarism which hopes to strangle Russia."

An additional fear of the Turks which the allies must calm tomorrow is that with which they surround the proposed international commission to supervise control of the straits. The Turks claim the commission will be inquisitorial in nature, that it may infringe Turkish sovereignty, and finally, that it may be used as a club by some powers to threaten Turkey. Hence their ambition to have a general guarantee pact signed at Lausanne which will assure the neutrality of the straits and prevent acts of hostility in Turkish territorial waters.

The Turks tonight seemed unruffled. They did not appear at all impressed by the ultimatum talk with which the Lausanne atmosphere is charged.

It was pointed out tonight that failure of the straits negotiations would not necessarily imply failure on other vital matters of the Lausanne agenda one of which is a lasting peace between Greece and Turkey and bewteen Turkey and the allies.

Marquis Curzon today informed H. Barrere, of the French delegation that the British government hand abandoned the idea of having the Lausanne treaty written in the English and French languages. He agreed that French alone would be used. As France has made no request in this connection, the English initiative created an exceedingly pleasant feeling among the Frenchmen, who like to have their language regarded always as the language of diplomacy.

Death House Without Tenants

Columbia, Dec. 20.—When Frank M. Jeffords leaves the death house at the South Carolina state prison on January 22 on his march to the electric chair, that section of the prison will be empty for the first time in approximately two years. Desiring better health and other conditions of men under sentence to die but who have appeals pending, the prison authorities have removed these men to the cellblocks in the prison proper. When appeals are settled against these men and the date for their deaths set they will be returned to the death house.

CLEMENCEAU ARRIVES HOME FROM AMERICA

Former Premier Greeted by Large Crowd When He Landed at Havre—Christmas Message to Americans

Havre, France, Dec. 20.—Former Premier Georges Clemenceau arrived home from America today. He was apparently tired but in a hilarious mood. A large crowd greeted him at the pier. He said he hoped for good results from his trip, adding "however, let the people decide. I put my thought fully before them and they certainly have sense enough to judge."

He told the correspondent that at first thought was he was glad to get home, second was sorry he had left America. He wished the Americans a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Referring to reparations question he said he feared German strikes if France occupied the Ruhr district.

TO BUILD BIG DAM IN CANADA

Chief Engineer of Southern Power Company Takes Active Charge of Project

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 19.—W. S. Lee, chief engineer of the Southern Power company, with headquarters here, tonight announced that F. H. Cothran, the company's division engineer, will leave here on December 25 for Quebec, Canada, to take active charge of the engineering work on the 200,000 horsepower hydro-electric development project which is to be opened up by J. B. Duke of New York, and Charlotte, and Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist. Mr. Cothran has been in charge of the Southern Power company's projects in North Carolina.

Mr. Lee also stated that he will devote personal attention to develop most of the Canadian power plant, and spend part of his time in that country directing the work. Mr. Lee explained that the project, while under direction of South Power company officials, has no immediate connection with the company, and that the Southern corporation and the Quebec Development company are separate and distinct organizations although Mr. Duke and himself as the Southern company's officials, are associated with Sir William.

A contract for 200,000 horsepower has already been sold in Canada, Mr. Lee said, and it is proposed to develop 1,000,000 horsepower from the new plant. He reiterated that the development was partly to conserve coal in Canada and to generate steam for domestic and industrial use by electricity.

Annual Meeting of Postmasters

Postmaster General Expected to Attend Convention in Columbia

Columbia, Dec. 20.—Postmaster General Herbert Work and a number of other high officials of the postoffice department are expected to attend the annual meeting of South Carolina postmasters, which will be held in Columbia on January 18, it was announced here today. The program for the meeting is expected to be completed within a short time.

The meeting originally was scheduled to be held in Charleston but was changed to Columbia on account of its more central location, it was stated.

TOLBERT MAY BE HEARD

Expected to Appear Before Senate Committee

Washington, Dec. 18.—It is understood that Republican National Committeeman Joseph W. Tolbert will appear next Wednesday before the subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee, whcih is handling his third nomination for marshal of the Western Federal District of South Carolina, now held by a temporary appointee of Judge Watkins, because the Senate has never confirmed the nominee. Heretofore Tolbert has not appeared before the committee to state his case for himself.

The subcommittee is made up of Senators Brandegee, of Connecticut; Colt, of Rhode Island, and Overman, of North Carolina, the first two being Republicans.

Sumter will have two modern creameries in operation after January 1st. There should be five to ten thousand dairy cows on the farms of the county to supply cream for these plants. With that number of cows in the county the boll weevil would cease to worry the majority of people.

EYE WITNESS OF HERRIN MASSACRE

Physician Tells Jury of Having Seen Six Men Shot Down by the Mob

Marion, Ill., Dec. 18 (By the Associated Press).—Dr. O. F. Shipman testified today at the trial of five men in connection with the Herrin riot that he had been an eye-witness of the shooting down of six unarmed men by a mob in front of the Herrin cemetery the day of the killings.

Two other witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. George Nelson, testified they had seen a crowd of armed men drive 30 or 40 unarmed prisoners from the "strip" mine, where the trouble started, past their farm near the mine.

R. C. Greer, former mayor of Herrin, also testified he had seen the prisoners brought from the mine and that there were 48 in the group escorted by 25 or 30 armed men. He said there were several hundred spectators about the mine and he saw automobiles from Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky and other states.

Dr. Shipman testified he had followed the mob and its bleeding, pleading captives a mile and a half through the streets of Herrin to the cemetery and that there had been a volley of shots and that he saw the six prisoners drop to the roadside.

The witness testified a man he could not identify stood over the prostrate victims and emptied the contents of two revolvers into their bodies. He swore that Joe Carnaghi, one of the defendants, had fired into the the prostrate body of Howard Hoffman, of Huntington, Ind., one of the 20 non-union men killed during the riots, and that blood had spurted into the air as the bullet struck.

"Oh, men, men, what are you doing?" the witness quoted Hoffman as saying.

"If you have ever said your prayers, say them now, d—— you, for you won't have much longer," he testified an unidentified leader of the mob told the prisoners just before they were shot down.

Asked if he could tell who did the shooting, Dr. Shipman named Joe Carnaghi, and Leva Mann, two of the defendants now on trial, and Percy Hall and Jim Gallaghan, who have been indicted but who are not defendants in the present case.

The name of Peter Hiller, another of the defendants who was married in the jail tonight to Anna Campbell, 18 years old, of Marion, was brought into the evidence for the first time today. Hiller was the fifth and last defendant who has been mentioned in the testimony as having been seen with guns during the rioting.

George Nelson was the first witness to name Hiller, whom he said he had seen among the crowd at the mine in the morning, but without a gun. Dr. Shipman testified he had seen Hiller that night with a gun strapped about his body and that Hiller had said to him that some of the prisoners had gotten away and that he was bound back to the mine to search for them. Shipman also said that he had seen Leva Mann step out of the mob at the cemetery after the shooting, wave a gun about his head and declared:

"Come on boys, we've got two more down here."

Under the longest and severest cross-examination yet given any state's witnesses, Dr. Shipman said he had represented coal companies in "about 100" claims cases in the past three years. He denied, however, he was prejudiced against the miners and said he had represented "three or four" miners in suits.

Asked why he did not go to protect the six prisoners from the mob, he replied: "I did not dare."

Dr. Shipman was then asked whether he had not told attorneys for the defense that he could not identify the men at the time, but remembered their faces. He denied he had told any one that he had told any one that he was going to seek a $2,000 reward offered in connection with the slayings.

Mrs. Nelson testified she had recognized C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the "strip" mine, limping painfully along among the prisoners taken from the mine, that he was taken down a road and that she later heard shots. She said the only other person in the crowd she recognized was Mrs. Otis Clark, wife of one of the defendants, and that Mrs. Clarke said: "They've got old 'Peg Leg.'"

Nelson, however, said he had seen Otis Clark and Oscar Howard, the latter not a defendant in the present case, with guns lead McDowell away down the road and had heard shots and found the mine superintendent's bullet pierced body.

Mr. Greer testified he also had seen Otis Clark flourishing a gun and had heard him say: "I've been in this fight for five days and I believe in starting at the head to stop a thing. I believe in taking every one out and stopping the breed."

Ollie A. Greer, son of R. O. Greer, said he was at the mine the night before the 20 non-union men were killed but did not recognize any one in the crowd. He said he returned the next morning, saw Otis Clark with a gun and heard him say: "This kind of thing ought to be stopped."

Jean Burkhart of Marion testified that Bert Grace, a defendant, had borrowed a gun from him at his store the day of the riot and had returned it the following day.

Dan O'Rourke and three other mine guards were in court today prepared to take the stand and tell of their experiences during the riot, but were held over until tomorrow.

O'Rourke is the only survivor of the men shot down in Cemetery road.

Herrin Massacre Trial

Marion, Ill., Dec. 19. — Four guards who escaped from the Herrin riots last June testified today against the five men on trial in connection with the killing of a score of non-union workers at the Lester strip mine. The defense of cross-examination is seeking to build up an alibi.

HERRIN MASSACRE TRIAL

Marion, Ill., Dec. 20.—Joseph O'Rourke, William Cairns and Robert Officer, survivors of the Herrin mine riots, today testified in the trial of the five men charged with murder in connection with the slaying of twenty non-union workers. They told how the men were marched out of the pit and shot down.

COLUMBIA IN ON WATEREE CELEBRATION

Chamber of Commerce Decides to Celebrate Opening of New Route to Sumter

Columbia, Dec. 20.—The Columbia Chamber of Commerce will participate with the Sumter County Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations in celebration of the opening of the Wateree bridge between Sumter and Richland counties, it was announced here today. President Cappelmann of the Chamber of Commerce will appoint a committee to work with the Sumter chamber on planning the celebration.

The opening of the Wateree bridge will cut off approximately 25 miles from the route necessarily traveled by automobilists in going from Columbia to Sumter. The bridge and its approaches are approximately five miles long.

TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES

Question Brings Up Sharp Fight in House

Washington, Dec. 19.—After a sharp preliminary skirmish the house took up today a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution under which issuance of tax exempt securities by the federal government and the states would be prohibited.

Backed by the endorsement of President Harding and the treasury the proposal was the center of a hard fight in which many Republicans opposed it. Passage of the measure offered by Representative Green, Iowa, ranking Republican of the ways and means committee, which reported it will require a two-thirds vote of the house. Opponents claimed tonight it would be defeated although those who caused it to be brought up insisted it would go through. Four hours of general debate allotted under a special rule giving the measure right of way had not been concluded on adjournment tonight.

Federal Highway Maintenance

State Highway Commission Will Transfer Portion of Roads to U. S. Authorities

Columbia, Dec. 19. — Selection of seven per cent of the state highways that will be transferred to the United States authorities of maintenance will be one of the principal subjects to come before the state highway commission at its meeting here on December 20. A number of delegations from various counties will appear before the commission, among them being the Richland permanent roads commission; Hugh O. Hanna, of Hampton; M. E. Rutland, Batesburg and the Fairfield county highway commission.

The commission also will consider its annual report to the governor. Recommendations to be made to the legislature in the report are expected to be considered.

The ginner's report shows that South Carolina is making about one-third of a cotton crop this year. Sumter county's crop is less than a sixth of the 1920 crop.

NO LOAN TO GERMANY AT PRESENT

International Bankers Will Not Consider Advancing Huge Sum Until Reparations Question Has Been Settled

New York, Dec. 18.—J. P. Morgan & Co., tonight issued a statement declaring they had notified the German ambassador to this country that "it was impossible for us to discuss or consider a loan to Germany unless and until the reparations question was settled."

This statement was issued, it was learned, to set at rest what were described as "highly fantastical stories" which have been published regarding the possibility of the flotation of an international loan to Germany, estimated as high as $1,500,000,000.

The statement follows:

"Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German ambassador, called on Mr. Morgan on Saturday to make inquiry as to the possiblility of our undertaking to assist in floating a large, socalled international loan to Germany. In his reply Mr. Morgan adverted to the statement he had made following the sittings of the bankers' committee last June, and in effect told the ambassador that our position was exactly the same as it was then.

"He informed Dr. Wiedfeldt, that, while we greatly desired to be of service to the general situation, nevertheless matters had manifestly reached such a point that it was not possible for us to discuss or to consider a loan to Germany unless and until the reparations question was settled."

Official denial was made of reports that the Morgan firm had presented "a plan for the settlement of the reparations problem to the Washington administration. While no official comment was made concerning Mr. Mrogan's visit to Secretary Hughes in Washington last week it is understood the financier merely gave the secretary his views on conditions in Europe whence he recently returned after a six months' visit. Mr. Morgan was a member of an international committee of bankers which met in London last June to discuss the question of financial assistance to Germany.

Local international bankers are said to believe that before any loan is made by this country to Germany there must be not only a settlement of the reparations question, but a sincere effort made by Germany to balance her budget, revise her banking system and stabilize her currency, which has been enormously inflated. If these conditions are met a small loan of short duration may be made through local bankers, but the possibility of such an undertaking is said to be "very remote" at this time.

While President Harding's cabinet is known to have had the German reparations question under discussion at recent meetings, local bankers do not believe the administration will offer its services as a referee on the reparations problem, in view of its definite refusal to consider such action at the request of the German government some time ago. The inquiry of Dr. Wiedfeldt is believed to be the first direct proposal made to American bankers for assistance by the German government.

In his report to the international committee of bankers, Mr. Morgan asserted the American investor would be interested in German obligations only if it were satisfactorily established:

"First, that such a loan should be at the request and would be for the benefit of the allied nations.

"Second, that through the technical security to be given by Germany and the rehabilitation of its internal financial situation Germany should clearly show a desire to meet its obligations in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations it would reestablish its credit as one of the commercial nations of the world."

Berlin, Dec. 18 (By the Associated Press).—Berlin's financial forecasters went far astray when they declared that the bourse was bound to see a "black Monday" following on the heels of Saturday's sensational spurt by the mark in New York. Instead of the predicted panic in exchange dealings, steadiness was the rule.

New York advices that the dollar had touched 5,000 marks resulted in a crowding of the bourse chamber at its opening today and the pessimists were routed when the first rate was announced at 5,950. As the day proceeded the mark gradually lost much of the ground gained, and the close saw the dollar back to 6,450, putting a damper on a large part of the earlier enthusiasm among those who believed substantial relief from the high prices was in sight.

Holders of stocks and foreign monies showed no haste to dispose of them; there was a general tendency to exercise reserve. It is expected, that Wednesday, which is the next day on which there will be bourse trading, will reveal whether Sunday's gloomy forbodings were justified in holding up the spectre that there would be repetition of December 1 of last year when the bourse became panic stricken in consequence of the talk of a moratorium.

Attention was called today, however, to the fact that on December 1, 1921, banks were advancing credits, which is not the case now, and that the new development puts business credits even farther out of sight since the financiers are not inclined to back enterprises which are heavily stocked up with high priced goods.

Despite the reports contradicting earlier rumors that the United States contemplated taking an active hand in European settlements, it is regarded as certain that negotiations, at least for a German loan, have been underway, and this gives room for encouragement. Moreover, a change in the American attitude is considered likely in view of the apparent abandonment by M. Poincare, the French premier, of the plan to occupy more German territory.

PAYMENT MADE ON TOBACCO

Checks to Be Sent to Growers in North Carolina—Third Allotment to This State Soon

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18.—Thousands of tobacco farmers who are members of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative association will double their cash receipts next Wednesday, December 20 when 15,549 checks for the second payment will be delivered at all the cooperative warehouses of eastern North Carolina.

According to today's announcement of James H. Craig, treasurer for the tobacco cooperative, these checks will cover the second payment on all tobacco delivered up to December 1.

A similar payment will be made to all the organized growers of the old belt of Virginia and North Carolina on deliveries up to December 20 as soon thereafter as checks can be made out and mailed.

Millions of dollars are ready for distribution to the growers of three states and the third payment will be made to the South Carolina members of the marketing association following the second distribution to the old belt.

A record breaking series of 36 meetings in 20 counties of Virginia this week will mark the celebration by thousands of growers of their first successful year of organization for marketing. John R. Hutchison, director of extension for Virginia, F. S. Farrar, J. H. Quisenberry, J. G. Brice, state district agents, and W. R. West and Joseph M. Hurt, directors of the association, will be among the speakers at these rallies of tobacco growers.

Heavy deliveries to the cooperative warehouses of western North Carolina and Virginia have followed the recent rains and members of the association who will double their money within the next few weeks are pleased with the recent cash advances which have run as high as $20 per hundred on some lots.

In the Carolina belt, where the markets are closed, prices received from actual sales of the association for substantially all of its tobacco by the association appear to be well in line, if not in excess, of that received by non-members.

Among the directors of the tobacco cooperative who will meet in Raleigh tomorrow for their final session of 1922 will be the delegates of the association fresh from the national conference of cooperatives held last week in Washington, where President Harding, Secretary Hoover and Director Eugene Meyer, Jr., of the war finance corporation expressed praise for the work of the cooperative marketing associations now established throughout America.

HARRISON GAINS TIME

Papers Staying Execution Are Served

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 19.—Papers formally staying the execution of Ira Harrison, convicted as one of the slayers of J. C. Arnette, today were served on the solicitor of the Richland circuit court, the clerk of court of Richland county and Col. A. K. Sanders, superintendent of the state penitentiary. The lease on life will enable Harrison to enjoy results from the filing by Barnard B. Evans, his attorney, of notice of appeal from the order of Associate Justice Cothran, who refused on Saturday to grant a stay of execution, pending an appeal from the ruling of the circuit court which declined to appoint a board to inquire into Harrison's sanity. Justice Cothran's order, however paved the way for a stay of execution of sentence by specifically authorizing an appeal from his decision to the entire supreme court.

When the supreme court will hear arguments upon Harrison's latest appeal was not known today.