

# CONFERENCE MAY BE CONTINUED

## Believed That Definite Break Has Been Avoided. Outcome Uncertain as to Russians Reply

Genoa, May 11. (By the Associated Press.)—Russia's reply to the allied memorandum, which was presented today to Signor Schanzer, president of the economic conference, is generally regarded as conciliatory. At least it is considered a basis for further negotiations.

Its suggestion that all the tangled financial problems be submitted to a mixed committee of experts named by the Genoa conference provided a means of escape from the present superheated atmosphere which appears to be unfavorable for the settlement of myriad questions arising from the Russian situation.

England regards the reply as moderately conciliatory, so also does Italy. The Italian foreign minister has been working day and night to prevent a break which seemed imminent through the opposition of France and Belgium to the settlement of the property question which Great Britain and the lesser powers will approve.

France expresses great disappointment at the reply and Belgium is far from satisfied. M. Barthou, head of the French delegation, declared after an examination of the text that the reply did not get anywhere and was not really an answer at all to the allied proposals. Consequently it will not be certain until after he has conferred with the government in Paris whether the Russian proposals will be accepted by the French as a basis for continuance of the discussion.

In the meantime the future of the conference is highly uncertain. Some of the delegations believe that it will close precipitately or perhaps it will be truer to say that they hope it will. Other delegations predict that it will last several weeks longer and go into the Russian financial tangle in great detail. The latter seem to be in the majority and indications to the right are that the conference may be prolonged indefinitely.

Genoa, May 12.—As the result of the meeting of the economic conference subcommittee on Russian affairs, the situation has become so critical that it seemed doubtful whether the French and British positions could be reconciled. The British delegates announced that a serious, though friendly discussion occurred.

Genoa, May 12. (By the Associated Press.)—Russia's reply to the allied memorandum and also strengthened his original instructions to M. Barthou at Genoa. He is understood to have told M. Barthou that he must not enter into any negotiation whatsoever with the Russians.

He also told M. Barthou to make clear, both in the subcommittee and in the plenary committee, that the view of the French government is that nothing more is to be gained by prolonging the conference. The French government will not agree to French experts sitting on any commissions with the Russian experts, being of the opinion that exchange of views with the soviet delegates will lead to nothing, but in deferring to certain susceptibilities the French delegates might accept an early meeting in some other city between allied experts commissioned to study the best methods of dealing with the Russian problem. It is also felt that representatives of the United States should be present at such meetings.

Should France take the initiative in winding up the conference, according to information received here, Belgium, Poland and Denmark, and probably other powers, would follow her lead.

Genoa, May 12. (By the Associated Press.)—So gravely at variance are Russia's communism and the order of things obtaining throughout the rest of Europe that a general immediate agreement with Russia appears tonight improbable. This conviction is deeply disappointing to those who expected quick and big results at Genoa but the sentiment is tempered by the belief that the creation of one or more commissions to pursue a study of Russian problems will prove efficacious in finding a means to reconstruct Russia and bring her back into the European family.

Furthermore, Premier Lloyd George and the Italian leaders are convinced that the signing of an Europe truce as a preliminary to a general non-aggression pact will go a long way towards tranquillizing Europe. Hopes of eventually accomplishing something generally constructive for Russia were increased tonight by an announcement from the French delegation that France favors the appointment of a commission for investigation of questions like credits, debts and the treatment of foreign private property and approved also a general truce, provided it is understood that while the commissions are engaged in their labors the powers will not follow in the footsteps of Germany and make separate treaties with Russia.

The French resent accusations that they tried to dominate the conference. They assert that the present situation justifies their view that the Russian problem has not been sufficiently studied and that something more should have been done to approximate the views of the Russians with the representatives of non-communist states before hoping to reach a general sweeping accord at Genoa. In other words they believe that the Russian problem through investigation by a commission which will probably visit Russia is being approached in a proper and logical manner and they therefore approve the contemplated procedure.

The French apparently prefer an investigation by an international commission without Russians sitting thereon, yet tonight a French spokesman said that France would not oppose the presence of Russians. This question will be ironed out tomorrow when the subcommittee on Russian affairs meets to consider the Russian reply.

Genoa, May 12. (By the Associated Press.)—The French government is today receiving checks from the state department of education for their appointments of the adult school funds, to pay the salaries of teachers of adults. The money was sent to 201 schools. The largest amount went to Horry county, \$2,192, the second largest amount to Spartanburg, \$1,411, and the third in size to Greenville, \$1,025. Other counties receiving \$507, Oconee \$485, Lancaster \$441, Georgetown \$429, Marion \$422, Greenwood \$422, Anderson \$416, York \$407, and Union \$362. Florence gets \$162, Orangeburg \$60, and the other counties varying amounts, ranging from \$12 up.

Tight-fisted men never grab as much as they could with their hands open.

# FRANCE IGNORES RUSSIA

## President Poincare Refuses to Enter into Negotiations with Representatives of Soviet

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# STILL LOCATED IN PASTURE

## No Sunday Cessation of Moonshiners Activities

Deputy Sheriff H. G. McKagen was forced to spend the greater part of Sunday in the search of stills, as a telephone call coming to him at about 9:30 o'clock in the morning from Mr. Horace Avin, living about ten miles from Sumter in the Privater section, compelled him to make an immediate trip to that section and caused him to put in many hours of this day in the nearby swamps. Mr. Avin and a young Kolb boy accompanied Deputy Sheriff McKagen into the swamps and aided him in the location of two places where stills had been in very recent operation. At one location two barrels of mash were found and two empty barrels and Mr. Avin stated that he had seen the copper still in operation at this place early in the morning. Another location was found further on, in the pasture of Mr. Peter McLeod, a renter of Mr. Hal Harby. Four full barrels of mash and four empty barrels were found at this place and the worm of the still found here by again the still itself had been moved and could not be located. A fence had been built around this location in the swamp, within the pasture, to keep the cows that were in the pasture from the still and mash. All of the barrels and the mash was destroyed, the barrels being burned from a fire kindled from the fat lightwood gathered together at the still for its operation. Mr. McKagen returned to Sumter about 5 in the afternoon after his day's work in the swamps.

# CHILD LABOR LAW VOID

## U. S. Supreme Court Holds That Law is Unconstitutional

Washington, May 15.—The child labor law was held by the supreme court as unconstitutional and not valid. The decision rendered in this case was brought by the Drexel Furniture company of North Carolina and was one of three cases brought by that state testing the validity of the child labor law, in all of which the United States district court decided against the government.

# LYLE CONVICTED AT AIKEN

## Judge Rice Imposes Sentence of Four Years on Check Forger

Aiken, May 13.—While Judge Hayne F. Rice was passing sentence upon Milton Lyle, convicted of forgery and uttering a forged instrument on an Aiken bank, before a crowded court room this afternoon the fire alarm sounded and through the windows of the court room a cloud of smoke was visible three or four blocks away. Immediately sentence had been passed some one announced that Judge Rice's home on south Boundary was in fire. Court was hastily adjourned and the crowd went to the scene. The roof of Judge Rice's home was burned. The origin of the fire is not known, but possibly came from defective wiring.

The jury had been out since 1 o'clock. Shortly after 4:30 o'clock this afternoon it was announced that a verdict had been reached. This was rendered as guilty. Lyle then went into the dock to receive the sentence of the court. Under the law Judge Rice took him the extreme penalty was seven years. The sentence of the court was four years at hard labor on the public roads of Aiken county, or in the penitentiary.

Lyle heard sentence passed upon him and his counsel immediately gave notice of a possible appeal. There are two more charges against Lyle, both similar to that on which he was today convicted for passing forged instruments upon the First National bank and the Bank of Western Carolina here. In addition there are charges pending against him at several other points in Georgia and South Carolina. The conviction of Lyle means that J. C. Westbury and Sam Padgett will also be tried for forgery, passing forged instruments and conspiracy.

Assisting Solicitor R. L. Gunter were J. F. Henderson and D. W. Gaston, Jr., and for the defense the counsel was William Speack, Claude E. Sawyer, Herbert E. Gyles, S. J. Hale of Trenton, Ga., and W. A. McClure of Chattanooga, Tenn.

# ELECTROCUTED AT EASLEY

## Lightning and Electricity Kill Three Easley People

Greenville, May 13.—Clifton D. Bolt, superintendent of the Easley Water and Light Plant, and his assistant, A. Cal McLahan, were killed by electricity in some mysterious way this afternoon at the Easley pump station, near Easley, these making the third death from electricity in Easley today, the first being that of Miss Ollie Brown, of Glenwood Mill village who was instantly killed about 2 o'clock, while standing in her room in her residence, when a bolt of lightning hit the transformer outside the house.

Messrs. Bolt and McLahan had gone to the city pumping station, supposed to fix something that had gone wrong with the plant. About three-quarters of an hour later a passer-by saw the bodies of the two men and immediately reported the gruesome discovery to citizens of Easley, who went out to the scene. The body of Mr. Bolt was lying on the ground just outside the building, in a corner, in a sitting position, with a crowbar in his hand. Mr. McLahan's body showed bad burns, but there was no mark of violence on Mr. Bolt, although indications were that he had written on the ground before dying. The pumping station is operated by a 2,300-volt current and the supposition is that Mr. McLahan first came in contact with electricity in some way, and that Mr. Bolt, coming to his rescue, was also electrocuted. A severe electric storm passed over this section during the afternoon and it is thought that a bolt of lightning might have been conveyed to the pump house while the men were in it by one of the wires.

An electrician, who arrived on the spot immediately after, warned the crowds to stay away from the building, saying it was "charged with electricity," and disconnected the station from the electric lines. An investigation is going forward. Miss Ollie Brown was standing in a room with several persons beneath an electric light, and with her hand on an iron bed, when a bolt of lightning struck the transformer. She fell dead, although no one else in the room was hurt.

# SENATOR DIAL IS INDIGNANT

## Amendment to Cotton Futures Act Held in Committee

Washington, May 13.—Senator N. E. Dial today expressed great indignation in a speech to the Senate against his inability to get his cotton futures amendment out of the committee. The South Carolina Senator said in part: "I want to say, speaking in private, that I have not gotten out of that condition yet. In fact, the war freed the colored population, but soon thereafter the whole South became enslaved by the custom and then the law of selling cotton, and it seems that I am not making much progress in getting these shackles removed."

"Last year I introduced an amendment to the cotton futures contract bill, which has been pending before a subcommittee of the agricultural committee of the Senate for over twelve months, and I cannot get a report of the Senate. We speak of the pauper laborer of Asia. We have a living example of it right here and the Congress of the United States is responsible to a great extent for this condition of poverty and illiteracy. While we are here trying to provide means of lending money to the people of the country we are doing but little to aid them in getting a proper return for the products of their labor."

"I charge the Congress with being in favor of the bears on the cotton market, unintentionally, of course, but the disastrous result to the farmer is the same. The law simply amounts to confiscation, and I am making every effort in my power to get the agricultural committee of the Senate to report this amendment. If it should be reported I believe there will be little objection on the floor of the Senate. If we can get it enacted into law it will help the condition of the laboring people of my section of the country more than anything else, or perhaps everything else, we could do in their behalf. It took thirty years for Congress to pass the present law. I trust it will not take quite so long to pass my amendment. If the subcommittee prefers not to report my amendment favorably I ask that it report something or just send it back."

# CHILE AND PERU MEET

## Effort to Adjust Forty Year Old Dispute

Washington, May 15.—Chile and Peru, estranged for forty years by the dispute over Tacna and Arica, joined here today in a new effort to compose the differences and remove the problem of the Pacific as a source of international friction in Latin America.

# WATER GOES OVER LEVEE

## No Immediate Danger of Break, Official Says

New Orleans, May 14.—Levee engineers here were notified late today of the caving in of a section of the Mississippi river levee at a point on the west bank of the stream, one and a half miles below St. James station in St. James Parish, 50 miles above New Orleans.

Three sloughs coming in quick succession were followed by waves four feet high that rolled over the levee onto the land behind it. Two of the swells were about 500 feet in length, according to Hector A. Himel, in charge of that levee district.

Mr. Himel reported he believed there was no immediate danger of the levee breaking.

It was stated by engineers here that a break at that point would inundate St. James Parish and probably would spread to sections of St. John the Baptist, Assumption and La Fourche parishes. Several towns of importance would be affected.

# SURPLUS OF GASOLINE

## Reserve Stores on Hand April First Near Billion Gallons

Washington, May 14.—A new high record for the national stock of gasoline, increases in the price of which have been ordered investigated by the senate, was established April 1, according to statistics made public tonight by the federal bureau of mines showing supplies of the commodity on that date aggregated \$34,232,000 gallons.

The stocks on hand April 1 were approximately 47,500,000 gallons greater than on March 1, when the previous high mark of 897,000,000 gallons in storage was made.

The official figures confirmed statements made in the senate that present supplies and those of recent months were greater than ever before in this country.

Further increases in the reserves of gasoline may be expected, the bureau's statement indicated.

The bureau reports that petroleum stocks decreased about 16,000,000 gallons during March, while a decrease of 125,000 gallons for the same date last year was shown.

# MAJ. JOS. B. CUMMINGS DEAD

## Veteran of Augusta Bar Dies at Age of Eighty-Six

Augusta, May 15.—Major Joseph B. Cummings, a Confederate veteran, and a pioneer member of the Augusta bar, died here today at the age of eighty-six.

# DEFENDS TRAIN WITH GUNS

## Ten Bandits Who Who Attacked Train in Arizona Defeated With Loss of One Man

Chicago, May 15.—One member of a band of ten men attempting to rob the Golden State Limited on the Rock Island lines, Chicago to Los Angeles, was killed in a gun fight between the train crew and the bandits near Jaynes, Arizona, according to dispatches received here.

Express messenger Stewart, early today, frustrated a spectacular attempt by eight bandits to rob the Golden State Limited, killing one robber and wounding another and routing the bandits singlehanded.

# GREAT ANNUAL BALLOON RACE

## Will Start from Milwaukee on May 31st

Milwaukee, Wis., May 11.—One of the government balloons which will compete in the National Balloon Race for 1922, to start here May 31, will carry a complete and new radio alignment which will be tested here for the first time. For the third time American army and navy balloons will compete against civilians. Most of the government pilots saw service in the World War. The army will send three balloons and the navy two, but great secrecy appears to surround the entry of these balloons.

In addition, entries have come from Ralph H. Upson, of New York, who won the International Gordon Bennett trophy in 1913; J. McKibben, of St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Donaldson of Springfield, Ill.; H. E. Honeywell of Clayton, Mo., and Warren Raser of Brookville, O. The races will be one of the largest in number of entries held in America.

During the week of May 29 a series of plane races will be conducted under the direction of the Aero Club of Wisconsin, the aeronautical section of the Wisconsin Association of Commerce. The organization reports promises from various aero clubs that they will send planes to the city to give the balloons a good send-off, and also promises from army officials that they will have a number of planes on hand. Brig. Gen. William Mitchell will fly to Milwaukee from Washington, D. C., accompanied by two other planes. Thirty or more planes are expected to be available for the demonstration, including some from Chicago, Monmouth, Ill., Detroit, Michigan, Minneapolis, Minn., Dayton, O., and New York.

The balloon race will be for distance, and the pilots must choose the best wind currents at different altitudes and dispose of the ballast and gas to the best advantage in order to land as far as possible from the starting point. This is said to involve hundreds of different calculations. It has been estimated that the direction of the wind at the time of year selected has averaged a northwesterly course during the last 40 years. If this condition should prevail this year it would take the balloons far into Canada, and all the pilots will carry winter equipment. The races commonly run from 100 to 1,200 miles and last from eight to 60 hours. It is expected some of the balloons this year will be in the air four or five days. One balloon party in the national race last year was lost for days.

The Milwaukee program calls for an inspection and visitors' day on May 29. On this day there will be a series of aeroplane races around the city. May 31 the balloons will start.

The Aero Club of Wisconsin has stipulated that each pilot must carry as ballast 100,000 circulars about Milwaukee and its business interests to be released from time to time. It is announced that except for balloons and pilots everything in the race will be Milwaukee made; that pilots will use Milwaukee clothing and outfits, Milwaukee food and coffee, Milwaukee sand as ballast, and Milwaukee gas.

Spokesmen of the Aero Club of Wisconsin say that the race will draw on almost every talent the balloonist has; on his knowledge of navigation and meteorology, experience in its application, ability to size up conditions, judgment in their interpretation, practical skill in handling the balloon, firmness in adhering to a good plan of action, but always with eye and mind open for a better, courage combined with caution, physical endurance and sportsmanship.

In free ballooning, meteorology is of prime importance. To meteorology and its newest branch, aerology, the pilots of free balloons turn to solve the problems of the location and condition of their courses in the air; the racing balloonist seeks the factors of greatest speed and longest fetch of the winds of the lower levels; the balloonist trying for a destination seeks the factors of direction while the reconnaissance balloonist seeks the elements of quiet and safety. In the last five years the study of upper-air conditions has made such strides that today, without the intelligent use of the data thereby acquired, it is said no pilot however daring, lucky or enduring, can hope to remain in the front rank.

# CHURCH OF CHRIST IN JAPAN

## Will Have Deputation at the Presbyterian General Assembly

Des Moines, Ia., May 14.—An event of notable interest at the approaching meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly here May 18-25, will be the appearance of a deputation from the Church of Christ in Japan headed by its Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Masahisa Uemura, distinguished as the president of a theological seminary, editor of an influential religious newspaper, and preacher to a great congregation.

The occasion of his coming to America is the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of Christ in Japan, which is an independent sister church of the Presbyterian and Reformed family, and with which all the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches that have work in Japan cooperate.

A recent letter from the Rev. Dr. J. B. Hail, of the Japan Mission, reports that this first organized Protestant Church has in fifty years grown into 1,221 organized churches, of which 359 are entirely self-supporting. Besides the churches there are 1,338 places where preaching is regularly held, and church property is worth 6,788,929 yen (\$3,359,915). In 1920 there were over 11,000 baptisms. There are 137,823 communicants, and in 1920 these Christians contributed 1,161,575 yen for all purposes.

# ASKS REMOVAL OF HAYNES

## Representative Hill Charges Statement Endorses Lynch Law

Washington, May 15.—Secretary Mellon was asked by Representative Hill, Republican of Maryland, to order the removal of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes or whoever else in his office is responsible for the recent press bulletin which Hill claimed constituted an official approval of the application of the lynch law to suppression of liquor violations.

# TO ERECT GREAT BUSINESS HOUSE

## Efrid's Plans May Call For Five-Story Building of 125,000 Feet Floor Space

(Charlotte News.) Plans are being drawn by Louis F. Asbury for the new home of the Efrid department store on the lot adjacent to the city hall, purchased some months ago by this firm as the site for a new establishment in Charlotte and one that is destined to be, according to plans which are said to exist in the minds of the Efrid firm, the largest mercantile store in floor space, south of the Mason and Dixon line.

The plans have not developed yet to the point that contractors are estimating its cost, but it is understood that eventually the building will represent an outlay of a half million dollars. Whether the firm expects to complete plans ultimately held in mind at this time or to build a lesser structure for a few years is one of the phases of the development yet to be determined.

J. B. Efrid, president and manager of the entire chain of the 31 Efrid stores in the two Carolinas, would not divulge the particulars relating to the enterprise Saturday night. He said that the plans have not yet reached a stage where he felt he would be justified in specifying positively what would be the extent of the development.

The Efrid's stores are among the best known as retail trading centers in the two Carolinas, but the firm is said by commission men in New York and other buying centers to be reckoned among the first in the entire south for volume of business handled and for quick turnover in its goods. At present 31 stores are maintained by the organization, 29 of them having grown out of the Charlotte store that had a modest start here at the corner of Trade and College streets only a few years ago. These additional stores are being operated in Statesville, Shelby, Lexington, Lincolnton, Cherryville, Forest City, Laurinburg, Anderson, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Greenville, S. C., Sumter, Rock Hill, Greer, S. C., Danville, Va., Wilson, Durham, Columbia, S. C., Greenville, S. C., Wilmington, Raleigh, Salisbury, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Monroe, Gastonia, Concord, High Point, Lumberton, Burlington, Lenoir. The extent of business annually transacted by all of these stores runs into the many millions.

J. B. Efrid, of Charlotte, is president of the whole organization and general manager of the entire chain. Paul H. Efrid is manager of the Charlotte store. The firm also maintains a store with Jap Efrid in charge.

# PRESBYTERIANS HOLD MEETING

## Growth of Southern Church to Be Reported

Charleston, W. Va., May 13.—A feature of the reports to be submitted the 62nd general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, to convene here May 15, will be a report relative to the total number of additions to the church during the last year and the amount of money contributed to all causes of the assembly.

Statistics presented to the assembly of 1921 showed that during the year closing previously to the convention, 24,369 members were added to the church, or a fraction more than seven members for each of the 3,475 churches in the assembly, on the average. Also, the reports showed that 1,889 members were added by certificate or an average of six members for each church.

The total amount contributed to benevolent causes alone for the year prior to the last assembly was \$4,928,550, an average of \$100 more than \$12 as the per capita contribution of each of the members of the church, the reports indicated.

The annual income of the membership of the church has been estimated at \$150,000,000, the title being \$15,000,000. Special efforts will be made through the assembly and committee on stewardship and the Presbyterian Progressive program officials said, to enlist the entire membership of the church to the point where at least, the title of the income of each member will be contributed to the benevolent cause of the organization. If the membership as a whole was enlisted thus, the average per capita contribution would be \$39. It was pointed out.

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# UNION LABOR MAN DROPS FROM SIGHT

## Indicted on Charges of Murder in Chicago in Connection With Reign of Bomb and Gun Terrorism

Chicago, May 12.—Escape of one of the eight labor leaders indicted with the reign of bomb and gun terrorism and rumors that confessions had been obtained from several of the scores of persons still being held by the police, marked today's investigation of recent lawless outbreaks which have been blamed by the police on labor warfare in the building trades.

The sudden departure from the police ken of "Jerry" Horan, indicted with Fred Mader, president of the Building and Trades Council, "Big Tim" Murphy, head of the Gas Workers' Union and out on bonds following his conviction and sentence to prison on a charge of mail robbery, and Cornelius Shea, who directed the 1904 teamsters' strike, was first noted when the indictments were returned today.

Not knowing of the more serious charges pending against Horan, police had booked him on a disorderly conduct charge and he was freed on \$50 bond. When his absence was discovered special squads of police were then sent to hunt him, but without much hope of success. He is believed to have left the city.

The admissions obtained from prisoners, according to the police, directly involved three of the men being held in the slaying of two patrolmen and the wounding of a third by bombers early Wednesday. It was this outbreak, the culmination of a long series of disorders, which started the present investigation and led to the raids in which more than 150 labor leaders and alleged gunmen were seized by the police.

Of those seized, beside the men under indictment the majority have been released for lack of evidence. Others obtained their liberty on writs of habeas corpus. The chief of police in a statement accused the judge of "hampering" him in his efforts to wipe out lawlessness. The judge replied with a statement upbraiding Chief Fitzmorris as having "no respect for law, order or the constitution," and for criticism of the courts "when the decision or ruling of any such court does not please him."

The chief was assailed also in damage suits for \$50,000 in each case, led today by Melville L. Thompson, who is suing on behalf of himself and four other caught in the raids on the Building Trades Council headquarters. The other plaintiffs are Emmett Flood, an American Federation of Labor organizer, his son, Emmett, Jr., his daughter, Miss Evelyn Flood, and John A. Sweeney, a labor editor. The suits, according to Thompson, are based on false arrest and imprisonment.

# CHILE AND PERU TO DISCUSS TROUBLE

## Controversy of Long Standing to Be Considered at Washington Party

Washington, May 14.—In an atmosphere of renewed cordiality and hopefulness, the plenipotentiaries of Chile and Peru will meet tomorrow in the hall of the Americas to attempt solution of the difficulties that have estranged their governments for more than a generation.

Convened in Washington at the invitation of President Harding, the conference will be opened with an address of welcome and good will by Secretary Hughes, delivered in the presence of a notable gathering of government officials and diplomats from every part of the world. Response will be made for Chile by Luis Izquierdo and for Peru by Melton Porras, and then the two delegations will retire for private consultation in their effort to apply the "conference plan" of diplomacy to international relationships of the Western Hemisphere.

Although the seriousness of the problem is everywhere realized, there was a feeling here on the eve of the conference that the delegates would come together under conditions notably auspicious. For two governments whose diplomatic relations have been severed for a dozen years, Chile and Peru, have approached the negotiations in a spirit of amity regarded in diplomatic circles as so unusual as to give much promise of a settlement. At the same time, among the delegates themselves and among officials who have an intimate knowledge of the forty-year controversy over the treaty of Ancon, there has been apparent a tendency to warn against over-confidence. Quiet rumors are not expected by those in a position to make authoritative predictions. It is recognized that an agreement can come only after many interchanges of opinion, and there are some who believe that in the end the outstanding issues must be left to arbitration.

It now is considered improbable that the United States will in any way be represented in the negotiations unless arbitration becomes necessary and both delegations agree to appeal directly to President Harding.

# TRAM CAR DIVES INTO CANYON

## Thirteen Killed and Seventy Killed in Accident Near Mexico City

Mexico City, May 15.—Thirteen were killed and over seventy injured when a tram car carrying a deep crowd catapulted into a holiday canyon near Santa Fe, near here, after colliding with another car at the top of a hill. Most of the victims were women and children.

# Russia and Turkey Make Treaty

Constantinople, April 15.—The Russian Soviet government and the Turkish Nationalists are planning to hold a conference at Kars to draw up a new treaty providing for the resumption of commercial relations between Turkey and the such as Georgia and Azerbaijan. A treaty to that effect was signed by the Russians and Turkish Nationalists last fall but has not been ratified by the states concerned on the ground that it was unworkable owing to the abnormal conditions in Russia.