

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Wednesday, November 8, 1922

VOL. LIII. NO. 23

## JEFFORDS AND HARRISON MUST DIE

### Supreme Court Sustains Lower Court and Murderers of Arnette Will Be Electrocuted

Columbia, Nov. 2.—The appeals of Frank M. Jeffords and Ira Harrison, convicted here May 20, this year of the murder of John C. Arnette, a co-partner with Jeffords in the operation of a filling station, and sentenced to death by electrocution, were dismissed by the state supreme court this afternoon and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The two opinions were written by Associate Justice T. B. Fraser, and concurred in by the other members of the court. Jesse Trece, who was tried along with Jeffords and Harrison for the murder, was given life imprisonment and did not appeal.

The appeals were based on three grounds, all of which were overruled by the court.

First: There should have been a severance of the cases.

Second: That Judge W. H. Townsend, the presiding judge, erred in charging implied malice when no considerable legal provocation appeared.

Third: That the judge was in error in charging conspiracy when there was no conspiracy set out in the indictment. In the Jeffords appeal, there was error charged in the admission of the confession of Harrison, implicating Jeffords, which the court likewise overruled.

Jeffords, Harrison and Trece were accused of conspiring against and beating to death Arnette in the filling station here on corner of Elmwood avenue and Main street during the night of May 9, and then loading the dead body into an automobile, turning the car loose down a steep declivity at Colonial Heights, a local suburb, so that Arnette would appear to have been killed in an automobile accident.

Arnette, it was shown at the trial, which began last May 7, was struck over the head and killed by a stick and a piece of iron in the hands of Jeffords and Harrison, while Trece remained on watch on the outside of the filling station.

The next term of the court of general sessions will convene here November 29, and it is probable that Jeffords and Harrison will be re-sentenced to death then. Solicitor A. F. Spigner could not be communicated with tonight to determine what his disposition in the case would be.

In the opinion of the Jeffords case, Justice Fraser recites a short history of the case, tells of the detailed confessions of Harrison and Trece as brought out at the coroner's investigation and the refusal of Judge Townsend to acquiesce in the plea of Jeffords for a severance of the cases, made twice during the trial.

Relative to the contention that the case should have been severed, the opinion holds:

"It is unnecessary to cite authorities as the appellant admits that the motion was addressed to the discretion of the presiding judge. No abuse of discretion has been shown. Not only was no abuse of discretion shown, but the records show that the appellant also confessed, not in detail, but in general terms, when he said: 'I took part in the killing or participated in the killing, but was over persuaded.' This assignment of error cannot be sustained.

"Objection was made to that part of the testimony which recited that a detective asked Harrison to tell the others implicated so they could be apprehended before they escaped, and Harrison replied: 'All right, send me Mr. Jeffords.' This statement," said the opinion, "did not necessarily charge Jeffords with participation in the killing. Jeffords was the partner of Arnette, and most likely to know of the surroundings, and the person who should have been most interested in the punishment of those engaged in the killing. The assignment of error cannot be sustained."

"The assignment of error in that the confessions of Harrison and Trece should not have been admitted, was dismissed by the court with the statement that the charge of the presiding judge to the effect that the confession could apply only to those uttering it and not the others cautioning the jury to this effect, was a correct rule of law.

In dismissing the last assignment of error, in which Judge Townsend charged conspiracy, the court quoted copiously from the State vs. Jenkins 14 Rich. Law 225 to 227, in which these sentences appear:

"All who are present concurring in a murder are principals therein, and the death, and the act which caused it, is in law the act of each and of all. There is no distinction in regard of the law in the degrees of their guilt, or the measures of their punishment, or the nature of their offense, founded upon the nearness or the remoteness of their personal agency respectively. An indictment charging it as the act

## GUARDS WERE READY FOR TRAIN BANDITS

### Leader of Band of Robbers Killed by Guards Near Memphis

Memphis, Nov. 3.—Jack Kennedy, an ex-convict and an unidentified bandit, were killed today in an attempt to hold up and rob the mail and express car of the fast St. Louis, Memphis and Frisco train near here. It is reported that there were six men in the gang. Postoffice inspectors learned six days ago of the plot and the train carried extra guards.

Eleven officers who were hidden near the scene of the robbery killed the pair when they refused to halt while escaping. A hundred of the registered letters stolen were recovered.

## CHARLESTON AMERICAN SOLD

### Oklahoma and Florida Publishers Take Over Charleston Newspaper

Charleston, Nov. 2.—Negotiations that have been pending between John H. Perry of New York City and Richard Lloyd Jones of Tulsa, Okla., newspaper owners, and the Charleston American of this city, were consummated today, whereby on the first of December, Messrs. Perry and Jones acquire the controlling ownership of the Charleston American and will take active charge of the paper.

Mayor John P. Grace of Charleston will be business manager and the present staff organization of The American will continue, Mr. Perry announced today.

The policy of the paper will be progressive Democratic and it will cooperate with the other Charleston newspapers and the progressive newspapers of the state for all that will build up Charleston as a great port city and promote the industry, the agricultural and the economic welfare of South Carolina, Mr. Perry further stated.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Jones own the Tulsa Tribune, the Jacksonville Journal and the Pensacola Journal. Mr. Perry is also president of the American Press association and of the Publishers' Auto-Caster service, which furnishes a complete news feature, editorial and advertising service to 7,500 daily and weekly newspapers throughout America.

## FILIPINOS ASK FOR NAVY

### Philippines Petition United States to Give Both Independence and Warships

Manila, Nov. 3.—Warships to defend the coasts of the Philippines is asked in resolutions introduced in the house of representatives, petitioning the United States congress to authorize the construction of the vessels.

of a particular individual of the party will be well sustained by evidence that any one of these gave the fatal stroke, or that it was given by some one of them, though it does not appear by which.

"The defendants," held Justice Fraser, "were charged with murder. The charge as to conspiracy simply stated the law as to the liability of one for the acts of the others, if the act was done by mutual agreement or conspiracy.

"The judgment," concludes both opinions, "is affirmed and the appeal dismissed, and the case is remanded to the court of general sessions for Richland county for the purpose of fixing a new date for carrying into effect the sentence of the court."

In the opinion dismissing the appeal of Harrison Justice Fraser uses the same reasoning assignment of error for refusing severance and charging conspiracy as in the Jeffords opinion, and in refusing to sustain the plea of error in Judge Townsend's charge on express or implied malice, the following language is used:

"His Honor charged the jury as to express and implied malice as follows: 'Malice is said to be expressed when there is manifested a deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow creature—a human being.

"It is implied when no considerable legal provocation appears, or when the circumstances alleging the killing show an abandoned heart and a malignant heart."

"The error assigned is to implied malice. The statement is not the usual form, but entirely harmless here. When a man is beaten to death with pieces of wood and a bar of iron, in his own place of business, by his partner and employees, to whom he has been unfaithfully kind, it was expressed malice. There was not a scintilla of testimony from which implied malice could have been found. The assignment of error cannot be sustained."

## SUPREME COURT TAKES DRASTIC ACTION

### Decision is Rendered That Will Prevent Unnecessary Delays in the Execution of Death Sentences

Columbia, Nov. 3.—Granting a new trial to Cliff Hawkins, of Greenville, who has twice had sentence of death passed upon him for the murder of William Morgan in 1920, the supreme court of South Carolina today handed down a decision making drastic changes in the procedure to be followed in view to preventing unnecessary delays in execution.

The order provides that, after the supreme court has once affirmed a death sentence of the lower courts, the defendant can not obtain the benefit of a motion for a new trial on the ground of after discovered evidence, the only course then open, except with the consent of the state supreme court. If there be no sitting of that court between the day of sentencing and the date set for the execution, the defendant must secure from the governor a temporary reprieve to give him opportunity to present his case to the court. The granting of the reprieve is optional with the chief executive. Heretofore, circuit judges have granted a new trial on the ground of additional evidence, after the supreme court had sustained a sentence of death.

Hawkins was first sentenced to die on October 1, 1920, by the court of general sessions at Greenville. His attorneys served notice of an intent to appeal, which action automatically stayed the execution. The appeal was argued in the fall of 1921 and was decided against Hawkins. He was sentenced to die April 7, 1922. His attorneys then appeared before Circuit Judge T. J. Mauldin and made a motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Judge Mauldin refused to grant the motion, saying he was without jurisdiction, as the motion was made in chambers, but granted a stay of execution. Hawkins appealed from this order but later abandoned the appeal, and his attorneys appeared before Judge Mauldin in open court, and there renewed their motion for a new trial. This time, it was granted. The State of South Carolina appealed from this decision, and it was this appeal which was decided today by the supreme court.

New Doctrine.

Columbia, Nov. 3.—A new doctrine of appeals on after discovered evidence in criminal cases was enunciated by the state supreme court today in affirming an order of Circuit Judge Mauldin granting a new trial to Cliff Hawkins, convicted at Greenville of murder and sentenced to be electrocuted.

The opinion was written by Judge Frank B. Gary, of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and was concurred in by four justices of the supreme court and the circuit judges sitting en banc on September 1, at which sitting the Hawkins case was reviewed. Associates Justice R. C. Watts dissenting.

The opinion holds that motions for new trials on after discovered evidence should be made to circuit courts or judges when they have not been deprived of jurisdiction by appeals to the supreme court through the handing down of a remittitur by that tribunal, but if the case is pending in the appellate court, a motion should be made to it to suspend the appeal so that the motion for a new trial can be heard before the lower court. The opinion likewise holds that, if the supreme court has already passed on the appeal, and its judgment has been remanded to the lower court, then an appeal on after discovered evidence must be heard before the supreme court and if the cause is meritorious that tribunal will take proper steps to have the motion heard by the circuit court.

Should the date for an electrocution already have been set, the opinion holds, then an appeal to the supreme court should be made in sufficient time on the grounds of after discovered evidence; but, if the time is limited, the governor can be requested to extend the date of the sentence, upon proper showing, and the appellate court will hear the motion anyway, and should the appeal be refused, there will be no necessity of returning to the lower court to set a new date for electrocution.

The rule heretofore has been that, should the motion for a new trial be refused by the circuit judge, then an appeal would be taken to the state supreme court which must hear it. Should the circuit court be affirmed in its judgment and the appellant be sent back for re-sentence, he could then make another motion for a new trial, and again appeal from the refusal of the circuit judge, and continue this almost interminably, so much so that the dictum, "a man with sufficient money to continue hiring lawyers, if convicted of murder and sentenced

to death, need never to be executed," has almost become a legal maxim in South Carolina. However, the new doctrine laid down by the court will prevent this.

The doctrine of appeals under which the courts have been laboring, as laid down in the State vs. Lee, and interpreted in subsequent cases, "has led to a condition" in the language of the opinion, "where convicted criminals may by successive motions and appeals block the process of the law indefinitely, and by their motions and appeals prevent their executions."

This condition has been confronting the law enforcement department of the government for some time, so much so that in several notorious cases substantial justice has been thwarted. When Judge Mauldin granted a new trial to Cliff Hawkins on the ground of after-discovered evidence as to his mental condition, the state, through the office of Sam M. Wolfe, Attorney General, appealed for the main purpose of having the case of State vs. Lee reviewed in an effort to ascertain if a new doctrine on appeals could not be evolved.

The supreme court realized the gravity of the situation in a time when crime is rampant, for, in the opinion, it uses these words: "Perhaps this tribunal was never called upon to meet a greater responsibility than that which now confronts it; nor was it ever more loudly called upon to use its judicial powers in a proper way to avert a deplorable condition, a condition that is not calculated to enhance respect for law, and its enforcement, and which as a matter of fact would have a contrary effect. It was never intended by the framers and makers of our constitution and laws that the condition referred to should exist and there must be some legal way to avert it. We have the opportunity and it remains to be seen whether or not we have the disposition and the ability to point out that way."

Recently the state supreme court adopted what is known as "Rule 30" in which it was decreed that frivolous appeals would not be looked on with leniency by the court, but the doctrine laid down this afternoon will put a stop to a man with sufficient money to continue hiring lawyers, if convicted of murder and sentenced

## FASCISTI AGAINST SOVIET

### Russian Bureau in Rome Raided by Band of Men

Paris, Nov. 4.—A conflict between the Fascisti and the Soviet government is feared as the result of a raid reported yesterday on the Rome bureau of the Russian commercial delegation. A band of raiders is said to have dragged an alien employe from the offices and shot him against a wall.

New York, Nov. 3 (By the Associated Press).—The Fascisti movement, "a modern form of banditry," will hold its power in Italy only a short time, in the belief of Jean Longuet, famous Socialist leader of France, who arrived today on the Mauretania.

Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, will remain about two months in the United States, lecturing and studying the American Socialist movement and economic conditions.

## HEADS OF COLORED STATE FAIR FIGHT

### Bad Blood Between Quarrel and Bishop Cause Quarrel That Ends Meeting

Columbia, Nov. 4.—A meeting of the executive body of the colored State Fair came to an abrupt end in Columbia Saturday morning, when C. G. Garrett, editor of a negro newspaper, The Light, made a attack on Rev. W. B. Chappell, bishop of the African Methodist church, bringing to a head a warfare that has been waging between The Light and the bishop for years. The altercation followed an argument as to a bill for advertising of the Fair, presented by Garrett. As a result of the altercation, Garrett was expelled from the board of control of the colored fair by a unanimous vote. Bishop Chappell repaired himself to an oculist and bought a new pair of glasses to replace those broken in the fray. Garrett was arrested.

Some of the Turkish afternoon newspapers today announced that abdication of the sultan is only a question of hours, but the ministers of the sublime porte took no such view of the situation. The sultan's resignation, according to tradition, would be handed to the members of the imperial family, and no crown council was called today at Yildiz palace.

## BIG STOCK DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3.—Directors of the Union Natural Gas Company voted today to declare a stock dividend of 75 per cent in addition to the regular cash dividend, provided the stockholders at a meeting on November 28 vote favorably upon a proposal to increase the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

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## TURKS DISCARD SULTAN

### Angora Assembly Unanimously Decides That It is Supreme Power and Sultanate is Abolished

Constantinople, Nov. 3 (By the Associated Press).—An end to the sultanate in Turkey has been unanimously decreed by the grand national assembly sitting at Angora. The executive and legislative powers of the country have been conferred with the assembly upon the nation and the palace of the sublime porte, which "through corrupt ignorance for several centuries provoked numerous ills for the country, has passed into the domain of history.

A caliph is to be chosen by the assembly from a member of the Osman dynasty to succeed the sultan but the resolution of the assembly announced that the Turkish government would remain the keystone of the caliphate. The choice of the caliph is to be that member of the imperial family who is the best, instructed, the best educated, the most honest and the wisest.

The assembly also decided that all treaties entered into by the Constantinople government since March 6, 1920, were null and void. The decision of the assembly was followed by the proclamation of a national holiday and the firing of a salute.

Notwithstanding the assembly's decree that the era of liberation had at last been entered into the sultan presided this afternoon at a meeting of his ministers. The grand vizier, Tewfik Pasha, and his colleagues kissed the sultan's hand on the occasion of the prophet's birthday, and expressed their utmost indignation of what was termed the rash action of the Angora government in proclaiming an end to the sultanate. While nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the decision reached at the council today, it was reported in high quarters there was good reason to believe the sultan had disputed the legal character of the national assembly's decision.

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## MOSLEMS WONDER WHAT SULTAN WILL DO

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The whole Near East is anxious to learn what the sultan is going to do about the unanimous decree of the grand national assembly at Angora declaring the sultanate at an end. The heir apparent and other members of the imperial family conferred last night at the palace and decided that none will accept the throne if it is stripped of temporal power. The assembly declared that the member of the imperial family best educated, most honest and wise hereafter would be selected as sultan.

## EDUCATION WEEK

Columbia, Nov. 5.—Governor Harvey has issued a call for a state gathering in Columbia on November 10, under auspices of the South Carolina Citizens' Educational Association, to launch a movement for a mass meeting in each county of the state during "Education Week," December 4-9, in behalf of the rural schools of South Carolina. The meeting will be held in the state library at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

To this conference the governor is inviting leaders in various organizations of the state, especially organizations whose intent is educational.

J. Bion McKissick, of Greenville, is chairman of the citizens education association, under whose auspices the conference is to be held.

## SENSATION IN NEAR EAST SITUATION

### After Deposing Sultan the Kemalists Turn on Allied Powers and Order Them to Get Out of Constantinople

Constantinople, Nov. 5 (By the Associated Press).—An allied extraordinary council decided tonight to refuse categorically the Nationalist demand for the allied military evacuation of Constantinople.

The first note deals with the visit to Kemal ports of eight allied and American warships and declares the port authorities have been instructed not to permit a landing. In accordance with maritime laws the Turks request that these vessels salute the Turkish flag.

The other note sets up a claim for the immediate handing over to the Angora government of the Turkish railways in Europe and Asia, which are under temporary allied control.

Constantinople, Nov. 5 (By the Associated Press).—The Nationalist government is in control of Constantinople. Rafet Pasha is the new governor and Hamid Bey, the representative of the Angora government, has ordered the allied troops out. In a note to the entente he demands evacuation of the allied forces.

The Turks have torn up the Mudania armistice convention and are advancing into the Chanak area, occupied by the British, and other neutral zones.

Since noon Saturday the Nationalist administration is declared to have been established and in celebration of this masses of excited Turks have been engaged in disorders. Students marched against the palace and riotous mobs engaged in such manifestations that it became necessary for the allied police to fire on them, several of the Turks being killed or wounded.

The Christians in the Stamboul quarter throughout Saturday night were seeking shelter and protection from what they plianly feared—a Turkish massacre.

Today, however, the government authorities issued orders that all disturbances should be rigorously put down. The allied high commissioners accepted the new regime and there was nothing left for the sultan's ministers but resignation from office.

Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, realizing his power had disappeared, dispatched messages to representatives of the sublime porte in the various capitals to transfer their archives to the government of the Angora government.

There seemed danger for a time that the radical forces would gain the upper hand. The sultan was denounced, together with monarchy, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha was acclaimed as "our president." It became necessary to throw guards of troops around the sultan's palace, within which Muhammad VI, now caliph only, is spending fearful hours.

As yet Muhammad VI has given no evidence of conforming to the determination of the new government to rid Turkey of the high office of sultan, but the quickly developing popular movement may soon compel him, with the loss of his chiefs, to accept the inevitable.

Rafet Pasha sprang the news of the change in government in a dramatic manner on the allied generals. The generals had summoned Rafet to discuss the question of the admission of Kemalist gendarmes to the Gallipoli and Chanak zones. At the termination of the discussion Rafet, as by way of an after thought, broke the startling news thus:

"I must inform your excellencies that since noon the Constantinople government no longer exists, and I have assumed the government."

Constantinople, Nov. 5 (By the Associated Press).—The sultan's ministry resigned Saturday evening and Rafet Pasha, representative of the Angora Nationalist government, has assumed power. He issued a manifesto today which declared that from noon, November 4, the administration of the great national assembly of Turkey is established in Constantinople.

The manifesto announced that the Sultan's position has been clearly defined by the decision of the national assembly and that the rights of citizens are absolutely safeguarded by the laws of the great national assembly of Turkey.

The allied high commission has accepted the new regime. This leaves no choice for the sultan. All the Turkish courts are suspended and Rafet Pasha, the new governor of Constantinople, has ordered the attorney general to disperse justice under the jurisdiction of the Angora government. This further imperils the Sultan's position.

Owing to the suppression of the municipalities, all government employees except those identified with the municipality who continue to work, have been requested to await instructions from the Angora government. Yesterday the govern-

## LAUSANNE CONFERENCE POSTPONED

### Developments at Constantinople Throw Plans For Peace in Near East into Confusion

London, Nov. 6.—As a result of new developments in the situation at Constantinople the peace conference called to meet at Lusanne on November 13th has been postponed, possibly for a fortnight, it is announced. It is stated in authoritative circles that in no circumstances will the British point of view regarding the presence of allied troops in Constantinople be changed. The British intend to uphold the Mudania agreement and will remain in the neutral zone with troops.

ment employees went on strike, a message being sent to Angora that they had done so in protest against the sublime porte's refusal to comply with the Angora ultimatum.

Prior to accepting the announcement of Rafet Pasha that the fundamental organic law promulgated by the Angora government would be applied to Constantinople Sunday, the allied high commissioners and generals gathered last evening in the British embassy to examine Rafet Pasha's proposals, which were for the establishment of Turkish civil administration in Constantinople and the neutral zone. Rafet participated in all its details the advisability of the transfer of the civil power to the Angora government. Soon afterwards the new Nationalist government definitely took control of the capital and issued orders to the director of police and chief of the gendarmie to carry on their work and see that public order was not disturbed. He then spoke from a balcony to a crowd of several thousand, declaring the hour of the liberation of the captive capital had struck. He paid tribute to the Nationalist army and referred in glowing terms to the common sense displayed by the people of Constantinople in giving all support to the Angora government, which had made possible a bloodless revolution. He warned the people to deport themselves with dignity and not offend the susceptibilities of the sultan, who still remained caliph; any attack against his person would be regarded as an offense against the Moslem religion.

The municipal council forwarded to Angora its acceptance of the national assembly's resolution respecting the sultan and the transfer of the sovereign rights to the assembly. A mayor was then elected and he in the presence of Rafet Pasha and other Kemalists took the oath of allegiance to the Angora assembly.

Stamboul was en fete Saturday night. There were boisterous demonstrations during which frenzied Turks fired blank cartridges and otherwise created disorder. The allied police held themselves in restraint for a long time, but finally were forced to fire on the mob, killing or wounding a few Turks. The disorders continued today, during which there was considerable window smashing.

The imperial guards and allied policemen were on duty all night at the palace here. In Stamboul the Christians sought shelter in the foreign establishments.

Students of the Turkish university organized a mass meeting at Yildiz palace during Saturday evening. Five hundred students with banners and carrying lithographs of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, marched past the British embassy singing patriotic songs. When they reached the palace they shouted the most violent epithets against the sultan and shouted, "Long live our president, Mustafa Kemal Pasha." "Down with the monarchy," and "Long live new Turkey."

The poorer classes of the Turks, long imbued with monarchist principles, seemed dismayed at the sight of the revolutionary element and the expressions they heard uttered. They declared that the "Angora Bolsheviks" would bring about the ruin of the empire.

The streets leading to the Yildiz palace were blocked with crowds and street traffic was suspended for several hours. The sultan requested protection from the allied police and mounted policemen and cordons of troops guarded the palace, ready to fire upon any person who attempted to invade it. The demonstration did not assume a character of extreme violence, but the fear was expressed among those making up the crowds that the sultan, despite his intention not to abdicate, might be forced to do so by the popular wave of enthusiasm which has been worked up by the Kemalists propaganda.

In the fear of possible untoward events the allied high commissioners have telegraphed their respective governments for instructions. The consternation of the Christian population is beyond description. Frequently there is to be heard the statement "The Turks will massacre the Christians."

No information of an official character regarding the reported selection of Eron Avezzano to again become American ambassador had been received late today either at the state department or the Italian embassy.

Washington, Nov. 3 (By the Associated Press).—Baron Camillo Romano Avezzano, reported to have been named as Italian ambassador to the United States is a trained diplomatist. He came to Washington in 1919 from Greece, where he had been Italian minister during the war. While his service as ambassador here was short, he was a very busy man, closing up many of the troublesome war time issues connected with Italian finances in their relation to America. His release from his post here came as a surprise to his many friends, but was incident to the radical changes that had taken place in the Italian government as the result of the overthrow of the Orlando cabinet. The change was regarded here as purely political.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

Returned in Case of T. Jeff Mosier

Canon, Nov. 3.—The jury in the case of T. Jeff Mosier, charged with the killing of W. M. Watkins, a merchant of Cassatt, rendered a verdict of not guilty after being out about two hours. The case has occupied three days of the court and large crowds have been in attendance.

## GENEVA LABOR CONFERENCE CLOSED

### International Meeting Was Devoid of Constructive Action—Breaks Up in Discord

Geneva, Nov. 3 (By the Associated Press).—The sessions of the international labor conference ended this evening. During the day, prior to adjournment, the German representatives left the conference owing to differences arising over the use of the German language in the deliberations, and the Swiss government delegates, Dr. Pfister and Professor Delaunay, also departed for home, pleading pressing business at Bern.

The representatives of the Swiss employes and workers, however, remained to the end of the conference. Although the question of the use of the German language was supposed to have been settled so far as the present conference was concerned it was brought up today by a motion inviting the international labor bureau to investigate the final cost involved in the adoption of another official language. Herr Wesser, a German workers' delegate, in a strongly worded speech, declared that millions of German workers were embittered because their representatives were unable to make their voices heard at Geneva on questions of the utmost interest to them.

"If the German people has fallen," he said, "it has not been brought to earth, it has not lost faith that in the future it will see a new dawn arise for it."

The German delegation then took up their papers and solemnly filed out of the room, leaving those in the meeting overcome with surprise. In silence followed the words of Herr Wesser, but soon afterwards Dr. Aristodeo de Aguiar y Betancourt of Cuba, vice president of the conference, spoke in condemnation of the authors of the incident and reproached them for abandoning their posts. He was loudly applauded.

It has been palpable that the Swiss government delegation was not satisfied with the treatment it had received at the conference, particularly because Switzerland had been replaced on the council by Finland and also because of allegations that Swiss views on questions of interest to Switzerland had failed of approval by the conference.

Viscount Burnham, Great Britain, chairman of the conference, gave a summary of the work done at the sessions. He said the work had been less arduous than in previous years but much good had been accomplished. He added that at next year's Pan-American conference in Chile both the league of nations and the labor bureau would be well represented. In closing his address Viscount Burnham expressed satisfaction that there had been American observers at the Geneva conference and that he hoped they would return in future years.

POST TO AVEZZANO

Will Be Ambassador to United States

Rome, Nov. 3 (By the Associated Press).—The appointment of Eron Romano Avezzano as ambassador to the United States to succeed Vittorio Rolandi Ricci was announced today.

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