

Ex-Ruler of Greece Succumbs

Death Comes to Constantine Suddenly at Palermo, Sicily, Where He Was Living in Exile.

Former King of Greece Is Victim of Apoplexy

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Former King Constantine of Greece died suddenly here today of cerebral hemorrhage.



Ex-King Constantine.

The death of Ex-King Constantine of Greece came after a series of trying experiences which the former ruler of the Hellenes had undergone, beginning with the outbreak of the world war.

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Day's Activities in Washington

Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, resigned.

The Kellogg-White radio control bill was reported by the house merchant marine committee.

The house approved the senate bill making possible the appointment of Maj. Gen. Crowder as ambassador to China.

Then Pennsylvania railroad, in argument before the supreme court, challenged the jurisdiction of the railroad labor board in adjustment of wages.

Dr. Otto Weidfeldt, the German ambassador, formally presented to Secretary Hughes the protest of Germany against French occupation of the Ruhr.

The Interstate Commerce commission notified railroads it would investigate their receipt expenditures for equipment maintenance and their methods of supplying cars to shippers.

Announcing it had official information that a revolt had broken out in the Memel district, East Prussia, the Lithuanian legation denied reports that Lithuanian troops had entered the region.

Efforts of Senator Fernald, republican, Maine, to nullify the packer control act by denying appropriations for its enforcement, precipitated a three-hour debate in the house on the question.

Hope that congress, at the present session, would provide effective relief for farmers, was expressed by President Harding in a letter to a representative of the Frederick (Md.) Chamber of Commerce.

Despite congressional agitation for the recall of Roland W. Boyden, unofficial American observer with the reparations commission, the administration was understood to believe he should continue in his present capacity.

Secretary Mellon, chairman of the American debt commission, was represented as confident an agreement on the funding of the British debt would be reached before January 29, the tentative sailing of the British mission.

President Harding, in a letter read at the opening session of the women's industrial conference, declared the changed status of women justified and necessitated their broader and more intimate participation in various public and social activities.

Coroner to Investigate Death of Five in Explosion Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 11.—Coroner J. D. Rasmus will continue his investigation of the accident which yesterday caused the death of four negro track laborers and a white track man in the Woodward iron company in a heading of Dolomite mine No. 1, of the company, three miles north of Woodward.

Officials of the company stated the men met instant death when a local gas pocket exploded, where the men had gone to remove rails.

Rum Boats Seized by Navy

Smugglers Suffer "Casualties" in Attempt to Land Cargoes at Atlantic Coast Points.

Haul Totals 1,000 Cases

New York, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—The work of rum running craft which today sought, by sheer strength of numbers, to overwhelm the prohibition navy with its newly-acquired gun-toting flagship, Lexington, tonight suffered its first "casualty," according to observers at Sandy Hook, who reported that the launch Margaret B., laden with the gunwales with whisky, was captured by a coast guard crew.

Almost simultaneously three other vessels of the rum fleet were reported to have been seized by coast guard craft off Ambrose Channel lightship. The quadruple haul totaled 1,000 cases.

Besides the Margaret B., officials said they had confiscated the Evelyn, a 25-foot sea skiff, an unname launch and a rum runner's scout boat, all of which were believed to have been owned in Highland, N. J.

Fleet Drops Anchor. A fleet of two steamers and 14 schooners dropped anchor off Sandy Hook and immediately a swarm of small craft put off from shore to meet them. Tonight they were racing to cover with their booty, pursued by every speed boat the "dry navy" could muster.

Observers ashore who professed intimate knowledge of the bootlegging trade estimated that each of the small craft, if it succeeded in running the gauntlet, would deposit a cargo of 75 to 100 cases at some cove along the Jersey or Long Island shores. The value of the liquor aboard the mother ships was roughly estimated in the millions, if each carrier was loaded to capacity.

The smugglers' latest offensive evidently caught directors of "dry navy" unawares. John D. Appleby, marine prohibition director in this zone, hastily went into conference with E. C. Yellowley, state federal enforcement agent, and a plan of campaign was whipped together.

Cut Off Small Craft. At first it was decided to dispatch a flotilla from New York to seize the mother ships, but later this plan was changed. Instead, radio orders were flashed to "dry" vessels on patrol duty to watch all possible landing points and cut off the small craft from reaching their shore bases.

Two factors were in the rum runners' favor. One was that the New York "dry navy" squadron in this zone was being reorganized, with the Hansen transferred to Baltimore. The other was the fine weather following the gales that have raged off the coast.

Unless they were advised through untried channels that armed cruisers were being sent out for rum runners, the smugglers went about their work with a feeling of comparative safety, for only in this afternoon's papers was the news published that the Lexington had been put into commission.

Rum Boats Assemble. Observers at Sandy Hook and Atlantic Highlands noticed an undue congestion off shore on the waters over which the international cup races had been run in 1920. Soon the course took on a race day appearance, so many craft, big and little, had assembled.

Two good sized steamers—one apparently a tanker—arrived first, accompanied by more than a dozen sailing craft which apparently had been transferred from fishing smacks into rum runners.

The welcoming fleet that put off was formidable in more than mere numbers. There were powerful gaso-line cruising yachts, fleet craft of the famous Seagriff sea-skiff model, capable of making 20 knots or more, and nondescript launches with swift heels.

Inquiry on Rail Expenditure. Washington, Jan. 11.—Notice was served on railroads of the country today by the interstate commerce commission that it intended to proceed immediately to an investigation of their expenditures during recent months on maintenance of equipment and the methods they have followed in providing freight cars service for shippers.

Woman Who Shot Man Claims Self-Defense

Seattle, Jan. 11.—Clara Elizabeth Skarin took the witness stand in her own defense today in the trial for the murder of Ferdinand Hochbrunn, wealthy real estate dealer here, in October, 1921.

Miss Skarin admitted that she shot and killed Hochbrunn at his home here, declaring that she killed him in self-defense. Guided by her attorney, she began the relation of her acquaintance with Hochbrunn, dating from when, as a small girl, she was taken to his home by her mother, who afterward acted as his housekeeper.

Replying to a question, Miss Skarin said she had returned to Seattle from Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1921, shortly before the shooting, on Hochbrunn's written promise that he would restore to her money he had obtained from the gathering of a ransom for returning to Hochbrunn's home, she said, was to obtain the money.

Early Agreement on Debt Funding Issue Predicted

American and British Representatives Expected to Come to Terms Before January 20.

Washington, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—American and British debt commissioners today discussed the whole subject of Great Britain's \$4,000,000,000 debt to the United States, but it was stated officially that the negotiations had not yet progressed to the point of consideration of specific terms.

Chairman Mellon and other members of the American commission were represented, however, as feeling confident that an agreement would come out of the negotiations before January 20, the tentative date set for the departure of the British for home.

Much of today's discussions had to do with the methods of payment and the general condition of British government finances.

The conversations will be resumed Friday but the official spokesman for the gathering was unable to say whether the question of terms would be reached at that time. It was explained that a settlement of such magnitude required careful preliminary consideration and that it was too early to hazard even a guess as to the interest rate and ultimate time payment that might be grouped finally.

Liberal Spirit Shown. The American delegation, it was made known, is approaching the subject of terms in a most liberal spirit, appreciating that in this settlement it is dealing with America's best customer and at the same time will be establishing a precedent which, it is hoped, will prove a guide to all of the allied nations in squaring the cycle of war debts. One of the factors known to be receiving considerable consideration is that the money which Great Britain is to pay was spent in this country with a profit to American business and labor and a large income to the United States government through its sale.

The chief and controlling factor in the negotiations, however, will be the amount of money that Great Britain will be able to pay annually. In this connection, attention was called in a summary of the British financial condition, made public by the commission, that to balance its budget for this year Great Britain had to give up its sinking fund payment for the ultimate retirement of its public debt.

Normally the sinking fund payment is 35,000,000 pounds sterling. In the budget for this year was included approximately 20,000,000 pounds which already has been paid to this country on account of interest on the debt.

The total British debt was stated to be 7,700,000,000 pounds sterling. The percentage of the total expenditure this year on account of interest on that debt was placed at 37.8. Expenditures for this year for the fighting forces, army, navy and air service, was placed at 16.7 per cent of the whole, as compared to 24 per cent for the American fighting forces. Administration of the British government, including the collection of revenue, was estimated at 11.5 per cent, or about the same percentage as obtaining for the United States.

Of the total British revenues, it was stated that 36.1 came from industry by the interstate commerce commission that it intended to proceed immediately to an investigation of their expenditures during recent months on maintenance of equipment and the methods they have followed in providing freight cars service for shippers.

Defense Rests Case in Herrin Riot Trials

Marion, Ill., Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—The defense in the Herrin riots trial today completed its chain of evidence designed to prove alibi for all of the five defendants and announced it expected to rest its case after an effort to impeach the testimony given by several of the state's witnesses Friday.

Thirteen witnesses testified regarding the movements of Bert Grace and Peter Hillier the morning of June 22 when 21 nonunion workers from the Lester strip mine were slain. Two other witnesses, William Goodman, a farmer, and Dr. O. F. Shipman of Herrin, who had previously testified for the state, were recalled to the stand to pave the way for an effort to impeach their testimony.

Would Increase Taxes

Paris, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Finance Minister De Lesclapart introduced a bill in the chamber of deputies today increasing by 20 per cent all taxes, direct and indirect, with the exception of those on salaries. It is estimated the increases will produce 3,000,000,000 francs.

"Some Crops! And My Hired Hand Is Still a Boy"



Germany Appeals to U. S. Against Action of France

Formal Protest Against Occupation of Ruhr Laid Before Hughes—Charge Violation of Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Dr. Otto Weidfeldt, the German ambassador, called at the State department late today and left there a formal protest against occupation of the Ruhr by France.

After reciting that the German government protested against "oppression applied toward Germany in contradiction with the treaty of Versailles and international law," the communication said the Berlin government did not intend to meet "violence with violence nor to reply to the breach of the treaty with a withdrawal from the treaty."

"As long as the state of affairs contrary to the treaty exists," the protest continued, "Germany is not in a position to make actual reparations to those powers who have brought about this state of affairs."

Laid Before Hughes. The German communication was laid before Secretary Hughes after Dr. Weidfeldt had called at the department earlier in the day. Unable at the time to see the secretary, who was engaged at a session of the British and American debt commissions, the ambassador left, intending to return Friday. Late in the afternoon, however, he returned to the State department and laid the protest of his government before Mr. Hughes.

The German embassy was of the opinion that the text of the communication was similar, if not identical to that presented to the British foreign office by Dr. St. Hamer, German ambassador at London.

The action of France, it was declared in the protest presented at the State department, was "directed against a defenseless and peaceful nation" four years after signing of the peace treaty. Commenting on Germany's default in deliveries of wood and coal during 1922, the communication stated that the default in the case of coal represented "a deficit amounting to less than 4 per cent of the deliveries of coal to the entente powers since the signing of the armistice."

Breach of Treaty. Declaring that "such default on the part of the German government is not only denied by Germany alone," the protest contended that entirely apart from that, the action of the French and Belgians represented a three-fold breach in the Versailles treaty.

The treaty, it was asserted, does not admit any territorial sanctions and the provisions allowed by it against Germany "can only be applied by the allied powers as a whole and not by single powers of their own accord."

According to the note to the reparations commission of March 21, it was stated, Germany's defaults in wood and coal deliveries "would always only justify demands for subsequent payments."

Referring to the plans of the French for occupation of the Ruhr region, the communication said that "any local disturbances will be punished with the most coercive measures and penalties."

Anti-French Riot Flares in Essen

5,000 Germans Rush Doors of Hotel Demanding Expulsion of French.

Essen, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Approximately 5,000 Essen citizens stormed last night the doors of the Kaiserhof, the city's leading hotel, demanding the expulsion of the French commission, which the crowd believed was lodging there.

The management's assurance that not a Frenchman was in the house were unsatisfactory, especially in view of the fact that a flower pot unfortunately fell from an upstairs window among the demonstrators. Scores of persons swarmed into the building, but Dr. Hans Luther, former burgomaster of Essen and now minister of food in the Cuno cabinet, appeared in time to prevent more serious consequences. Dr. Luther, when the disturbance began, had just begun to read an address to the foreign correspondents, gathered at the Kaiserhof hotel, in which he cited instances of acute distress among the people to refute the French charge that Germany is able but unwilling to pay.

Protest Occupation. In the course of the interview Dr. Luther mentioned that he had just come from the largest mass meeting ever held in Essen, at which citizens of all political creeds, with the exception of the communists, had protested against the French occupation.

He read a copy of a resolution adopted at this meeting. It was addressed to the German ambassadors, to Great Britain and to the United States and called attention to the alleged illegality of the French procedure.

The resolution asked America and Great Britain to come to the moral aid of Germany. It further asserted that the French policy spelled perpetuation of hatred between the French and German peoples and constituted a most serious danger to world peace.

Appeals to Gathering. In the crowd outside the hotel were many of the persons who had adopted the resolution at the meeting earlier in the evening. Dr. Luther was obliged to appeal to the gathering impassionately in order to induce it to disperse.

He was noticeably disappointed when informed of the American government's order withdrawing its troops from the Rhine. "That is the worst possible news we could receive," he said. "Why in the world doesn't America support us in this?"

Mulcahy to Relinquish Command of Irish Army

London, Jan. 11.—Richard Mulcahy, minister of defense of the free state, will soon relinquish the command of the Irish national army, according to a Dublin dispatch to the Daily News. The correspondent asserts that Mulcahy will be succeeded as chief of staff by General W. R. Murphy, but that he will retain his place in the cabinet.

Forty-Five Coal Miners Trapped in Upper Silesia

Berlin, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Forty-five miners were trapped today by the explosion of a gasoline engine in a coal mine near Hindenburg, Upper Silesia. It is feared they all have perished.

Members of Klan Unable to Recall Klux Meetings

Witness in Bastrop Hearing Fails to Remember Names of Officers Who Attended Meetings.

Bastrop, La., Jan. 11.—Fred Higgenbotham, who declared himself a member of the Ku Klux Klan, a charter member and still a member, asserted on the witness stand today at the open hearing inquiry into hooded band activities in Morehouse and the slaying of Watt Daniel and Thomas Richard, that although he attended meetings of the Klan he could name but one official, Captain Skiswith, Skiswith is exalted cyclops of the Morehouse Klan.

Lengthy questioning as to Klan affairs brought repeated declarations from the witness he knew nothing of the business of the parish Klan.

Higgenbotham was mentioned by Harry Neelis, youthful automobile salesman, who testified yesterday, as one who seemed active in carrying messages between men who took part in the kidnaping of Richard on August 17 or 18 last—when he was taken into the woods and questioned but later released.

"Do you approve of what happened to Daniel and Richard?" Higgenbotham was asked.

He replied he did not.

"As an American isn't it true that you knew where Richard was and you went to the masked band and told them he was still in Bastrop?" Higgenbotham was asked, with reference to the kidnaping of Richard on August 17.

"I did not," he replied.

Dr. Charles Inches Dies at Scribner

Fremont, Neb., Jan. 11.—(Special)—Dr. Charles Inches, former president of the Nebraska Medical association, and prominent both in political and medical circles of this section, died at his home in Scribner today following a week's illness. Death followed an attack of heart disease.

Dr. Inches came to Scribner in 1880 and was associated with much of the development of Dodge county at that time. He was an ardent worker during the war in Red Cross drives. Dr. Inches held the Jordan medal as the oldest charter member of the Scribner Masonic lodge. He will be buried at Scribner Saturday afternoon.

Edmonton Postmaster Held on Charge of Taking \$50,000

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 11.—Postmaster George S. Armstrong of Edmonton was arrested at his home today, charged with the theft of \$50,000 from the postoffice here between August 9 and August 12, 1919.

He stoutly asserted his innocence when questioned by federal officers.

Revolt in East Prussia

Washington, Jan. 11.—A revolt has taken place in "the whole of Memel district" of East Prussia, the citizens demanding that the territory be made a part upon the population to remain quiet, according to dispatches received here today. The leaders asserted that persons who stopped work would be deported, and that who prevented or interfered with the normal course of the city's activities would be subject to the death penalty.

The Weather

Forecast. Friday, fair and colder.

Hourly Temperatures.

5 a. m. 38 1 p. m. 49

6 a. m. 40 2 p. m. 49

7 a. m. 42 3 p. m. 45

8 a. m. 43 4 p. m. 43

9 a. m. 43 5 p. m. 43

10 a. m. 44 6 p. m. 43

11 a. m. 45 7 p. m. 43

12 noon 45 8 p. m. 43

Ruhr City Occupied by French

General Rampon Makes Official Entry Into Essen at Head of Military Detachment.

Essen, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Gen. Rampon, commanding the cavalry in the French Ruhr expedition, made official entry into Essen this afternoon. Escorted by a squadron of cavalry, six armored cars and a detachment of cyclists, the French commander was driven directly to the city hall where he was received by Dr. Hans Luther, the burgomaster.

Gen. Rampon informed Dr. Luther it was his desire that local authorities should facilitate the work of the economic mission the French were installing in Essen to control the work in the Ruhr.

On being assured that the mission would have the sincere co-operation of the municipal authorities, the French commander announced the withdrawal of most of his troops.

He said he was leaving the smallest number possible in the city to maintain order, as the French were unwilling that Essen should be leveled upon to support a military occupation.

Co-Operation Promised

Occupancy Public Buildings.

The only points in the city militarily occupied tonight were the postoffice and telegraph building, the railroad station, the offices of the coal syndicate and the offices of the general management of the railroads.

The French soldiers received orders to remain in barracks or to avoid the streets.

A committee of the most prominent industrialists of Essen Friday will meet with M. Coste, French inspector-general of mines, and Gen. Danvignes to attempt to formulate a working arrangement.

Belgian troops have reached the outskirts of the city and are holding the sector north of Essen. The city is quiet.

May Occupy Bochum.

Paris, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—Premier Poincare in his statement before the chamber of deputies today on the steps being taken by France in the Ruhr district said the government's plans provided for the eventual occupation of Bochum, "if Germany fails to carry out the French demands."

The occupation of Bochum, the site of the iron and steel works of Hugo Stinnes, is said to be set for Saturday, although this is not officially confirmed.

Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, the German ambassador to France, left Paris for Berlin at noon today.

Outline of Plans.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—(A. P.)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin today asserts that the German government has decided to take the following measures immediately after the French occupation is accomplished:

1.—The peace treaty will be declared broken and its execution declared inoperative.

2.—Germany will no longer negotiate with the reparations commission, unless this injustice is removed.

3.—The use of alcoholic liquors will be reduced.

4.—Sunday will be declared a day of national mourning.

Advance Described.

Paris, Jan. 11.—(By A. P.)—The advance of the French into the Ruhr to Essen was described officially in a communique issued here this noon which read: