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WAR CLOUDS AGAIN LOOM OVER EUROPE

British Believed Near to Hostilities Against the Bolsheviki

LEADERS SUMMONED

England Calls Council of Her Military and Naval Chiefs.

RUSSIA THREATENS INDIA

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 15.—Secret peace with Germany is a week old, the British public has been brought sharply against the possibility of another war. Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war; Walter Hume Long, first lord of the Admiralty; Marquis Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial Staff, left London tonight, having been hurriedly summoned to Paris for a consultation with Premier Lloyd George and other British officials there on important military and naval matters.

This summons is inevitably connected in the public mind with the semi-official statement today calling attention to the threatening situation in the Middle East as a result of Bolshevik military successes which have given the soviets virtual mastery of the hole of European Russia (or, although it is not yet confirmed that they have entered Odessa, it is believed it cannot be long before they are in full possession of the coast regions there).

Bolsheviki Victorious.

By their victories the Bolsheviki have obtained command of enormous supplies of food, raw materials, coal and rolling stock and other means of transport of which they formerly were in need.

Speculation is active in the European capitals as to the next move of the Bolsheviki. It is regarded as certain that, flushed with success, they will not be content with their present conquests, but will seek to extend Bolshevism either eastward or westward. Expert military opinion inclines to the belief that their next move will be an attack on Poland and the Baltic states, and Warsaw dispatches in the London papers already indicate that the Poles are fully anticipating such a move.

The Soviets now undoubtedly command formidable forces, but not sufficient to warrant an attempt to advance both east and west. Against the likelihood of an attack on Poland, which, it is said, would be practicable with the "Red" generals, is the fact that the Bolsheviki flanks would be exposed on the north to an attack by the Letts as on the south to an attack by the Rumanians.

The semi-official statement issued at London today seems to indicate that the British government is more apprehensive of a move eastward, threatening India.

BOLSHEVIKI TAKE ROSTOV

Claim Great Victory, Following a Desperate Fight.

London, Jan. 15.—The Bolsheviki have captured Rostov-on-Don, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow. Ten thousand prisoners, 75 guns, tanks and an enormous amount of baggage were taken, the statement says.

"Street fighting started in Rostov-on-Don January 9 and lasted the whole day," the communication says. "The town was cleared on the 10th and the enemy drives back beyond Batalsk (?) and Akmatchi. The enemy destroyed the small bridges over the Don, but the large railway bridge was not damaged. A Revolutionary committee has been formed at Rostov."

DEVELOPMENT FAVORED

Senate Passes Bill for Licensing Water Power Projects.

Washington, Jan. 15.—By a vote of 54 to 22 the Senate today passed the water power development bill, following in a general way the lines that has been before Congress in one form or another for the last decade.

Five Republicans and 13 Democrats voted against it.

The bill provides for creation of a federal water power commission, which would be authorized after investigation, to issue licenses for development of water power projects "for a reasonable annual charge." The licenses would run for 50 years. The measure provides that the federal commission shall co-operate with the state and other federal agencies that there shall be no charge on state and municipal power projects, and that industrial plants developing less than 500 horsepower shall not be required to pay a license. On two years' notice in writing the United States would have the right, at the expiration of a license, to take over and operate plants.

Power plants now in operation would not come under provisions of the bill.

EXTRADITION OF THE FORMER KAISER ASKED

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Council has drafted a note to the Dutch government asking for the extradition of the former German emperor. It will probably be sent Saturday. The note refers to Article 227 of the treaty of Versailles, and invites Holland to join the allied powers in the accomplishment of this act.

Article 227 declares:

"The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the rights of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following powers—namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

The article declares that it will be the duty of the tribunal to fix the punishment.

NO DROP IN UNION COUNTY OIL LEASES

Acreage Prices Remain High and Owners Retain Confidence.

By Fletcher Chenault.

El Dorado, Jan. 15.—The tardiness of Louisiana trains has brought another day's delay in work at the Trinity well. C. H. Adams, manager, telephoned Mr. Adams today from a station in Louisiana that his train was two hours late and he had missed connections with the train for El Dorado.

William Kemp, Trinity driller, will meet Mr. Adams here at noon tomorrow with a log train and the tools will be taken out to the well.

Many scouts have been here from other fields, and also many so-called geologists. Some geologists near good producers as such, and others have no reputation a geologists at all.

A young oil man here, with a lily appearance and a receding pompadoure, appeared in the lobby of the hotel today dressed in boots and a corduroy suit.

"I am a geologist now," he explained. "I'm not going to let those other 'guys' carry off all the honey."

Among those on the ground is Harry E. Concanon, an oil man of Lawton, Okla., formerly of Little Rock. "This is a good day here," he said. "Wherever leases can be secured at a reasonable figure." Mr. Concanon has been here several days and has studied the situation closely.

Local People Confident.

Some people who come here are bluffed off by the high price of leases. It is enough to bluff off even the boldest oil plunger. But others who come here are convinced there will be no oil. They may be right, but whether they are right or not they will not be able to convince local people. Nothing but actual drilling will do it in this county will convince local people there is no oil.

Some visitors intimate that the Murphy Land Company and other people here plan to make money in leases through the oil boom. Their owners of finance, if that is the case, beats anything the Wall street reports ever tried. They have bought the land and are holding it. They will never make a lot of money on leases that way. There are others here with more than 5,000 acres of land leased and you can't buy an acre from them.

Rules for Transport.

A conplisant friend of mine came back to look at some land with a view of leasing it. He is not extremely fat, but shows the effect of living in luxury and the only way he could get out to look at the land was on a mule. Before he was a mile from town the mule fell down with this heavy lease bound and scattered him all over the landscape visible for miles. Some of the day he spent bouncing up and down in a hard saddle fearing that the mule was going to fall on him again.

He got back to the hotel safely, but will remember his experience for several days. He will be forced to remember it whether or not he wants to. He sat in a rocking chair in the lobby until late last night, dreading the exertion of trying to climb the stairs to bed.

County to Improve Roads.

The big $7,800,000 bond issue in this county for good roads did not come a day too soon. The roads now are almost impassable.

If an oil field is located in Union county, and there seems to be fine prospects for one, there will be little delay in getting good roads. Four road districts have been organized and have been approved by the highway commission and the people. These four districts will provide a network of hard surface roads to all parts of the county.

RECORD POSTOFFICE BILL

Largest Appropriation in History Is Passed by House.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The largest postoffice appropriation bill ever presented, carrying $466,977,860 for maintenance of the department during 1921, was passed today by the House. The original estimate was $491,111,671, but the House added $25,733,860 for increases in salaries.

MEXICO INFESTED WITH BOLSHEVISM

All Classes From Peons to President Shown as Radicals.

MORE OUTRAGES BARED

Eyewitnesses and Victims Add Bloody Chapters to Gory Story of Banditry.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15.—Propagandists of Bolshevism have spread their doctrine of radicalism from peons to the Indians of Tehuantepec within a year, the Senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation was told today by an American traveling salesman. The witness was heard in executive session because of his fear of reprisals by Mexicans. He begged that his name not be used because he expects to return to Mexico.

Carranza, when forced to choose between the small armies in the south, one led by the federal commander and the other known as the Bolsheviki force, declared in favor of the latter, he told the committee. Striking laboring men in other districts, he said, were frank in their declaration of adherence to the radical cause, and almost everywhere he went he found undisguised evidence of the outcome of the extremist agitators.

"I have told the American consuls in Mexico about the conditions," he testified, "but I could always note that they were averse to hearing the facts, and especially where it reflected unfavorably upon the Carranza government. They would rather converse with some fellow who knew nothing about Mexican conditions."

Blame U. S. Government.

After comment that "Mr. Wilson seemed to be hypnotized by Mr. Carranza," he added:

"If the American government should cease to support Carranza he would not last 30 days. The merchants and business men of Mexico want law and order, but they cannot hope for such while the Bolsheviki gang is upheld by the American government."

He was asked if the operations with which Bolshevism is taught in Mexico the toll of a method employed in Guaymas, Sonora, when he was there just a year ago. A man was making a speech in one of the public parks.

"The man got upon a bench and sang to attract the crowd," the witness said. "It was the hymn of the Bolsheviki. When the crowd became large they passed out handbills and then he repeated the song. He had copies of the song printed in a pamphlet which he distributed. Returning to the bench he spoke sing, this time the crowd joining in the song. The next evening the same man spoke in the theater. His announced subject being 'The Doctrine of Bolshevism.'"

Three months ago, the witness said, he was in Orizaba, south of Mexico City, at the time a strike was in effect. He attended meetings of the strikers and listened to speeches by radical agitators and to the cries of crying "vivas" for the Bolsheviki and for Russia.

Carranza a Radical.

It was in August of 1919, he said, that Carranza upheld the militant radicals against the wishes of Mr. Green, who, the witness said, was a conservative and an American, had declared himself elected governor. He said Green was not the choice of the people, but had the local army and retained his power until the appearance of a federal force commanded by General Bertani, who, after helping to restore the rights of merchants and land owners who alleged robbery by Green, overpowered the local army.

"Green's troops were called the 'Reds' and the 'Bolsheviki' by the people in the state," said the witness. "He sent to Bertani a note, asking him to disarming these troops," he added, "because Carranza called him to account for it and brought him to Mexico City, leaving his troops and stored Green to power with an army to support him against the will of the people. Ever since that time, however, Tabasco has had two governors, one the people want and one that Carranza wants."

Corroborative testimony as to the insecurity of American life and property was given the committee, and illustrate it the witness told of three attacks on bandits on government troops in which he had been caught. One, a recent occasion, he and another American, he said, were removed from a train that refused had attacked and burned. They were marched off into the hills and were told by one of the escort they would be hanged. His companion was shot, but no reason was attributed to his reply when he was asked if he were an American. "Yes," he said, "I am an American of Scotch descent."

"What nationality are the Reds?" asked the leader of the subcommittee.

"They are British," he told him, and soon afterward he was told he might go.

"Other nationalities receive protection," the witness said, "and consequently are respected by the Mexicans. The bandits in Mexico are the Carranzistas and the Carranzistas are the bandits."

Tell of Mexican Outrages.

Dramatic accounts of their experiences were given to the committee by Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. James A. Willis and Mrs. Joseph C. Bailey. The husband of Mrs. Willis disappeared while trying to get her out of the country. He believes that he is dead.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Supposed Son of Senator Is Guilty of Killing Girl

HARRY S. NEW

HARRY S. NEW IS GUILTY OF MURDER

Convicted of Second Degree Crime by Los Angeles Jury.

Los Angeles, Jan. 15.—Harry New was found guilty today of second degree murder in connection with the shooting and killing of his fiancee, Freda Lemer, in Tujunga canyon, near here, the night of July 4 last. A jury in Superior Judge Craig's court returned the verdict shortly before noon after it had been deadlocked almost 44 hours and after both sides virtually had given up hope of an agreement.

Coupled with the verdict was a recommendation that the court order the defendant placed in an institution for a "reasonable length of time for observation as to his mental condition."

LaGrange Davis, leading attorney for the defense, announced a motion for a new trial would be made Monday morning and said an appeal to the state Supreme Court would be taken if the motion was denied. New's indictment to the end the importantility that has marked his appearance during the trial.

TO IMPROVE SERVICE

Telephone Company Plans Extensive Changes in Fort Smith.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Fort Smith, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made today that the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company will spend $200,000 on improvements on outside construction here this spring. Since 1915, according to company officials, the company has expended more than $750,000 in improving its local plant.

COAL BOARD ADJOURNS

Adjustment Commission Closes Sessions Until the Coming Week.

Washington, Jan. 15.—With the arguments of both miners and coal mine operators in the central competitive field completed, the coal strike settlement commission adjourned formal sessions today until Monday.

PLAN OPEN SHOP STATE

Oklahoma Employers to Discuss Big Fight on Unions.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 15.—The feasibility of making the entire state of Oklahoma an "open shop" is to be the principal topic of discussion at a meeting of the employers of the state here tomorrow.

ARKANSAS WEATHER FORECAST

Friday and Saturday partly cloudy; colder.

LOCAL RECORD YESTERDAY

Max. Min. Mean. Wea. Wind. Rain. Pres.
[illegible]
Highest temperature 49, lowest 18.

SENATORS CONFER ON PEACE TREATY

Lodge and Hitchcock Bring Factions Together for Compromise.

Washington, Jan. 15.—At a bipartisan "round table" conference of Senate leaders late today, formal negotiations toward a compromise on reservations to the peace treaty were inaugurated. While no agreements were reached at the meeting, which was participated in by four Republicans and five Democrats, who have been active in recent informal negotiations, and which lasted two hours, another meeting will be held Saturday and in Senate circles tonight there was renewed hope for a compromise.

The conference, led by Republican leader Lodge and Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, followed the unsuccessful attempt of Democratic senators to elect a leader to succeed the late Senator Martin of Virginia. After two attempts to break a tie vote of 19 to 19 on Senator Hitchcock and Senator Underwood of Alabama, the two candidates, the caucus adjourned subject to the joint call of the two senators. Another caucus is planned after Carter Glass, senator-elect from Virginia, ex-Underwood reporter, takes his seat, but the result still remains in doubt because of the position of Senator Smith of Georgia, who withheld his vote today and took no sides.

W. J. Bryan Present.

Another development today was a visit to the capital by William J. Bryan. He conferred with several Republicans as well as Democratic senators, urging an immediate consideration of the treaty reservations. He also advocated his plan of withdrawal of Democratic participation in voting on the treaty if compromise negotiations should fail, suggesting that the Democrats decline to vote and permit the Republicans to ratify the treaty alone and accept sole responsibility.

The conference between the Democratic and Republican leaders was characterized by Senators Lodge as the "first practical step" in the compromise negotiations. In addition to Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, the conferees were Senators New of Indiana, Leonroot of Wisconsin and Kellogg of Minnesota, Republicans, and Senators McAdoo of Tennessee, Simmons of North Carolina, Walsh of Montana, and Owen of Oklahoma, Democrats. Both delegations were chosen informally and were said to be without specific authority to act for their respective sides.

The Lodge reservations were the basis of discussion. Verbal suggestions for their modification were made, and taken under advisement by the Republicans.

Says People Want Peace.

After his conferences with senators, Mr. Bryan in a talk with newspapermen emphasized his belief that a large majority of the American people desire immediate ratification. He said ratification would take the question out of politics and permit both parties to turn their attention to very important domestic issues. Second, an agreement would permit ratification by a larger majority than is any other way and that would give the greatest possible weight to our acting and influence abroad.

His suggestion that the Democrats of the Senate withhold their votes and let the Republicans ratify the treaty with their reservations, Mr. Bryan said, should only be in last resort if compromise negotiations fail.

FRENCH OFFICIALS IN GREAT SCANDAL

Millions in Supplies Sold by the A. E. F. Stolen by Officers.

MANY BECOME WEALTHY

General Mangin's Downfall Is Declared to Be Due to Influence of Crooks.

By Henry Wales.

Paris, Jan. 12.—While Vienna and the rest of Central Europe are on the brink of starvation and the children are dying like flies in the cold, a staggering scandal involving some of the highest personages of the government is being kept in the shadows in France.

The affair involves the vast supplies of food and clothing which the A. E. F. sold to France for $700,000,000. Almost half of the supplies, it is said, has been stolen while much of the remainder has been left to rot.

There was so much of a rush—the Americans were so anxious to get home, and the French were in such a sweat to be demobilized, that there was no taking of the material where the deal was consummated. The American authorities turned over bundles of inventories covering all camps in France, and said:

"Here is a list of stuff in every camp. Check them off and you will find that they are pretty near correct. If there is a minor discrepancy here and there, we will rectify it."

Then the Americans marched off to Brest, get aboard their transports and went home. The French, after a reliable interval, took possession and put Chinese and negro troops—Annamites and Senegalese guards were detailed, but seemed to do no good. It developed that a package of cigarettes slipped by one of the guards was enough to satisfy his conscience and the marauders do their work. French officers became mixed up in the affair. They headed bands of thieves, in which there were men and are a certain number of American deserters, who robbed the camps.

Officials Caused Mangin's Downfall.

The fall of General Mangin is traced to one of these affairs. General Mangin was in command of the French army on the Rhine when he discovered a wholesale traffic of stolen goods going across the Mayence bridgehead into Germany. He investigated and found that stolen goods, including with stolen foodstuffs, were being driven into Germany on forged passes, and the contents sold at fabulous prices.

General Mangin found that certain French officers were implicated in the affair and were using their forged and flaged crooks, who in French and American uniforms, were driving the motor trucks—with passes across the frontier. The street cars of Mayence and Coblenz should be made an annual event and, judging from the success of the meeting last year, we have no doubt that it will be."

The Program.

E. J. Bodman, vice president of the Union and Mercantile Trust Company and chairman of the Profitable Farming Bureau, will preside over the meeting at 10 o'clock.

The program is as follows:

9:30-9:45 a. m. Roy L. Thompson, president Little Rock Board of Trade, "Why Little Rock Business Men Are Interested in the Development of All Sections of Arkansas."

9:45-10 a. m. Dr. J. E. Tull, marketing specialist of the University of Arkansas Agricultural Extension, "Marketing Information I Can Give on Planting Seed."

10:10-11 a. m. H. M. Cottrell, agricultural Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau, "The Planting Seed Is Capital."

11:15-11:30 Alfred G. Kahn, president Cotton Growers' Association of Arkansas, "What the Cotton Oil Mills of Arkansas Will Do in the Planting of Cotton Seed."

11:30-12 Noon. O. Carpenter, state representative of the Progressive Farmer, "The Farm Labor Situation."

12-12:30 Noon. Secretary Arkansas Bankers' Association, "The Banker and the Farmer."

1:30-1:45 p. m. Bertie Luther, Work of the Arkansas Illiteracy Commission.

1:45-2 p. m. Gov. Chas. H. Brough, each and announced.

2-2:30. Dr. Paul Barton, Memphis, "The Agricultural Outlook Over the Southern."

2:30-3:30. Discussion by Mr. Cottrell.

3:30-3:45. Virgil C. Pattie, vice president Regional National Bank, "Banking and Farming."

FARM LOANS—Arkansas farm loan agents in Arkansas are the Home & Farm Loan Association, Little Rock, and the Arkansas Farm Mortgage Company, Little Rock.

(Continued on Page 16, 3rd Column.)

THIS IS DRY FRIDAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Washington, Jan. 15.—Inauguration of the nation's first national prohibition year will be celebrated tomorrow night in Washington.

The Eighteenth Amendment becomes effective at midnight tomorrow night.

The National Reform Association will hold numerous meetings throughout the day, and will await the advent of constitutional prohibition at midnight with a dinner at which association of fficers will tell of the progress of reform work. Attorney General Palmer will be a speaker.

A lighter side to the watch night celebration will be portrayed at the National Press Club, with the chief feature of the evening a "skit" written and produced by Washington correspondents entitled "Water, Water Everywhere."

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has virtually completed the organization, scattered throughout every state, which will enforce constitutional prohibition.

MERCHANTS WILL MEET HERE TODAY

To Discuss Problems With Special Reference to Agricultural Situation.

The second annual meeting of Arkansas merchants and farmers will be held at the Hotel Marion auditorium today under auspices of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce. The meeting will be open at 9:30, adjourn at noon for lunch, resume at 1:30 and continue until 4 p. m. At noon the visiting merchants will be the guests of the Little Rock jobbers and wholesalers at a luncheon at the Hotel Marion. A vaudeville performance who is appearing at the Majestic theater this week will entertain the guests during the luncheon.

The subject of the meeting is to discuss the problems that confront the merchants and farmers during the coming year and to consider methods of co-operation between the two. Attendance held about a year ago, was largely attended and was a great success.

Practically every Little Rock wholesale and jobbing firm has sent letters to its customers inviting them to attend the meeting and to bring a farmer friend with them so that a large attendance is anticipated today despite the unfavorable weather.

All Merchants Should Attend.

Secretary and treasurer and treasurer of the Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Company, who is in charge of the arrangements for the luncheon, last night said that he hopes that every Little Rock merchant will try to be present at both sessions today.

"We feel that the meeting will be of the greatest benefit to every merchant," he said. "The Profitable Farming Bureau has prepared an interesting program that includes some of the best known men of the state. We feel that nothing could be more beneficial than having the merchants of the state get together, discuss their problems especially with reference to the agricultural problems of the state.

"It is an encouraging sign that a meeting of this sort is possible. Ten years ago it would have been impossible to induce many merchants to have attended it. But now Arkansas merchants have come to realize that their prosperity depends on that of the farmers and the great majority of them are eager and anxious to do anything they can to encourage the agricultural development of the state. Much of the credit for the development of this sentiment is due the Profitable Farming Bureau. This meeting of farmers and merchants should be made an annual event and, judging from the success of the meeting last year, we have no doubt that it will be."

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(Continued on Page 16, 3rd Column.)

NEW CONTROVERSY OVER STATE OFFICE

Reynolds Denies Resignation Announced by Governor Brough.

SUCCESSOR IS NAMED

Comptroller Admits Writing Conditional Resignation, but Says Conditions Not Met.

Governor Brough yesterday afternoon announced the resignation of Thorsten Reynolds as state comptroller, and the appointment of Van B. Sims as his successor and of T. B. Hitchcox as assistant comptroller.

Almost before the stenographer in the governor's office completed transcribing the announcement from her notes, Mr. Reynolds appeared in the Gazette office and emphatically declared that he was ready to quit the office. At the same time Mr. Hitchcox, who lives at Paragould, probably was on route to the capital city to begin his new duties, and Mr. Sims was being presented with his commission.

The governor says he has Mr. Reynolds' written resignation on file in his office, where it has reposed since November 22, 1919.

Mr. Reynolds admitted handing in the resignation, but he said it was a conditional resignation—conditioned upon his receiving an audit of the records of the Arkansas Penitentiary Commission, which was being compiled by Mr. Sims, and further upon the condition that so publicly he gives it until 11 because effective.

The comptroller said the latter condition was met but that the former was not. He declares that Mr. Sims has been at work on the audit since November, 1917, and that it is not finished yet. That part of the audit which has been turned over to him is replete with errors, Mr. Reynolds says, and because of that he has been unable to make a complete check of the report. Until this is done he says he will not surrender the office.

Then the governor made a statement to the effect that Mr. Sims' audit of the Penitentiary Board is complete, has been turned over to Mr. Reynolds and that all the conditions upon which the comptroller agreed to resign have been met.

Calls for Resignation.

The controversy was caused by an indirect request for resignation the comptroller several months ago in Dorsey county, charging him with claiming money he did not possess. A few days after Mr. Reynolds was placed under bond, the governor announced he had demanded his resignation. Reynolds was granted until January 1 to resign, to allow him to finish certain audits he had begun.

Whether Reynolds will relinquish the office without a fight is conjectural. He says he will not, although he said he is ready to surrender as completed.

Letter to Governor.

Mr. Reynolds addressed a letter to Governor Brough yesterday morning, which the executive said he received about 3:15 yesterday afternoon, immediately after he had left his office at present, since the "conditions" had not been complied with. Following is the letter:

"On November 22, 1919, I tendered you my conditional resignation as state comptroller, to be effective January 1, 1920, conditioned on my reception of the report of Van B. Sims, in full and complete form, of his audit of the State Penitentiary Commission. Said report was filed with me late in the afternoon of December 13, but not in full and complete form.

"I have been busily engaged in analyzing this report, and checking the vital parts it covers, but because of numerous errors which I have detected in it, I have been unable to complete it, and do not feel that my resignation, December 22, 1919—date I received the report—to date—date of the effectiveness of my conditional resignation.

"Mr. Sims was assigned to the auditing of the State Penitentiary Commission and started the audit on November 1, 1917. His report was filed with me on December 13, 1919. That covers a period of 21 1-7 months in which he made the audit. Prior to the audit to the date of the filing of his report, and although I wrote him several times during the last 12 months to have the report filed, and until December 13, 1919, was I successful in my efforts.

"Had I been able to have the errors which the report contained, I could have made a complete check of it in 30 days, but such errors have delayed me, and I could not conscientiously sign the report as filed with me. It is grossly inaccurate, and does not give a correct picture of the handling of the penitentiary affairs which it should have brought out, and in order for me to complete my check of the audit, the inaccurate report I am forced to the withdrawal of my conditional resignation as tendered on November 22, 1919. Time and circumstances have made the fact that the conditions as set out in said letter has not been met.

"I am obliged in this decision because of my sense of public duty, I have no desire to injure anyone, and want to state here that the personnel of the Penitentiary Commission is in no way responsible. Some friends of mine, but I have a duty to perform which is paramount to the friendship of any person, and I commend Governor Brough for the rights of authority until I shall have made a complete check of the audit of the Penitentiary Board, and my resignation upon this."

What You Can Do Under Federal Prohibition

The Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement act prohibit the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquor within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

WHAT YOU CAN DO AFTER TODAY

You can keep liquor in a government bonded warehouse.

You can keep liquor in your home; you can even drink it there and serve it to bona fide guests.

If you are sick you can get a doctor's prescription and have it filled at the drug stores. The limit on this is one pint every 10 days.

If you nurse you can take your liquor with you, providing you get a permit first from the state prohibition director.

WHAT YOU CANNOT DO AFTER TODAY

You cannot buy a drink anywhere in the United States.

Legally you can't carry a flask on the hip.

You can't drink anywhere except at home or a bona fide guest in the home of a hospitable friend.

You can't move your liquor stock from a storage warehouse or from a safety deposit vault to your home.

You can't have liquor in your club or your hotel, unless you have a legal residence there, and then you must keep it in your own rooms or in a locker over which you have "complete and exclusive control."

You can't have two legal residences in the same town.

You can't buy from your store after it starts to ferment.

You can't carry or ship liquor out of the country.

You can't carry or ship it in.