

## Coolidge Foreign Policy One Of Watchful Waiting

Though President Anxious to Co-operate With European Nations Looking Toward Reduction Armaments Believes Nothing Possible Now

By DAVID LAWRENCE  
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Washington, Sept. 11.—President Coolidge is as anxious that something practical be done to limit further the armaments of the principal powers of the world as are the spokesmen of governments who recently met in the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Mr. Coolidge has no idea that the suggestion he made in his recent speech; namely, that he would convoke a conference on armaments, will in any way conflict with the plan made at Geneva for a conference of powers.

The Geneva institution is to appoint a commission to study the armament question and feel out the viewpoint of the powers with respect to a plan to be presented to them in an international conference. America is deeply interested in all plans which will reduce the cost of armaments. The policy of the United States Government, however, is based upon a belief that a move in the direction of an international conference will come with better chance of success when Europe has had an opportunity to digest the Dawes report and to put it into actual operation.

Mr. Coolidge has not forgotten that in the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments an effort was made to bring up the subject of the size of armaments and land military establishment. The speech of Mr. Briand in which he pointed out that France felt herself in constant jeopardy and could not at that time discuss land armaments still has its impression indelibly written in the minds of officials here. In other words, it was used then to ask France to reduce her armaments because the latter was constantly thinking of the situation in connection with reparations and, of course, her own national security as affected by the Treaty of Versailles. In such a mood and in such a temper, efforts to convoke an international conference are not regarded as likely to succeed.

But when the United States Government will assume the initiative in convening an international conference must for the moment be left open. Certainly nothing will be done during the present political campaign such a move might be made in such a country. When the smoke of the campaign has cleared away, the President feels, it will be time enough to examine whether the operation of the Dawes report has brought about a different state of mind in Europe with respect to armament conferences. Meanwhile, the League of Nations will be studying the subject and much more will be known about the attitude of other countries than is known today. Thus far, the only commitment made from Geneva has been for the principle of further reduction of armaments and a method of arbitration but there is always a practical difficulty when it comes to applying the principle in a definite treaty form.

It would not be surprising if, after all, the attitude of the foreign governments would develop concretely what could be accomplished in an international conference if it were held, so that the chance of succeeding would be known far in advance. While much was accomplished at the Washington conference that was a surprise to the general public, there is no doubt that the main idea back of the Washington conference was fully discussed by the powers before they sent their plenipotentiaries to Washington and that there was substantial agreement before the conference actually met.

In other words, diplomacy is constantly trying to discover a common ground on all most questions and there is no doubt that the subject of military weapons and a conference to codify international law will be given attention at the Coolidge administration proceeds with its foreign policy.

Just now, the administration feels quite confident that the Dawes plan will take a good deal of time and concerted thought to operate successfully and that its varied processes are the best answers that can be made as to the attitude of the Republican party toward questions overseas. Indeed, if it were not for the Dawes plan, the Republican administration might consider itself on the defensive because the unsettled condition of affairs of abroad would have provoked constant inquiry as to the American plan for armament that can be made as to the attitude of the Republican party toward questions overseas. Indeed, if it were not for the Dawes plan, the Republican administration might consider itself on the defensive because the unsettled condition of affairs of abroad would have provoked constant inquiry as to the American plan for armament that can be made as to the attitude of the Republican party toward questions overseas.

## CHANGES IN LAW FOR CHILD LABOR

Attention Called to Matter as School Opens So That Employers and Children May Act Accordingly.

The County Welfare Officer calls the attention of employers and to boys and girls to changes made in the State child labor law at the recent session of the General Assembly. School is opening now and boys and girls are planning to work after school and on Saturdays. Before doing so, they should note these changes, ascertain what steps are necessary to permit them to work, and whether they will be allowed to do so or not.

The welfare officer did not pass these laws and that it is not a personal matter in which she purposely tries to work hardships, but that she is appointed by the State to enforce the law or to report violations.

There are three important changes, as follows: Section 5032 which formerly read "No girl under the age of 14 years, etc." now reads, "No child" and includes boys as well as girls. The section in full follows:

"Sec. 5032. Employment of children under 14 regulated. No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment. No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed, or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, public works, or any form of street trades, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the Commission herein created, provided the employment in this section enumerated shall not be construed to include bona fide boys and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of this State, or vocational training classes authorized by the State Board of Education, and such canning clubs and vocational classes are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this article."

Another important change is in Section 5033 where the age limit is raised from 14 to 16 years. This section now reads as follows:

"Sec. 5033. Prohibited employment of children under 16. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed, or permitted to work, at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in the first preceding section, between the hours of 9 p. m. and six a. m., and no person under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine, nor shall any child under the age of 16 years be employed, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the Commission herein created, when (1) such child has symptoms of disease contributory to retardation or disability; or (2) when determined by physical examination that employment of such child is injurious to its health; or (3) employed when surrounding conditions are injurious to its morals, or (4) employed when dangerous employment hazards are present."

Section 5034 in regard to age certificates formerly contained the clause, "whose age is undetermined" which allowed a loophole through which many children were allowed to work. This section is now definitely "under the age of 16 years," and in full it reads as follows:

"Sec. 5034. Age certificates. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed in any of the ways enumerated in this act unless at the time of such employment the employer shall in good faith procure, rely upon and place on file, under such conditions and forms and under such conditions and by such persons as the said Commission herein provided shall prescribe, showing that the person is of legal age for such employment, and the laws and regulations made by the State Child Welfare Commission under authority of this act have been complied with. The possession of such certificate by an employer shall be prima facie evidence that he has complied with the requirements and obligations of this act. No person shall knowingly make a false statement or present false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor or cause any false statement to be made which may result in the issuance of an improper certificate of employment."

The purpose of the law is set forth by the State Child Welfare Commission as follows:

"The Commission feels that it should call the attention of parents, public officers, ministers, educators, social workers, and thinkers, and the public generally, to the fact that the Legislature intended this act to be a measure for child welfare and to solicit the aid and co-operation of all in securing the beneficent purpose intended. To this end it is necessary to make every possible effort to provide wholesome conditions of environment for children, while not in school or employed. Such environment must depend upon better home influences, more parental thought and care, and more public co-operation in the wholesome recreation and other play grounds and other wholesome recreation. It is still true that an 'idle brain is the devil's workshop,' and juvenile delinquency arises in nearly all cases from idleness or lack of proper direction of youthful energy."

## In War-Torn China



China may be out of date in some respects, but military warfare is one occupation that Chinese do not pattern after their ancestors. The picture shows a modern fieldpiece, part of the modern military equipment employed by the forces now beleaguering Shanghai.

## CHE KIANG FORCES CAPTURE A TOWN

(By The Associated Press)

Shanghai, Sept. 12.—The Che Kiang forces defending Shanghai operating from the west of the city have captured the town of Hsing, compelling the Kangsu army in that sector to fall back toward Changchow.

## ACKNOWLEDGES HIS DEFEAT BY BLEASE

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 12.—Coleman Livingston Blease, twice-governor and conceded to be the most picturesque political leader since Ben Tillman, will be the junior senator from South Carolina for the next six years.

Representative Byrnes today issued a statement accepting his defeat in the Democratic run-off primary of Tuesday in which, according to latest returns, he polled 2,314 votes less than Blease out of the total of 198,000 tabulated.

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## JUMPS TO DEATH FROM HOTEL ROOM

New York, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Maude Higby, forty-two years old, wife of the mayor of Ormond Beach, Florida, jumped to death from her room on the seventeenth floor of the Belmont Hotel here today.

Mrs. Higby had come to New York for treatment for a nervous illness, her husband said.

## BANDITS HOLD UP BRONX JEWELER

New York, Sept. 12.—Three bandits today held up Irvin Baron, jeweler, in his Bronx store and after forcing him to open the safe, escaped with unset diamonds, watches and rings valued at \$10,000.

## TWO KILLED WHEN TYPHOON HITS TOKIO

Tokio, Sept. 12.—Twenty persons were killed today when a typhoon swept the southern coast of Japan. Several others are missing in fishing boats caught in the typhoon at sea.

## MENINGITIS RAGES THRUOUT JAPAN

Tokio, Sept. 12.—The meningitis epidemic now sweeping Japan has resulted in 2,656 deaths, according to government reports made public today. The epidemic is subsiding.

## Ancient Indian Ceremonies Being Observed in Public

Rites Once Zealously Guarded from Eyes of Pale Faces  
Now Practiced by Indians of Southwest  
While Whites Look on in Awe

By HENRY H. BAKER  
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Gallup, N. M., Sept. 12.—Once more covered wagons are creaking across the desert, whips cracking over teams white with alkali, as the last scores of caravans join those already camped about this city. But this is no mimic cavalcade posing before movie cameras. The groups of the prairie schooners, the dusty riders on their plodding ponies and the figures that move up and down the picket lines where more than a thousand horses will soon be tethered, are serious folk, gathered for a serious purpose. Nor are they a new set of pioneers. They are descendants of the red man, who were once the white man's enemy, now answering the white man's call to take part in the great inter-tribal Indian ceremonials held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Hopis from painted desert, Zunis from the land of the inscription rocks, Nevadas from the bridge of the rainbow, Pueblos and Isletas from the adobe villages and others from the surrounding plains and hills—representatives of 14 different and at one time highly uncongenial tribes of red men are gathering to perform, without remuneration, their most sacred rites of prayer and worship, propitiation and benediction, long jealously guarded from alien eyes. Here, on the ancient trails of their ancestors who camped beside these same mesas and in these arroyos when Rome was young they will perform the ancient rites, some of them said to be little changed from the days when the land was theirs.

The gathering here at the corners of four states, roughly the center of a circle enclosing the now shrunken domains of the Indians of the Southwest, is unique quite aside from its barbaric coloring. It is unique in that it seems to present the successful result of an altruistic effort which has been met without suspicion and is working for the mutual good of the white investigators and the Indians. It was started by a small group of artists, writers and business men with the

## HOOD PROMOTES BIG CORPORATION

Quarter Million Dollars Will Be Authorized Capital of Industrial Bank Financing Company

Goldsboro, Sept. 12.—Gurney P. Hood is organizing a large corporation to be known as The Hood Finance Corporation with headquarters at Goldsboro. The general purposes of the corporation will be to organize industrial banking systems, to acquire stock in industrial banks and re-discount papers for industrial banks. The corporation will have an authorized capital stock of a quarter million dollars, with \$50,000 paid in to start with. Mr. Hood, it is remembered, recently organized The Hood Industrial Bank at Goldsboro, which is now in successful operation.

Mr. Hood, who is to make Goldsboro his home, and will be at the head in active charge of the corporation, is vice president of the Carolina Banking & Trust Company of Elizabeth City, Columbia and Hertford, vice president of the Hood Industrial Bank of Elizabeth City, and a director of the Hood System Industrial Bank at Goldsboro, has had 13 years practical experience in banking, having devoted the last three years to the industrial banking business, and having sold during the past year 60 Hood Industrial Banking systems and organized two industrial banks.

## DISTRICT MEETING HELD AT NEWBEGUN

All Day Conference Thursday Attended by Delegates From Far and Wide

The Elizabeth City District Methodist Missionary Conference met at Newbegun Methodist Church in this county Thursday in an all day meeting presided over by the district secretary Mrs. George Hawkins of Edenton.

Opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. T. Phipps, pastor of Newbegun Church, and the welcome address was made by Mrs. Grace Palmer of Newbegun Church.

Reports of the various auxiliaries from all over the district from the three departments, bright jewels, young peoples, and adults, were given by delegates from Hertford, New Hope, Winfall, Sunbury, Plymouth, Stumpy Point, Moyock, Camden, South Mills, Wanchese, and other points as well as the Pasquotank and Elizabeth City churches. The main point stressed was "Doing Our Best For the Master" which is the conference slogan. Miss Lucille Jennette and Miss Margaret Foreman sang a duet just before the close of the morning session.

A bountiful dinner was served on the grounds by Newbegun and Union churches. Mrs. W. C. Glover superintendent of the Pasquotank County work, had charge of the afternoon devotional service with scripture lesson by Mrs. Mollie Fearing and a solo by Mrs. J. W. Foreman. Mrs. W. C. Phipps read a letter from Mrs. N. H. D. Wilson, superintendent of the children's work of the conference, stressing this work and regretting her inability to be present. Adjournment was made with the benediction pronounced by Rev. C. T. Thrift of Moyock. This is an annual meeting and the place of the next meeting was not decided on at this time.

## NEGROES PAY WITH LIVES FOR MURDER

Richmond, Sept. 12.—Otto Clear and Fritz Lewis, negroes, were executed at the state penitentiary today for murder of Thomas Campbell, aged farmer, whom they beat with a rifle and pistol, stuck with knives, tied to his mattress, and set fire to it and after ransacking the place, set the house afire.

## LARGEST ELK DIES OF HEART TROUBLE

Winchester, Va., Sept. 12.—Charles Shipman, whose normal weight was said to be about 450 pounds, and who was reported to be the largest member of the Elks, died suddenly today of heart trouble at Leesburg.

## COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 12.—Spot cotton closed quiet, Middling, 23.50, a decline of 80 points. Futures, closing bid, Oct. 22.55, Dec. 22.13, Jan. 22.13, March 22.40, May 22.45.

New York Sept. 12.—Cotton futures opened today at the following levels: October 22.27, December 22.74, January 22.77, March 23.00, May 23.30.

C. H. Brock and daughter, Miss Maud Brock, have returned from a trip north. While away they visited New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Newark, Washington and Baltimore.

## Leopold Loeb Sentence In Line With Chicago Justice

City With Record of One Killing a Day and One Hanging a Year Could Hardly Have Been Expected Impose Extreme Penalty in This Case

By ROBERT T. SMALL  
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New York, Sept. 12.—Life imprisonment in the cases of "Dickie" Loeb and "Babe" Leopold may be justified only if these two youthful murderers are placed in a confinement so deep that they will never be heard of again. This is a preponderant note in editorial comment, gathered from all sections of the United States yesterday on the action of Judge Caverly in the famous Chicago murder case.

But public opinion scoffs at the idea that any such thing will happen. Life imprisonment has ceased to be life imprisonment. The money which permits rich criminals to hire expert lawyers and sympathetic alienists often follows up this advantage by gaining eventual freedom for the condemned. Pardon scandals have been all too frequent the country over.

Ironical in the extreme is the case of the expressed public opinion. If capital punishment was not deserved in this case, then it should be abolished. There could be no more atrocious crime than the kidnaping of little Robert Cranks and his cold-blooded, pseudo-scientific murder, the people of the United States as a whole sustain Judge Caverly's view, they clearly favor the abolition of the gallows and the electric chair, to say nothing of Nevada's new fangled lethal chamber.

There is but one clash of opinion in all the gathered comment. A great majority of the thinking newspapers of the country feel that the reaction to the sparing of the Loeb and Leopold lives must be that in this land of freedom there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. A minority of the newspapers avow that Judge Caverly effectually has restored the concept of making just the law for the rich and all the fanciful defense set up by the expensive alienists and the astute lawyers and predated his action solely upon the youth of the defendants. If two poor boys of 18 and 19 had come before him, some editors are generous enough to say Judge Caverly's action would have been the same. This generosity is the exception in the comment, not the rule. Condemnation of the "tenderness" of the judge rings out from many sections, while a few newspapers go so far as to hurl the word "friendly" in a fashion that is anything but that.

The general feeling of the country seems to be that in prison the money behind Loeb and Leopold will lead to special favors for them. They will receive visitors, will publish their distorted views to the world, and will in every way attempt to feed the notoriety and public attention they have received these last few months. Such a state of affairs is held to be abhorrent. The same, these are some of the things that turned any possible sympathy away from them.

Newspapers as well as many judges who have been interviewed hold the view that too much responsibility was placed upon Judge Caverly. It is agreed that no state should permit a person accused of first degree murder to plead guilty. If a sentence of death follows such a plea it smacks of legal suicide. If an atrocious crime is palliated by life imprisonment it shows the tender hearted judge do not always follow the intent of the law. Most of the states require a jury trial in first degree murder. Illinois, of course, does not.

That youth should be the cover for any sort of crime has led at least one editor to remark that boys who would imitate "Dickie" and "Babe" should be sure to do their "thrill killing early."

If, however, these two arch fiends are placed virtually in communication in the penitentiary; if they really are entombed for the rest of their natural lives; if two such egotists can be swallowed up by the gray prison walls and be forever forgotten, then the punishment may have fitted the crime. Otherwise the chance for Illinois to sustain the majesty of the law throughout the land has been lost.

Expert criminologists in this city who have been making an extensive study of crime records throughout the United States, have professed seeing in the sentencing of young Loeb and Leopold to life imprisonment just another evidence of the difficulty in this country of sending anybody to the gallows. It long has been a record of a murder a day and hanging a year. Life insurance companies, hard hit by the homicide epidemic which has been sweeping the country the past few years, have found that in an

## Fights Rebels



This is General Wu Pei Fu, military dictator of the Peking government, who is leading the fight on the Chekiang rebel army.

## TOM COOPER ENTERS PLEA OF GUILTY

Wilmington, Sept. 12.—Thomas E. Cooper and J. C. Ruark, president and cashier respectively of the defunct Liberty Savings Bank, yesterday pleaded guilty to several charges of misdemeanor and felony and violations of the State banking laws in connection with the bank's failure. Their sentence will be passed at 2:30 this afternoon.

## MANUAL LABOR NOW FOR BOY MURDERERS

Joliet, Illinois, Sept. 12.—After their first night in prison spent in the "court solitary" where all prisoners must spend their first night in the penitentiary, Dickie Loeb and Babe Leopold "dressed in" last night as prisoners numbers 9,305 and 9,306 and faced their first day of imprisonment for the murder of Robert Franks.

Having forfeited their life of ease for the routine scheduled for all lifers, the prisoners will soon begin manual labor in one of the prison factories.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 12.—Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb entered the penitentiary last night for life to expiate the murder of Robert Franks.

## "UNSEEN HANDS" IS TODAY'S ATTRACTION

With Wallace Beery as the star, "Unseen Hands" is the attraction at the Alhambra today. It is adapted from an original story by Walker Coleman Graves, Jr., and tells the story of a man who fell in love with a beautiful woman and in order to ply love without any interruption, causes her husband to die when he turns off the electric lights during an operation that would have saved his life. The scenes open in Northern France and then shift to the United States, with some exciting climaxes taking place in an old Spanish rancho in Arizona. In the cast appear Joseph Dowling, Ponfance LaRue, Cleo Madison, Jack Rouns and Jamie Grey, Jacques Jaccard directed the picture.

## MUSIC TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER FIFTEENTH

Erner G. Davis announces that those who wish to study music with him the coming term should register at his studio, corner Road and Fearing streets, Saturday, September 13, between the hours of 11 and 12. Mr. Davis will instruct in piano, violin, mandolin, banjo-mandolin, brass instruments and also pipe organ by special arrangement.

en. And it will be long after election before it can be determined whether the Dawes plan is a success or a failure.

No new developments may, therefore, be expected in connection with the foreign policy of the administration which might be a factor in the national political campaign. The administration's foreign policy will be attacked, of course, but President Coolidge is confident that with the gradual improvement of conditions in Europe he will get the benefit of public reaction rather than a recommitment vote, for he does not consider the issue sufficiently acute to excite the populace on this side of the Atlantic.

## DEFENSE DAY IS OBSERVED BY U.S.

Nation's Defense Machinery Intended for Emergency Use Is Given Its First Test.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The nation's defense machinery, intended for actual use only in the event of war emergency, was today given its first test accompanied by patriotic demonstrations in every part of the United States and its possessions.

It was a limited test, the actual expansion plans of the War Department being designed to cover a period of months.

The day's program called for the trial of decentralized defense machinery set up since the National Defense Act of 1920 was substituted for the pre-war system.

The demonstration of the success of the new scheme will signalize the separation from military establishment, at least so far as active service is involved, of General Pershing who had devoted his time since 1918 to perfecting it.

Investigation of 146 killings there was but one execution.

The criminologists, however, see one ray of hope in the promptness with which the slayers of the Franks boy were brought to trial. They have always held that sureness and swiftness of punishment would be a greater deterrent to crime than sporadic severity of sentence. Of course, there was no great reason in the Franks case why there should have been unusual delay.—The case against the boys was clear; they had confessed; the evidence was quickly in hand. But in order that the public demand for quick action might be met, it was necessary to advance the Loeb and Leopold cases over literally scores of other murder cases waiting to be tried either the first or second time.

The meeting of the American Bar Association on the other side of the water this summer was expected to develop a demand for a revision of practices in the criminal justice of this country. English justice is swift and sure and it is not of record that many mistakes have been made. A study of recent crime records in London showed that out of 13 murders there had been 12 executions and one man committed to the insane asylum.

No community in the United States could ever boast such a record. The lawyers returning from London seem to have brought with them a great admiration for the English courts and their systems, but no consensus of opinion as to what needs to be done in this country.

Here there are so many safeguards placed about a defendant that even the bluntest of them, with volunteer counsel only, often escape final judgment from the bench for a period of from two to three years. Lawyers frequently blame their fellow lawyers for the long delays. It has been held that any criminal with money enough to employ clever counsel can so delay court proceedings in his case that public demand for punishment ceases and a mauling sentiment is created which influences the minds of the jurors eventually to acquit.

Chief Justice Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, once held that the American people were too inclined to make heroes of their criminals and too often hailed a verdict of acquittal as a sort of sporting achievement on the part of the accused man. Naturally the task of the modern lawyer, with a glibly client, is to create a favorable atmosphere about the murderer. This takes time and requires the employment of every skilled and expensive device. Often the array of counsel on the part of the accused killer is so strong and so resourceful that the trial is being held is put to a terrific expense in meeting the moves of the defense. The cost of the two Thaw murder trials in the country of New York was in the neighborhood of a million dollars. Two recent trials in West Chester County, both of which resulted in acquittals, cost the county about \$150,000 apiece. What they cost the wealthy defendants, no one knows.

The grounds for new trials and the grounds for appeals to higher courts are so numerous in this country that it is difficult to

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