

## Germany's Bid For Transatlantic Aerial Honors Is A Failure

### Metal Monoplane Bremen Which Hopped Off From Dessau Sunday Night Returns to Airdrome MAKES SAFE LANDING

(By Associated Press)  
Germany's first bid for transatlantic aerial honors has failed. The metal monoplane Bremen, which left Dessau at 6:20 o'clock Sunday night, returned to the airdrome and landed at 4:20 o'clock this p. m., (Monday afternoon), forced back by the stormy conditions over the Atlantic. Her sister ship the Europa, the second in the aerial array of Junker planes, had already landed, being forced to turn about by engine trouble and dense fog over the North Sea. The Europa, in landing at Bremen last night, was badly damaged, but Herman Koehl and Friedrich Loose brought their ship, the Bremen down unharmed on the Dessau air-field this afternoon.

Dessau, Germany, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The German transatlantic plane Bremen returned here this afternoon, landing at 4:20 o'clock. The Bremen came down safely and undamaged at the Dessau Airdrome. The pilots stated that they were compelled to return because of bad weather.

New York, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The German Junker plane Bremen, bound for New York and possibly Chicago in a transatlantic flight, presumably was out over the Atlantic today. Headed toward New Foundland she had put behind her the German coast, the English Channel, England, the Irish Sea and Ireland, judging from accounts of the sighting of a plane.

From two sources word was received of the passing of a plane over Kingston, seven miles south of Dublin.

A report to the Croydon Airdrome stated definitely that the Bremen had flown over Kingston, the other report, given out by the Dublin police, said a plane had flown over that town at 5:15 o'clock this morning. London time, at a height of about 800 feet. It was impossible to distinguish the nationality.

Previous reports, which would seem to be borne out, had the Bremen over Wakefield, Yorkshire and Formby on the Irish Sea not far from Liverpool.

Upon reaching Dublin, the plane would have flown roughly about 850 miles since taking off at Dessau, after six o'clock last night in company with her sister plane, the Europa, which was destined for New York but which had to come down at Bremen because of engine trouble. The Europa was out over the North Sea when it had to make its way back to Germany for an emergency landing, in which its under carriage and propeller were broken. The distance from Dessau to Bremen is about 200 miles.

The Bremen and Europa got away ahead of half a dozen other expeditions which have been waiting an opportune time for essaying a westward transatlantic flight to America. The start was made, French aviation experts declared, in the face of unfavorable weather conditions.

The French pilots declare that from the weather reports, there seemed little prospect of their starting within 48 hours. At New York office of the United States Weather Bureau it was stated that three storm areas lay in the path of the planes—one off Ireland, another in mid-ocean and another near the Grand Bank.

When the planes took the air at Dessau, they had 4,000 miles ahead of them to complete the journey to Mitchell Field, Long Island. If all goes well the Bremen is expected to reach New York sometime between noon and 7 p. m. Tuesday.

The German expedition is the second attempt to fly westward across the Atlantic. The first, essayed by Nungesser and Goll, resulted in disaster.

Dessau, Germany, Aug. 15.—(AP)—While disappointed that the Europa, one of the two planes which set forth from here last evening in the hope of crossing the Atlantic to America, was forced to come down at Bremen after flying about two hours, officials of the Junkers Works derived some comfort this morning from the fact that so far as was known, the other plane, the Bremen, was still headed westward with New York and possibly Chicago as the goal.

## JUDGE GARY TO BE BURIED AT HIS OLD HOME

### Death Occurred at Early Hour Monday Morning in New York City From Chronic Myocarditis

#### MARKET UNAFFECTED

#### Temporary Flurry on New York Stock Exchange Quickly Over; Steel Common Recovers Loss

Chicago, Aug. 15.—(AP)—The body of Judge E. H. Gary will be brought to Chicago tomorrow for burial near his old home in Wheaton, Illinois.

His daughters, Mrs. Robert W. Campbell, wife of the chairman of the board of trustees of Northwestern University, and Mrs. Gertrude Sutcliffe of Chicago, are at the Campbell home in Evanston, seat of Northwestern University.

New York, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, the \$1,800,000 organization which he helped to organize in 1901, died at his home at 4 o'clock this morning, after having lived to see the United States Supreme Court declare this great aggregation a legal entity.

It was Gary's legal mind that drafted the plan for the consolidation of 18 great business interests into the corporation which for nearly 20 years withstood the Government's efforts to dissolve it.

It was stated that the cause of Mr. Gary's death was chronic myocarditis. He had been in ill health for about a month. About the office of the steel corporation, the exact time of death was placed at 3:40 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Gary's death caused only a temporary flurry of selling on the New York Stock Exchange, which already had undergone a drastic downward readjustment of quoted values as a result of a failure on the collapse of several pools last week. Although rumors of Mr. Gary's death were in circulation before trading began, steel common opened unchanged at 131 5/8.

As the rumors gained circulation liquidation increased and the stock sold down to 130 1/4, but it had recovered all of its loss before noon.

Before he became an industrial captain, Mr. Gary had devoted 25 years to the practice of law in Chicago. Born at Wheaton, Illinois, October 8, 1845, he passed his boyhood on his father's farm, where he was required to work hard and be frugal. Having studied in Wheaton College, and in a law office in Naperville, Illinois, he was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1867.

Two years later he married Miss Julia E. Graves, of Aurora, Illinois, who died in 1902. Three years afterward he married Miss Emma Townsend. By his first wife, Mr. Gary had two daughters, Mrs. Harry W. Sutcliffe and Mrs. R. W. Campbell.

He was the first mayor of Wheaton, served for two terms as county judge in Illinois, and then began his law practice in Chicago. In partnership with his brother, Noah E. Gary, as counsel for several steel corporations, he is said to have had a larger yearly retainer than any other lawyer then in Chicago. Legal skill he displayed in aiding John W. Gates to organize the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company is said to have attracted the attention of J. P. Morgan. In 1898 he helped Mr. Morgan and others to organize the Federal Steel Company with a capital of \$200,000,000, a figure which amazed the financial world.

Mr. Gary was made its president. The Carnegie Steel Company, with others, prepared for war on the new rival, J. P. Morgan, the older, who had financed the organization of the Federal Steel Company, determined to avert the demoralization of the steel business which would result from slashing prices and Judge Gary was instructed to open negotiations to consolidate the two combinations with other steel, wire, tube, hoop and tin plate companies. When the merger was effected as the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, he became the general manager of the corporation, employing 330,000 men and operating 1,612 manufacturing plants.

Gary, Indiana, a city built for the manufacture of steel, was named after Mr. Gary.

There had been war between manufacturers of harvesting machinery and in 1902 Mr. Gary convinced many of the leading concerns that it held that they faced either combination or ruin and aided George W. Perkins and others to organize the International Harvester Company.

The famous "Gary dinners," gatherings of leaders in the steel business began in New York in 1907. In this and other meetings, Mr. Gary told the steel men the day had passed for destroying their competitors and that unrelenting competition would in the end result in monopoly and re-

## Home Town's Prettiest Girls to Usher Patrons At New Theatre Tonight

### Mayor, Preacher, Banker, and Others to Make Brief Talks at Formal Opening; New Attractions Added to First Night's Program; Second Show at 9:15

With pretty local girls serving as ushers and with short speeches by prominent local citizens Elizabeth City's magnificent new theatre will open formally to the public tonight at seven o'clock.

The girls acting as ushers will be dressed in white, smocks trimmed in red roses. They are Misses Rebecca Stevens, Helen Kramer, Clara Pritchard, Elizabeth Saunders, Billie Melick, and Sarah Sawyer. Carl D. Buckner, manager and H. W. Webster, assistant manager, will welcome those attending the evening performance.

Local citizens on the program for short speeches are Mayor Jerome R. Flora, W. T. Calpepper, Dr. A. J. Peniston and Dr. S. H. Templeman. E. D. Turner, president of Carolina Theatres, Inc., will also make a brief talk.

Features not originally planned have been added to tonight's program. Ted Klein's radio orchestra will be known as "Little Tom and Little Sis" here as the "Juvenile wonders" and Nan and

## MUCH INTEREST HERE IN PICTURES SHOWN OF CHOWAN BRIDGE

Much interest was manifested among patrons of the Alkrama in the showing Monday of pictures of the Chowan Bridge at the time of the celebration of the opening of that structure on July 26. Showing in great detail the structure itself with the motorcade crossing it, the ceremonies marking the bridge's formal opening, and the great airplanes and dirigibles circling above it, the pictures were described as most realistic and true to life by those who saw them. The pictures will be shown again at the Alkrama on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Incidentally it is of interest to note in this connection that visitors at the Chowan Bridge Sunday reported that up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon 6,280 vehicles had crossed the bridge.

## BUICK WRECKED IN COLLISION WITH FORD

A Buick coupe owned by Miss Erlene Newbern of Helocross, was almost totally wrecked early last night when it collided with a Ford roadster near Helocross. The Buick was occupied by Miss Newbern and Miss Marjorie Fearing and was proceeding at a moderate rate of speed when it was met by the Ford driven by a man who gave his name as Miller and his residence as Currituck Court House. Miller had a woman companion with him and gave evidence of being under the influence of liquor, according to a report received here. The excitement of the collision and the potency of the liquor seemed to stupefy him to such an extent that he could give no coherent reason for the accident, according to reports.

The Ford sustained negligible injuries, while the Buick's front end was completely wrecked. Occupants of both machines escaped with no injuries.

Miller was arrested and placed under bond of \$200, which was supplied by H. G. Dozier. He was tried before the Camden recorder Monday morning and was fined \$325 and costs and required to assume the responsibility of reconditioning the automobile wrecked through his carelessness.

Attorney M. B. Simpson, of the firm of Aydtitt and Simpson, of Elizabeth City, assisted in the prosecution.

Mr. Gary clashed with the labor unions in 1919 when he declined to receive their leaders to discuss collective bargaining because they were not employed by his company. This resulted in a strike of 250,000 workers which lasted for three months and was then declared off by the union leaders.

In justification of the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Gary said: "We maintain that we have given permanency to the most important industry of the country, have minimized individual failure, have kept men at work during good times and bad and that we have stood by business generally. The presidents of independent concerns come here for help when they need it. They understand that we want them to prosper. The country is large enough for us all."

In the World War he served for a time as member of the International High Commission formed to aid the Allies.

Mr. Gary was fond of society and clubs and his chief diversion was automobile driving. His art collection is reputed to be one of the finest in the country.

## COUNCIL TO FACE BIG PROBLEMS IN SESSION TONIGHT

### Size of Budget for Year Ahead to be Determined By Disposal of Market and Police Questions

#### MAY ABOLISH ZONE

#### City Fathers Still Puzzled Over Situation in Second Ward; May Take Up New Public Health Plan

The budget, the market problem and a proposed increase in the police force form a triumvirate that will keep the City Council busy Monday night, in mid-month meeting, according to advance indications. Members of the Council confess they are hopeful that not many other matters will be brought before them that night, to keep them from undivided consideration of these scheduled problems.

The committee on the budget, comprising Jerry J. Hughes, chairman, and E. C. Conger and R. T. Venters, have been working energetically for several weeks in an effort to hold the budget to the lowest possible figure consistent with proper administration of the city's affairs. Up to the present, according to Councilman Hughes, they have been able to keep within last year's limit, which would mean no increase in the tax rate.

Whether taxes must be increased will be determined by the disposition made of the market problem, and the extent to which the police force is enlarged, Mr. Hughes stated, reminding that the city's budget actually was decreased last year, though that was not apparent to the taxpayers because five cents was added to the tax for the city schools.

Council Still at Sea  
It is regarded as distinctly likely that the Market House Committee, headed by Councilman E. M. Davis, will recommend the abolition of the zone in the Second Ward, which has been a subject of much contention on the part of most dealers in the City Market in the last few weeks. The Council has gone into the matter both from the angle of the marketmen and from that of the outside dealers, and apparently is as much at sea on the question as when it was first brought into the open.

Members of the Council who do not favor discontinuance of the zone are suggesting that stringent sanitary regulations, in keeping with those to apply on the handling of milk after October 1, be made effective with regard to all markets, whether within the municipal building or in the zone. They hold that the city should invoke its right to close markets operating just outside the city limits, and as a guarantee that marketmen in the zone will refrain from deliveries elsewhere in the city, require them to post a bond of at least \$200.

Also, there is a strong trend toward a general reduction in rentals in the City Market, with probably a discontinuance of the old practice of letting the stalls to the highest bidders by substituting fixed rentals for all stalls and giving preference in the order in which applications for space are received.

It is anticipated that Mayor Jerome Flora will recommend the addition of one or more members to the police force, probably with the idea of having a patrolman on duty at least at night, and possibly both day and night, at police headquarters. This has long been urged by interested citizens on the ground that it would give the public an added security that would more than counterbalance the moderate additional cost.

Health Problem in Offing  
There is a possibility that the Council also will take up the matter of a whole time city and County health officer, long agitated here. The State Board of Health has made a proposal to match dollar for dollar any amount the city and County will put up for that purpose, up to \$2,500 annually.

Members of the city administration who have been looking into the matter of a whole time health officer hold that it would be practicable to pool the nominal salaries now being paid the city and County health officers and, thus, without additional taxation, have enough money to employ a full time health officer when an equal amount is forthcoming from the State Board.

Those favoring this plan point to a multitude of benefits to be derived from it, in comparison with the present system, whereby both the city and County health officers, actively practicing physicians, necessarily can give to their official duties only a limited part of their time. In suggesting abolition of the position of sanitary inspector, they hold that no longer would be necessary, since the State Board of Health has abolished surface toilets, and supervision of milk and water supplies has been turned over to a

## REFERN EXPECTS TO SPEND NEXT SUNDAY AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 15.—(AP)—"I confidently hope to spend next Sunday in Rio De Janeiro."

Paul Refern, Georgia aviator, again reiterated his belief today that he will be able to hop off about the middle of the week on his proposed 4,000 mile non-stop flight from Brunswick to Brazil. He has estimated his flying time to Rio as 55 hours.

## SOUGHT THREE DAYS NEGRO SURRENDERS

Fayetteville, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Hector Graham, negro sought for three days in connection with the fatal shooting of Captain Paul W. Johnson at Raeford, came into Fayetteville this morning and surrendered himself to Sheriff McGehee of Cumberland County.

The sheriff of Hoke County, where the shooting occurred, is on his way to Fayetteville to secure his prisoner. It was regarded as likely the negro will be taken to Raleigh for safe keeping.

## NO ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE POTATO SITUATION

New York market reports received Monday morning offer no encouragement to the potato situation. Prices were quoted from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Rains are hindering the farmers in the process of digging, and the unfavorable weather coupled with the shrinking price will probably have a tendency to curtail immediate shipments.

## LINDY HOMEWARD BOUND

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15.—(AP)—Homeward bound for St. Louis, Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off from Lindbergh Field here today at 1:44.

## America's Balance Sheet Says \$509,000,000 More Taken than Spent Abroad

### Not Only Visible Trade Counted But Tourists' Expenditures, and Prices Paid for Smuggled Liquor

#### NEW HIGH RECORD

#### Year Set Pace in Three Largest Invisible Items of Trade, Declares Secretary of Commerce Hoover

Washington, Aug. 15.—(AP)—A balance sheet of America's foreign business for 1926, issued today by the Commerce Department indicated that the nation took from abroad values greater by \$509,000,000 than those exported.

Not only was the "visible" trade of the country taken into consideration in compiling the statistics but also sums involved in "invisible" trade arising from such source and expenditures of American tourists abroad, prices paid for smuggled liquor and freight and insurance payments collected by foreign vessels in American ports.

Summing up the figures, the conclusion was reached that the United States exported "visibly" in 1926 values to a total of \$8,033,000,000 while imports in the same fashion, were valued at \$8,542,000,000. The net result of all transactions was to leave foreign balances in American banks, increased by \$359,000,000 notwithstanding, as Secretary Hoover explained in a foreword, that during the war the world abroad increased materially its debt to the United States.

"The year 1926, seems to have set a new high record in all three of our largest invisible items of trade," he said, "in private investments abroad, tourists' expenditures, and yield of our foreign investments. During the year nearly 370,000 Americans made journeys in non-contiguous lands, and American tourists' expeditions in Canada also broke all records. The nation seems to have done more traveling and lending than ever before."

"On December 31, 1926, foreigners had on deposit in American banks about \$1,443,000,000, ample proof that we are now a great short time debtor nation along with our position as a great creditor in long time investments. Moreover, foreigners had on deposit with American agents and trustees American stocks and bonds amounting to about \$1,878,000. Our net growth as a creditor nation for the year was only \$557,000,000. This sum, it may be noted, would be much smaller if one should consider the increase in deposits of foreigners in American banks as a deduction."

The 1926 merchandise exchange rate of the United States a favorable balance of \$37,000,000 it was reported. The year's exports have been \$4,808,000,000 and imports \$4,431,000,000 offsetting this. The statement gave the world a \$40,000,000 credit as having "visibly" exported to the United States that much in bootleg liquors.

The account reckoned 1926 tourist expenditures abroad at \$761,000,000 while it said that foreigners traveling here spent but \$115,000,000, so that the United States incurred a net debt of \$646,000,000. On this item private foreign investments of American citizens, earned interest and dividends during 1926 totaling \$678,000,000, which represented a national credit, the report said, while the war debts to the Government itself earned \$195,000,000 in interest and principal payments for the same period.

Another item going into the calculation was \$322,000,000 permitted by immigrants residing here to their home country. Foreign vessels earned \$175,000,000 in carrying American freight.

New American investments abroad for the year were calculated at \$1,332,000,000. It was figured that American securities had been sold abroad with a total value of \$436,000,000, and American stocks and bonds had been bought back from abroad to a total of \$509,000,000.

Touching the complicated movement of capital the statement concluded that the Nation had imported total values of \$1,981,000,000, and exported \$1,424,000,000, leaving the balance of \$557,000,000, mentioned by Secretary Hoover as the year's net growth of foreign investment.

## SACCO BREAKS HIS THIRTY DAYS' FAST

Boston, Aug. 15.—(AP)—Nicola Sacco broke his fast today after starting upon thirtieth day of his hunger strike by refusing breakfast. During the forenoon he took a quart of beef broth.

Such remaining duties as would fall to the lot of a sanitary inspector, they argue, could readily be performed by the whole time health officer.

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Such remaining duties as would fall to the lot of a sanitary inspector, they argue, could readily be performed by the whole time health officer.