

Harding Receives Lincoln Memorial

STATELY STRUCTURE TRANSFERRED WITH STRIKING SERVICE

"Great Heart," President Says, Would Rejoice to Know of Southland's Love

DR. R. R. MOTON IS ALSO ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In the presence of thousands, representing every phase of American life, the new Lincoln memorial was turned over to President Harding today as trustee for the people by Chief Justice Taft, chairman of the association which has had the construction of the edifice in charge during the past ten years.

Crowds of out of town visitors joined the Senators, Representatives, diplomatic officials and veterans organizations who filled the mile sweep of lawn between the memorial and the Washington monument when the ceremonies of transfer were begun. President Harding, in his address of acceptance, noted the presence of a score of gray clad Southern veterans: "How it would comfort his great soul," the President said, "to know that the states of the Southland join sincerely in honoring him and have twice since his day joined with all the fervor of his own great heart in defending the flag. How it would comfort his soul to know that the Southland since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend when it was prostrate and stricken when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wounds and hide the scars and speed the restoration."

Hold to Constitution "More, how his great American heart would be glad to note how we are going on, always on holding to constitutional methods amending to meet requirements of a progressive civilization, clinging to majority rule, properly restrained, which is the only true sovereignty of a free people, and working to the fulfillment of the destiny of the world's greatest Republic."

In transferring the memorial from the commission to the head of the government, Chief Justice Taft told how its first suggestion had come twenty years ago, to lie fallow a decade, brought with close adherence to the broad vision of what this second great American deserves of its countrymen into the stately structure today.

Dr. Moton Speaker The only other speaker was Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute. "I speak for the negro race," he said, "Upon us perhaps more than upon any other group of the nation rests the immediate obligation to justify so dear a price for our emancipation."

"No one is more sensible than the negro himself of his incongruous position in the great American republic. But he is rewarded by his everlasting credit that no failure to reap the full reward of his sacrifices has ever in the least degree qualified his loyalty or cooled his patriotic fervor."

Sheriff Edwards Loses in Another Warm Encounter

Sheriff Bob Edwards, who would have won the male race at the bankers' convention at Pinehurst if his Balaam hadn't fallen down on the home stretch, would have won the spelling match at St. Paul's spelling bee last night if he and Col. John Langston had been able to spell "conscientiousness" and "mademoiselle," respectively. Col. Langston says that Sheriff Bob doesn't know much about conscience anyway, but Sheriff Bob says that he can't return the compliment as to Col. Langston's ignorance of his word.

The spelling bee, pulled off in the Sunday school rooms of the church, was quite an entertaining affair. Sheriff Edwards and Mr. Tom Robertson were captains of the teams, and the sheriff's battalion went down in defeat. Col. Langston, the last survivor of this team, essayed the role gallantly just before his downfall, and declared that it would not be the proper thing for him to outstep the last survivor on the sidelines. Mrs. B. G. Thompson. It was just after this boast that he ungraciously tripped upon the skirts of Mademoiselle, and the cause was lost. The sheriff met his downfall about the middle of the fray. He saw it coming as soon as Mr. Jerome began on that ominous word, conscientiousness, and waved his soldiers a farewell exhortation to stand firm—even though their captain had fallen. And then, after it was all over, he rendered that well known song, entitled, "Darling, I Am Growing Old," intimating that senility (Continued on page 5.)

NATION'S TRIBUTE TO PRES. LINCOLN IS DECEASED

Imposing and Popular Ceremony Marks Dedication of Memorial in Potomac Park

JOHN HAYS FIRST TO SUGGEST SITE

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A nation's tribute to its glorious dead reached its climax today at the dedication of the memorial erected beside the Potomac to Abraham Lincoln by his grateful countrymen. A former President headed the commission which has lavished endless thought in making the stone emblem of American gratitude worthy of the man whose memory it will perpetuate for America always. The President in person accepted the work in the nation's name.

Spread across the wide terraces, the lawns and the circling driveways that have been wrought to give the memorial building a setting, were thousands of Americans and the most distinguished men in this country from foreign lands also came to pay their homage at this new shrine of democratic liberty. Close to about the rising tiers of marble steps were gathered the men who today held in their hands the destinies of that government of the people, for the people, and by the people, which Lincoln gave his life to maintain, but behind these over a mile-wide sweep of the Mall and clear away to the base of the Washington monument a mile distant from the memorial were the common folk from whom Lincoln came and for whom he toiled endlessly until he was cut down by an assassin's bullet.

The Nation's Gift The Lincoln Memorial, the gift of the nation to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, is one of the world's most beautiful structures and the greatest shrine of the nation, placed in the impressive in its simplicity, the memorial probably is the masterpiece of all the public buildings and memorials in the United States. It stands in Potomac park facing the Washington monument, and its construction was begun on Lincoln's birthday anniversary in 1914. The total cost has been approximately \$3,000,000.

This monument to Lincoln is a large rectangular building of white, marble, designed by Henry Bacon, a New York architect. It has a beautiful setting on a direct east and west line with the Washington monument and the nation's capital and lies 14 feet above the level of the park. It is composed of four principal features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg address, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the Union of the States.

The Lincoln Statue The most important object in the memorial is the statue of Lincoln in marble, by Daniel Chester French, a New York sculptor, placed in the central hall where, by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, it predominates all else. The statue is colossal in size and yet distinctively personal. It represents Lincoln, seated, in a thoughtful mood, and is the first thing that meets the eye as one passes through the immense colonnade entrance. Smaller halls, one at either side of the central hall, contain monumental tablets in which deeply incised letters reproduce word for word, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech on the left wall and the address made by him at his second inaugural on the right wall.

Above these are two large mural paintings by Jules Guerin, a New York artist, one typifying "Emancipation" and the other typifying "Reunion." Their production occupied three years' time. The Colonnade Surrounding the exterior of the walls enclosing these memorials is a magnificent colonnade forming a symbol of the union of the 36 states existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the outer walls above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 festoons, one for each state existing at the present time.

At one end of the great axis, planned over a century ago, is the capitol of the government, and a mile westward from the capitol is the 555-foot granite shaft which is the monument to George Washington. Now, on this same great axis half a mile west of the Washington monument stands the Lincoln Memorial. This completes an unparalleled composition, a trilogy which imparts to each of its monuments a value in addition to that which each standing alone possesses.

Selected by John Hays More than a dozen years ago Potomac Park, one of the most important units of Washington's great park system, an edifice lies along the Potomac River, was first suggested as the site for a memorial to Lincoln. The late John Hays, one of Lincoln's secretaries and biographers, and later Secretary of State of the United States, favored its selection. In expressing his approval, he wrote: "As I understand it, the place of honor is on the main axis of the Van Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserved this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, re- (Continued on page 5.)

Vanquished Rewards Victor



Lowell Mellett, the editor of the Washington Daily News, the new tabloid paper of Washington, won the golf tournament held by the newspaper men of the capital, defeating President Harding, whose score was fourth. The president presented Mellett with the prize trophy.

O'Berry Advocates Nomination Allen For Brinson's Seat

Captain Nathan O'Berry's open endorsement of Major Matt H. Allen for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the Third North Carolina district, made public yesterday, was the overshadowing development of the spirited fight now gripping the district. It had been generally understood that Captain O'Berry would support Major Allen against the field but in some circles his endorsement of the Goldsboro attorney was a matter of keen speculation. In a statement prepared for The News late yesterday, Captain O'Berry says: "I am supporting Mr. Allen in his race for Congress and doing so solely for the reason that after all these years of association with him, I think him eminently qualified to represent the district in Congress."

COWARDLY TO ASK FARMERS QUESTIONS NOT ASKED SAPIRO

That is What Speaker Told the Warehousemen at Washington Yesterday

FARMER WILL TAKE OVER OWN BUSINESS

(Special to The News.) WASHINGTON, N. C., May 30.—Every farmer who touches tobacco gets a profit from tobacco save the producer and he is the fellow who takes all the hazard. That is what Aaron Sapiro, counsel for and organizer of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, told more than fifteen hundred farmers and business men of Beaufort county in a theatre here today when he made the first of a series of speeches which will take him to Farmville, New Bern, Kinston and Goldsboro on successive days this week.

"The storekeeper who supplies the farmer, the warehouseman who handles the tobacco, the buyer who buys it, the railroad that hauls it, the factory hand who works it, the manufacturer who prepares it for the consumer, the wholesaler and the retailer, all," declared Mr. Sapiro, "get a handsome profit from their contact with the farmers' tobacco; but the farmer gets nothing." He had no complaint against allowing profit to all of these, but he was determined that the system which permits the farmer to go profitless should be succeeded by the co-operative sales system which has brought prosperity to every grower who has given it a trial.

He advised his hearers to begin handling their own business. "The warehousemen have been handling it for you until now," he declared, "and see what they have brought you to." As Mr. Sapiro arrived in town today from Raleigh, agents of warehousemen in other towns who compose the co-operative system were distributing circulars designed to discredit the movement. It was predicted too that they would have many questions to ask him when he made his speech. When he began his address he paid his respects to these stating that he desired all who were not familiar with the workings of the system to ask him all the questions they might choose. To agents of the warehousemen who were asked if they did not ask him the questions they had been putting to farmers in their efforts to keep them out of the organization. No questions were asked by the agents. But when the young enthusiast who has sided in the organization of sixty marketing associations, with not a one going bad, concluded his speech, hundreds of farmers swarmed to the stage to shake his hand and applaud his stand. (Continued on page 5.)

Judge Calvert Orders Searching Probe Into Country Prison Camps

SUMMONS GRAND JURY AND DIRECT A FULL INQUIRY

Investigation Precipitated By Appeal of Convict to be Sent to State Prison

COURT ADJOURNS UNTIL THURSDAY

The full grand jury chosen to serve at the present term of court, acting upon specific instructions given them by Judge Calvert a short while before adjournment of court yesterday, will this morning go to the three prison camps in Wayne county and make a searching inquiry into charges that camp guards are inflicting inhuman punishment upon convicts.

A special charge to the grand jury was given by Judge Calvert yesterday after court had reconvened following the noon recess. The appeal of Herman Smith, who had just been convicted for robbery and sentenced to three years on the county roads, that an additional twelve months be added to his sentence and that he be permitted to serve in the State prison in Raleigh instead of on the "gang" in Wayne, precipitated the inquiry.

Judge Calvert questioned the negro, who has a bad record, rather sharply as to conditions in the camp, the prisoner bringing particular charges against the guards in the camp over which I. D. Hinton has charge. Smith was serving a sentence of eighteen months for an escape and was on trial for breaking into H. Weil and Brothers store several weeks ago and taking away, or attempting to take a quantity of clothing.

Summons Grand Jury Upon the strength of the statements made in open court that brutal treatment had been administered to convicts in Hinton's camp, Judge Calvert immediately directed the sheriff to bring the grand jury before him for a special charge. Calling the attention of the members to the statute forbidding the whipping of prisoners, save in aggravated cases and then only in the presence of the county health officer or sheriff, Judge Calvert instructed the grand jury to examine Smith closely and if his statements warranted it to make a full and complete investigation of prison conditions in the county.

Such a statement as this witness has made in open court," Judge Calvert said, referring to the negro's plea, "he be sent to Raleigh instead of to the Wayne camp, demands the fullest investigation."

With the instructions of the court, the grand jury returned to the deliberations and proceeded to closely examine the prisoner.

Shows Scars of Iron Spike Smith told the grand jury that he had not only been flogged by guard-naming men, but that—at the direction of one of them—he had been struck on the leg, foot and body with an iron spike by another convict. Members of the grand jury had him undress in the grand jury room and show them the bruises which he said were inflicted with the spike. The marks on his body, it was said, indicated that the blood had literally been drawn from him.

The negro told also of the whipping, within the past few days, of other convicts—four in number. He gave to the foreman and members of the grand jury the names of the prisoners he said had been whipped and the names of the guards he charged with doing the whipping. A thick rubber strap, he declared, served the whipping masters as the official "Black Maria" of the camp. Kicked and Cuffed About After his whipping, and prior to the throwing at and bruising by the iron spike in the hands of another prisoner acting under orders of a guard Smith said that he had been kicked in the abdomen and on other parts of the body until he was "too sore to move."

HENRY FORD SAYS HE CAN'T COME JULY 4

Henry Ford can't come to Goldsboro July 4, and the next choices are, respectively, Joseph Tumulty, former secretary to President Woodrow Wilson, and Senator I. Thomas Heflin the silver tongued orator of the South who have been invited. Mr. Ford declined in a telegram sent here yesterday through which he sent his best wishes for the home coming celebration.

Late Wire Flashes

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 30.—Two men were shot and a hundred others were arrested, one hundred game cocks seized and the cock fighting derby of Massachusetts and Connecticut was brought to an abrupt and dramatic end this afternoon when state constabulary officers and Aggravam police under state detective David J. Manning surrounded and raided the three ring, fight, circus staged in a tobacco barn in Leeding Hills.

The raid was one of the most spectacular staged in this section in years. Many of the men attending the fight made futile efforts to escape and battled furiously with the state officers. Ambulances from headquarters of the state constabulary group in Northampton were used to bring the prisoners into police headquarters in Greenfield.

SETS NEW RECORD

NEW YORK, May 30.—Miss Helen Wainwright, of the New York Woman's Swimming Association, today set a new world's record for 150 yards in an open air pool negotiating the distance at Brighton beach baths in 1:49 3-5 seconds. The former record was 1:49 1-5 seconds.

SEND STRIKE BALLOTS

DETROIT, May 30.—The executive council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution instructing F. Gabel, the president, to send out strike ballots to all members of the organization and all non-union members in the crafts affected by the awge cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Board Sunday.

President Grabel announced the ballots would be sent out immediately and that if the workers decided to strike the walkout would be effective about July 5. He estimated 478,000 members of the union and about 72,000 non members would be asked to vote, virtually every railroad in the country with the exception of short line and electric roads being affected.

include a thorough inquiry in the conduct of the camps, the three of them. The same negro prisoner who told of brutal treatment yesterday also testified that within the past ten days one prisoner had walked away while a guard was asleep and that he could have done the same thing. Officials in charge of the camps yesterday branded the negro's statements as absurd. One of them declared he would believe the prisoner under oath while others connected with the administration declared that the whipping "post policy is the only means of maintaining discipline. All members of the grand jury that have not been excused will leave early this morning and go to the three camps, one in York township, one just beyond Fremont and another in the lower edge of the county. Prisoners will be examined privately and guards will be grilled singly. The full scope of the inquiry will be determined after the return of the grand jury this evening. Court Takes a Recess After his special charge yesterday afternoon, Judge Calvert adjourned court until Thursday morning, the criminal docket having been cleared by testimony, submission and continuances—mostly postponements. Other than (Continued on page 5.)

HOBBS DECLARES HE COULDN'T SWALLOW 'THAT FELLOW COX'

Farmer Candidate for Congress Speaks to Audience in Court House

OUTLINES PROGRAM FOR FARM FINANCE

Farmer Candidate Sam Hobbs of Clinton advanced to an audience gathered in the court house during the noon recess yesterday five panaceas for the existing ills of the country's money system and, after explaining why he didn't vote for Cox for president, virtually told those that didn't like it they could "lump it."

There were, perhaps, a few people who went out to hear Mr. Hobbs largely through a feeling of curiosity. Certainly there were present a half dozen avowed supporters of Colonel Joe Robinson and about as many more of Major Matt Allen. And as for a poll of the audience—everyone there might be pledged but they heard the Samsponite with interest.

Mr. Hobbs let his communication in The News of yesterday stand as his answer to the Hardee questionnaire, save that part of it which respect to his vote against Cox. By his statements under the head of "personal privilege" he is a devotee of Mr. Wilson and Mr. McAdoo but upon the question of the league of nations he demonstrated that he is a strategic politician.

Couldn't Swallow Cox "I have never voted for Republican ticket in my life," he said, toward the shank end of his speech, "from township constable on up."

"I couldn't swallow that man Cox in 1920 because, having lived up there among his folks, I knew that he was an exponent of the whiskey people and had married one woman and thrown her down for another. I was raised in the South and taught to respect the marriage vows and I don't believe a man ought to have two living wives. As for his support of President Wilson, he declared it was so manifest during the seven years of his presidency as President that he was a man of Charles S. Barrett, making him a member of the Farmer's Union, to quit because of the money among the draws of the McAdoo—that it was hurting the cause among the western farmers."

Stood by Woodrow for War "Me and my four boys, when the war broke out, stood by Woodrow to the limit," declared Hobbs. "My boys want to war and I got money from the Bank of Clinton, one per cent and loaned it to the government at four. For seven and a half years I backed him to the limit, but when they handed me that fellow Cox I had to pass him up."

Mr. Hobbs spoke without introduction. There were no formalities to announce his invasion of Goldsboro. Mrs. Faison Pierce of Warsaw, who had been billed to speak along with him and present his case to the women could not be present. She is understood to be sick at her home in Warsaw. The candidate, himself, after speaking at the Hamilton community center at eleven o'clock, reached here shortly after one and promptly at one thirty he waded into his platform—a more liberal system of finance for the farmer.

"These laws ought to be on the statute books," he said, after recounting his proposed legislation, "but you have got to send men to Congress who know something about them. If any of my opponents can show you a better plan than I, I will step down and out." Amend Federal Reserve Act Mr. Hobbs, in brief, would amend the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Bank Loan law, the Joint Stock Land Bank laws, the National banking system and the laws governing the operation of the War Finance Corporation. Boiled down, he proposed to revolutionize the money system of the United States.

After telling his audience how "me and Sam Gompers" had shoved through some of the high powered legislation that made the Wilson administration a notable part of the world's history, Mr. Hobbs explained how he would fix the money system to meet the every day needs of the farmers. "I would go up there," he said, meaning to Washington, "and I would call my old associates together—the Grange, the Society of Equity and the others and we would introduce those bills in both houses of Congress and just like we worked in getting the farm land loan laws through, we would get them through."

Easy Matter—Once Started These sweeping changes in the financial arrangement which is necessarily intervened with the passage of the world war, Mr. Hobbs would make with the ease of the old woman brushing back the sea with her broom. France, la Belle France, he would go to for some examples of providing a currency system for the farmers. He would have two or more farmers pool their holdings and let the Bank of America—an institution logically to follow his scheme—issue debentures against the holdings. The present laws, Mr. Hobbs told his hearers, are inadequate because they do not take up farm credits where commercial credits are stopped. The latter run one year—maximum—and the former stretch from five to thirty five years. The one to five year period would bridge the agricultural credits chasm and start the old world well on toward an Elysian glory. Quotes Many Figures Mr. Hobbs quoted many figures from manuscript, notably the number of Southern bank failures in 1921—191—and the number of failures north of the Mason and Dixon line, about nine. When the inevitable deflation began in 1921, Mr. Hobbs declared, the Federal (Continued on page 5.)