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HARRY L. MONTGOMERY MURDERED ON HIGHWAY

Charlotte, May 24.—Harry L. Montgomery, 30 years of age, manager of the parts department of the Dail-Overland company, of Charlotte, was shot and instantly killed last night about midnight while riding with Miss Lorine Owens along the road connecting Myers park and Dilworth. The shooting occurred near the bridge over Sugar Cane creek. It was not on the main road on a dirt road that leads to the main road into Myers park. A negro named Ernest Hunter was arrested charged with the murder and is in jail, but an autopsy this afternoon reveals that the bullet which crashed into Montgomery's brain was a .38 caliber, while the pistol found at the negro's home carried a 22 bullet. It so happened that Word H. Wood was driving home after having attended a meeting in the city and had driven through Dilworth to take Clarence Kuester home, which led him near the spot where the murder was committed. He heard screams and a second later the headlights of his car flashed on a young woman standing in the middle of the road waving her arms frantically. She was covered with blood, and crying wildly that a negro had shot and killed Harry Montgomery. Mr. Ward stopped his car and aided the half-crazed young woman to enter the rear seat. The girl told Mr. Wood that Mr. Montgomery had accompanied her to a dance at Fox's dancing academy earlier in the evening, and that they were on their way to her home in Dilworth in Montgomery's runabout. When about 200 feet from the Sugar creek bridge a negro stepped in front of them and shouted for them to stop. The negro, according to the girl, came close to the side of the machine and suddenly pulled his revolver shot Montgomery through the head without uttering a word. The negro, the young woman stated, began to search Montgomery's body, which had fallen from the machine to the roadside. The girl said she screamed for help and the negro turned and said, "Shut up, or I will kill you, too." "What have you got?" the negro then demanded of the girl, "Nothing but a wrist watch," she said. He demanded it, and when she refused to give it up he attacked her, but with cries and fighting valiantly she frightened him off. Later she said that the man walked away. Within a short time after learning of the arrest a white man whose name was not given out, was placed under arrest. This man, about 26 years of age, came to the police office after midnight and said that he was on Scott avenue when he heard two pistol shots and heard a woman scream, "You have killed my husband." Miss Owens said she had attempted to lift Mr. Montgomery's body into the car and in this effort her clothing was covered with blood. The girl told Mr. Wood that she was engaged to marry Montgomery and that the marriage was to take place soon. After the finding by the autopsy that the bullet was .38 and not 22 caliber, the coroner's jury decided to meet tomorrow instead of this afternoon, and even later, according to the condition of the young woman. The case seems shrouded in mystery and many theories are advanced. There was no blood on the negro's shoes and he protested that he had not been "across the road tonight." Miss Owens is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Owens, and lives on Scott avenue, Dilworth. She is 17 years old, and had been going with Montgomery for some time. Montgomery was divorced from his wife in this court a few weeks ago. He has a child four years old. He was a native of Wilmington, N. C.

SERGT. YORK ATTRACTS ATTENTION OF CAPITOL

Washington, May 24.—North Carolina members of Congress today were among the first to show Sergt. Alvin C. York, hero of the Argonne, the pride they felt over his exploits. All dignity was swept aside as they scrambled with others, congressmen, society women, boys and girls, and the common run of folks generally, to shake the hand of the embarrassed Tennessee giant. Women unhesitatingly fondled the medals on his breast, much to his evident desire to "clear out" through the crowds, and he looked fully able to wade through them if he chose. When he took his seat in the private senate dining room accompanied by Representative and Mrs. Cordell Hull and Senator Shields, of Tennessee, Senator Overman, who was enjoying a specially prepared meal, left his seat and let his food get cold while he stood beside the chair of Sergeant York and talked to him. In the impromptu reception that was given in a committee room near the house floor Claude Kitchin unceremoniously took the soldiers hand and announced who he was, Representative Weaver himself a mountaineer, looked on in unaffected pleasure. "I don't blame the German major who said, 'My Lord,' when he saw that," commented Mr. Weaver. York is red-headed and his hair lies straight back from his forehead. He is freckled and bony about two feet across the shoulders, easily six feet one high, and bulky in proportion, but with not a sign of surplus flesh. He is bronzed and freckled, has a hawk nose and blue eyes as clear as the eagles. His arm bulges so that its size is shown through his sleeve. With it all he looks as timid as a rabbit. He qualified as a sharpshooter the first chance he had, and said today he had shot everything from a pistol to a rifle before he entered the army. The only gun he had not handled was a cannon. He said he was not scared when he saw the Germans coming, seven in a bunch, fifteen yards away. He simply picked up his army automatic .45 and blazed away at the major, who kicked up his heels and squealed for help. One after another he got the others. "I didn't waste a shot. There wasn't time," he declared. Sergeant York told today why he wanted to see the New York subway. "It was because I wanted to compare it with the Paris subway" he explained. "A lot of us went all through that, and it was pretty good. I just wanted to see how the New York subway compared with that. I had heard tell a good deal about it." The man who captured 132 Germans, killed 20 more and cleared up 36 machine gun nests declared he never expected to have a bullet touch him. "It were nothing but a miracle that I did not get hit," he declared. "If I had moved one way or another I would have been in the way of a bullet." He said he could shoot before he went into the army, having practiced with every kind of a gun but a cannon. He qualified as sharpshooter the first time he tried. A major who promised him a 15-day furlough if he would beat him shooting was cleaned up in the match, according to stories here today. York said he did not waste a shot in his fight. "They were no need of it," he added. "And then I used to be somewhat of a duck shooter, and I know you've got to be quick." York does not take aim when he shoots. "That were just about busiest time of my life," he concluded, referring to his fight with the "bushes." York was bewildered at the size and the corridors of the capitol building. "I reckon I could get out if I had to," he said, when in the basement.

THE SOPWITH MACHINE FELL INTO SEA CLOSE TO A DANISH STEAMER

London, May 25.—(By Associated Press.)—Missing for six days and virtually given up for lost, Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, British aviators who essayed a flight across the Atlantic ocean, without protection against disaster save what their frail airship offered are safe tonight aboard a British warship off the Orkneys. Tomorrow they will reach the mainland and proceed to London, where they will be acclaimed as men returned to life. Some 1,100 miles off from Newfoundland and 800 from the Irish coast, on Monday, May 19, the aviators making the best of an engine which was failing to function properly, were forced to alight on the water. The little Danish steamer Mary bound from New Orleans and Norfolk for Aarhus, Denmark, picked the wayfarers up and continued on her northward voyage. Lacking a wireless outfit, the captain of the steamer was obliged to withhold the good tidings of the rescue until he was opposite Butt of Lewis, where the information was signalled by means of flags, that Hawker and Grieve were aboard his ship. Immediately word was flashed to the British admiralty, which sent out destroyers to overtake the Danish vessel and obtain confirmation. This was done and one of the destroyers took the aviators off, and later transferred them to the flagship Revenge. From this safe haven Hawker sent a message tonight that his machine had stopped owing to the blocking of the water circulation system. When the airplane sped away from her starting point Pilot Hawker let loose his wheels and undergearing thereby lightening the weight of the machine by a considerable amount, but making a possible landing on the soil of Ireland a more hazardous venture. This, however, probably proved of much advantage when it became necessary to alight on the surface of the water. The airplane remained aloft without difficulty during the hour and a half it took the Danish steamer to come up and effect a rescue. All England is stirred by the news of the safety of the two stouthearted aviators, but owing to the difficulties of communication some time must pass before the full details of one of the most remarkable voyages ever undertaken are known. The one person in England who had always held hope was Mrs. Hawker. She always maintained that Providence would protect her man, and, though she received condolences from all classes of people, including the king, she said today that she had never ceased to believe that sometime and in some way her husband would come back. The first report of the aviators since their "jump off" last Sunday came when the Mary, which was bound from Norfolk to Aarhus, rounded the Butt of Lewis today and wiggled

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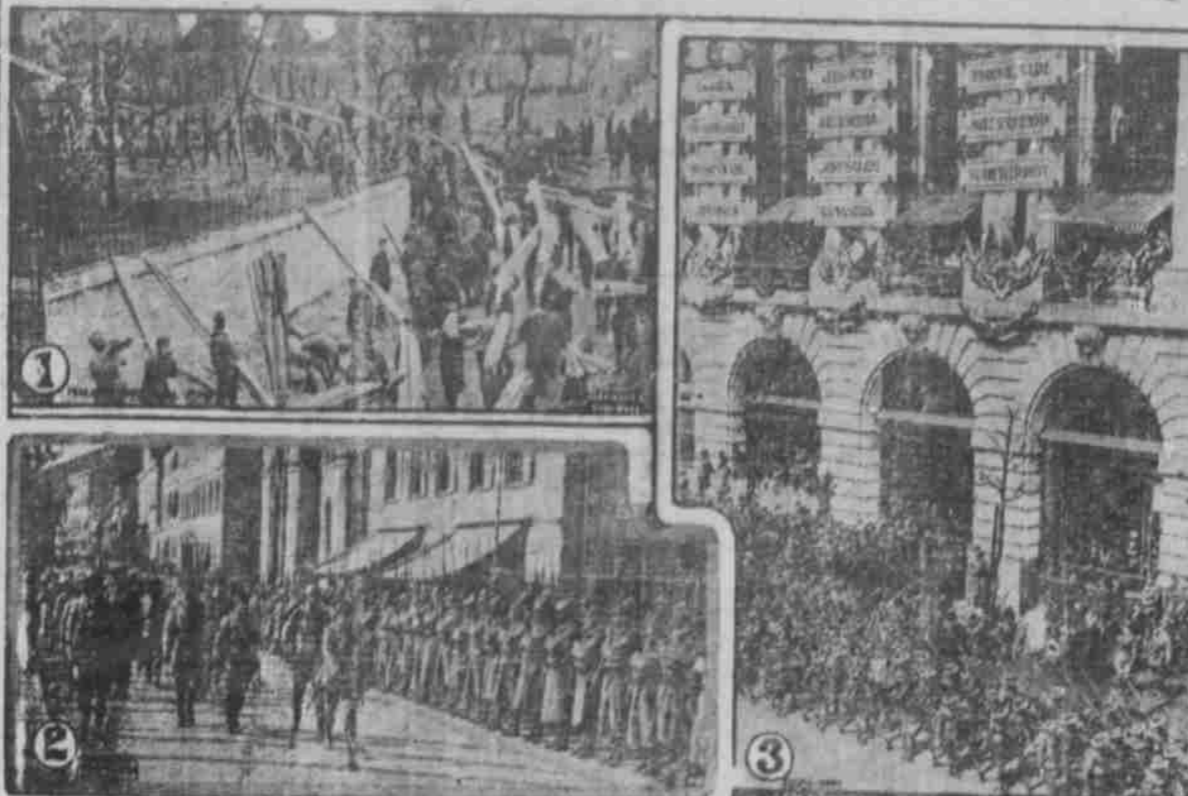
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"Without the agricultural produce of these provinces we cannot feed even two-thirds of our people, which Germany's own agricultural production has scantily fed in the past. Without the Upper Silesian and the Saar coal fields and with the loss of 80 per cent of our ores in Lorraine, which made possible our large-scale steel production, we cannot hope for sufficient export quantities of steel to permit us to buy necessary food-stuffs. "Similarly, I may explain the untenability of the conditions of the peace terms in every field. The worst thing about them, by word, is the extent of the unemployment that will continually menace Germany. Whoever has need of a healthy Germany which will be safe against revolution or industrial and social overturn must not throttle Germany but must see to it that the German can work as a free man in his home land and regain love for his work; must protect Germany from hunger and unemployment; must furnish it with considerable quantities of food and raw materials; must raise its rate of exchange and help it over the initial financial difficulties of peace time. "Comparing the requirements I have indicated with the conditions imposed by Versailles will show that I know of no one condition in the terms which, from any standpoint, speaking in good conscience as a soldier, I could characterize as possible of fulfillment. League O. K. H.— "A league of nations is perhaps a hopeful sign. It was urged long ago by the German philosopher, Kant, who was a Prussian, but whose views were singularly applicable to present conditions. The achievement of the league at this time may be credited to the distinguished service of your President. It will assuredly perform very useful work if organized and conducted in the right spirit. I cannot believe the league will wish to exclude Germany or to lock out Germany permanently. Surely its founders would not inoculate it with the death germ the first his idealism in great business hour of its birth. "If the league of nations can and will help us, it will be well. Otherwise, it seems to me, only America can be financially strong enough to help us. I am not so soft as to beg for anything that cannot be paid back with interest, nor am I so naive as to suppose any country would give us help without sound security. Such security may be had from us.



1—Italian soldiers reconstructing railways in the Trentino destroyed during the war. 2—General Manzin, commander of the French army of occupation, reviewing his troops in Sangerhausen, Germany. 3—Australian troops passing Australia house in London on Anzac day.

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