

Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Sunday, warmer west portion; Monday fair, warmer.

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NEWBERRY GUILTY; GETS 2-YEAR TERM AND \$10,000 FINE

Michigan Senator Draws Heaviest Penalty Provided By The Law.

DECLARES INTENTION TO REMAIN IN SENATE

His Brother And Fifteen Campaign Managers Also Are Convicted.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 20.—Truman H. Newberry, junior United States senator from Michigan, was today convicted by a jury of having conspired criminally in 1918 to violate the election laws.

He was sentenced by Judge Clarence W. Session to two years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000, released on bond pending an appeal and at once issued a statement declaring his intention to retain his seat in the upper house unless that body decides otherwise, or the supreme court upholds his conviction.

Sharing the fate of the senator were his brother, John S. Newberry and fifteen campaign managers, including Frederick C. Coe, New York, and Paul H. King, Detroit. Both these men received the limit sentence with their chief.

Charles A. Floyd, Detroit, was also sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but he was fined only half as much as Newberry. The brother was fined \$10,000 and was one of four who were not sentenced to Leavenworth.

The lightest sentence went to George S. Ladd, of Sturbridge, Mass., and he was fined \$1,000.

The jury was ready with its verdict at 12:30 p. m. Less than half an hour after they had been discharged by the court after trying sixty-eight of the eighty-five defendants. There was a brief respite for luncheon, then the senator and his sixteen associates were brought into court again. News of the convictions had been spread around the city and the room was jammed.

Ranged in Crescent. Ordered to stand before the bar, the men ranged themselves in a crescent, the senator on the left and his brother next.

The air of ranging the men before the bar died away to absolute stillness in quiet tones, Judge Session asked if any of the men wished to say anything before sentence was pronounced. They stood mute. Then the court, in even voice, read the time honored formula of sentence.

Truman H. Newberry, in your case, it is the judgement of the court that you be confined to the penitentiary at Leavenworth for the full time and period of two years and be fined \$10,000," said the judge.

No one stirred as the audience caught the words that the judge had addressed the principal defendant. The briefest sentence allowed by the law. Each succeeding sentence to prison or heavy fine was received in stoical silence.

Immediately after the sentences had been passed, Frank C. Dailey, of Indianapolis, special assistant attorney general, chief prosecutor, wiped the state seal moving the dismissal of ten of the defendants.

The indictment who had pleaded "no contest." He also moved the discharge of Elmer E. White, of Traverse City, who was given a severance because of illness and of James Dallas Muskogee, contractor who went to South America on business before government officials could serve him with a warrant.

Time For Appeal. Ninety days were granted the attorneys for the convicted men in which to perfect an appeal. Then court adjourned.

While the jurors said they had agreed not to discuss their deliberations the rule did not hold good after they had been released from service. Several brief statements were made. Itself was largely responsible for the adverse verdict, particularly King's statement on the stand that he had the campaign would cost at least \$50,000.

It was also learned that in view of this testimony and the numerous letters between King and Newberry introduced by the defense, the patriotic and innocent intent in the campaign, the jurors had no difficulty in agreeing yesterday that a conspiracy had existed. With this as a basis they started to ballot on each of the 85 defendants were guilty and when a dead lock loomed as a possibility, the majority agreed not to attempt to convict the minor defendants. One vote only was taken on Newberry. It was twelve to nothing for guilt.

APPALED BY SOLDIERS' INDIFFERENCE TO RELIGION

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 20.—Methods of combating an "appalling state of indifference to religion," declared to have been revealed by investigations of the religious education association in the American and British armies during the late war, were outlined in the convention of principles at the convention of the association here today.

BERLIN BELIEVES WORST NOW OVER; FOOD ARRIVING

Disposition of Strikers To Negotiate Causes More Hopeful Feeling.

Berlin, March 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—There was a hopeful feeling tonight that the worst was over.

The belief was chiefly due to the disposition of the strikers to negotiate. Some trains moved in and out of Berlin today. Food supplies continue to arrive and so far as could be ascertained the majority of the people of Berlin, even the poorest, now are getting sufficient to eat.

A tour by the correspondent over the greater part of the city, including some of the suburban sections and portions of north Berlin, where the workmen live, revealed the fact that the food shops were fairly well stocked and selling at prices relatively reasonable.

Push carts heaped high with vegetables and fruits were traversing the streets of the poorest quarters un-molested.

Talks with people of various occupations revealed ignorance, even among the most intelligent, of the latest political developments. Some of the Berliners, it was found, were just learning that the Kapp regime has passed.

Combs Continue. Berne, March 20.—Combs are continuing in the Rhine and mining districts. Armed bands of strikers and communists, with hand grenades and steel helmets, are patrolling the country. The Reichswehr is sending armored trains against them.

Fighting of a most violent nature is reported at Essen and Gelsenkirchen, but details are unknown here as telegraphic and telephonic communications with this district have been cut.

The workers are forming a red army at Ascherhausen and Quedlinburg, respectively thirty-three and thirty-one miles southwest of Magdeburg. In these towns sharp encounters occurred between troops and spartacists and many persons were killed or wounded.

Fighting recommenced at Leipzig yesterday after the failure of negotiations. The workers put up barricades and it is reported that hundreds have been killed or wounded.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SUED AS INSOLVENT

Atlanta Creditor Says Drive For Funds Has Failed.

Atlanta, Ga., March 20.—Wed and vary company attorneys filed suit for \$4,609.88 against the anti-saloon league of America here today, alleging the organization is insolvent and asked a hearing in superior court with a view to receivership.

Non-payment of bills for printing was said to be the cause for the suit. The petition names as defendants "the anti-saloon league of America, which also trades as the international anti-saloon league of America and the anti-saloon league of Georgia," and five individuals connected with the league's activities here.

The petition asserts that the recent "drive" for funds conducted by the league was a failure in Georgia and other states. Bills for printing submitted run back to last November.

RAIL WAGE COMMITTEES TO MEET AGAIN MONDAY.

Washington, March 20.—Conferences between the representatives of the railroad and union employees, looking to the formation of the railroad board of adjustment, will be resumed here Monday. The two committees, entrusted with the wage controversy when federal control ceased, have held one session.

Representatives of the corporations were not prepared to continue the work at that time and the meeting was adjourned until data desired by corporation would be assembled.

EXCHANGE RATES FIXED.

Washington, March 20.—Rates of foreign exchange fixed by the treasury department for army accounting purposes during the March 16 to 31 period were announced today, as follows: Sterling \$3.75 to the pound; French francs 13.50 to the dollar; Belgian francs 13.00 and Lire 18.00.

Senate's Declaration For Irish Argues Want Of Sense And Taste In The Opinion Of English Paper

Liverpool, March 20.—The Daily Post, commenting editorially on the action of the United States senate in adopting a new treaty reservation expressing sympathy for the aspirations of the Irish people and declaring the hope that Ireland would have a government of its own choosing in the near future, says:

"The American senate has surely overstepped the bounds of good sense, to say nothing of good taste, in adopting a reservation to the peace treaty on Ireland. It has as much as said it will welcome the emergence of Ireland as a neighboring nation. Moreover, it is an example of the kind of international meddling which the senate professes to condemn in the covenant of the league of nations.

"All sensible Britons know, of course, that such reservations are not to be taken quite seriously. They are, in fact, mere concessions to the Irish extremists in the United States; the senate has long shown a quick responsiveness to 'ish' pull. None the less, they have an undoubted element of danger. Unhappily there are hysterical patriots among us who may be easily worked up by certain interested writers and speakers to resentment of American interference with purely British affairs. This is a fact that the senators would do well to remember, especially at the moment when it is of vital importance to the world that Anglo-American relations should be most friendly.

"At the same time the senate's unfortunate resolution ought to warn our own government of the serious consequences further 'shilly-shallying' with the Irish question is likely to entail. Truly the Irish question is international."

FORESEES SEVERE TIE-UP OF OPERATION'S COAL AT MONTH

Indiana Operator Believes Delay Will Bring Strike Of Miners.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20.—Possibility of another tie-up of the nation's coal industry beginning April 1, was declared to exist as a result of the government's prosecution of operators and miners for alleged violation of the Lever act, in a statement issued tonight by E. D. Logsdon, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Logsdon is one of five coal operators arrested today by federal officials and one of the 125, men, operators or miners, indicted by a federal jury here for alleged conspiracy to enhance the price of coal.

Mr. Logsdon's statement declares, that, according to information received by the operators, the government is proceeding on the hypothesis that joint wage conferences are and have been illegal and that this theory forms the basis for a part, at least, of the charges against the coal men.

"If this is true, he said, it is probable that conferences to establish a new wage scale effective April 1, will be postponed until after that date and possibly indefinitely and that miners will refuse to work after April 1 when the present contract expires unless a new scale is agreed upon.

Continuing, the statement asserts that the government action is inconsistent with a statement made by President Wilson yesterday when he urged operators and miners to get together under the majority report of the committee which investigated the coal situation. The President, in this statement in effect, gave sanction to the idea of collective bargaining in the coal industry. Mr. Logsdon said, federal officials tonight asserted that they had authorized no statement as to the theory on which the government is proceeding in its prosecution of the miners and operators and declare they will not divulge the charges against those indicted until all of them have been arrested.

It was stated by the marshal's office that because of the arrest of all the fifty-one Indiana men under indictment, now are in the hands of officers.

CORK'S LORD MAYOR VICTIM OF ASSAULT

Mystery Surrounds His Death Early Saturday.

Dublin, March 20.—No light could be shed here tonight upon the mystery surrounding the murder early this morning of Thomas McCurtain, lord mayor of Cork.

The report of a popular with all parties and was not known to have any enemies. The mystery is considered greater, because it is the first assassination of a Sinn Feiner in the long list of recent crimes in Ireland.

Public bodies throughout Ireland are adopting resolutions of condolence.

TEN PAINFULLY BURNED BY TONGUE OF FLAME

New York, March 20.—Ten firemen were painfully burned today by a tongue of flame which shot sixty feet across the street into their fire hose following an explosion in a button factory opposite.

The fire fighters quickly pushed their apparatus into the street and fought the flames for two hours before the fire was under control.

The fire was caused by the ignition of celluloid used in button manufacture.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Settlement of Underwood-Hitchcock Contest Deferred. Washington, March 20.—No effort to break the deadlock between Senator Underwood, of Nebraska, and Senator Hitchcock, of Alabama, for the democratic leadership of the senate is expected for another two weeks, the two candidates having agreed to abandon their plan for a democratic caucus as soon as the treaty debate was ended.

The change is understood to have been made to permit Senator Hitchcock who conducted the administration fight for the treaty to go south for a rest, as left today to spend ten days at Augusta, Ga. During his absence Senator Underwood is expected to act as leader.

GOMPERS ASSAILS CONFERENCE PLAN FOR RESTORATION

Declares That Organized Labor Has Provided All Needed Machinery.

Washington, March 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—Recommendations by President Wilson's conference for the settlement of industrial unrest were assailed today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor leader, in a prepared statement, said the machinery for adjusting disputes between employers and employees which has for years been in existence in practically every organized industry in the United States, is superior to the machinery now suggested by the industrial conference both in point of simplicity and in point of effectiveness.

"The conference," said Mr. Gompers, "has devised a mass of machinery to be controlled by law, composed of national industrial board and local and regional conferences and board of inquiry. The whole situation in this respect may be summed up as follows:

"Tried and tested machinery for conciliation and arbitration between employers and employees exists wherever employees are organized.

"This machinery functions perfectly wherever employers forsake the spirit of dominance and the attitude of autocracy.

"Through the use of this machinery it has been found possible to maintain industrial peace with no stoppage of work of any kind for periods ranging from ten to forty years. No machinery is needed by the government or any of its agencies, and the results are superior to the results achieved by machinery which has long been in operation in our industrial life.

Organization Essential. "In industries where the employees are not organized, and where they are of any kind, whether supervised by governmental agencies or otherwise, can produce industrial justice.

"The machinery which the workers are in the fact upon which must be predicated the existence of any machinery for the settlement of disputes or the extension of principles of democracy in industry.

"Surely no intelligent agency can hope to achieve progress in American industry without organization of the workers. With organization of the workers, the structure of machinery need be thrust upon it from the outside. Organization brings with it machinery which is both adequate and practical, the result of experience and the wisdom of the workers.

"The report of the industrial conference merits criticism of a very serious nature in connection with the emphasis which it places on what it terms 'the machinery of law.'

"Prohibition in America. "It is far better, in general terms, to be faced with the local shop organizations known as shop committees, shop councils, works councils and representative government, than to be faced with the commission views industry from the viewpoint of the single shop and builds its machinery on the theory that disputes are to be settled by the shop by such a viewpoint it is actually carried into operation it will be most disastrous.

Menace To Workers. Organization of independent shop units of the employees is a menace to the members for the reason that it organizes them away from each other and puts them in a position where they may be taxed to support machinery which is in the interest of the employer, but the best economy for the nation demands that industry, insofar as possible, be viewed in a national light and that the workers be united into organizations covering whole industries as is now the case with 120 national and international trade unions.

"There can be no objection to the closest relations of a co-operating nature between employer and employer in the shop, but these relations must never take on such a form as to separate the workers in that shop from the rest of their fellow workers in the industry.

"It seems to be conviction of the commission that these so-called shop organizations are a kind of substitute for unions. That certainly is the idea which prevails in the mind of a number of employers and it is the idea which they would give much to see made operative in a wider field.

"The report of the commission points out that a number of trade union leaders regard shop representation as a subtle weapon directed against the union, but concludes that occasional misuse of such a device by individual organizations covering whole industries, labor to endorse it officially, are based on a misconception of the possible and desirable relations between the union and the shop committee. This is not the case. The trade union movement, as a whole, is opposed to what are known as 'shop committees,' and 'shop organizations,' because they are fundamentally wrong in principle and because they, in no sense, serve the real interests of the workers, but readily lend themselves to the designs of employers hostile to trade unionism and are, in fact, almost without exception, creatures of employers.

Only Effective System. "The commission speaks as though employee representation were something apart from trade union organization and found no place in the labor movement. The fact is that the trade unions afford to the workers the only bona fide and effective system of representation known in American industry. Through the trade union

(Continued on Page Two.)

Wilmington-To-Raleigh Railroad Eagerly Backed By Citizens Of Sampson

(Special To The Star.) Clinton, March 20.—Enthusiastic adoption of a resolution endorsing the construction of a railroad from Raleigh to Wilmington, via Clinton, a state system of hard-surfaced roads and increased appropriation for the state departments of health and education featured a mass meeting of 2,000 or more Sampson county people held in the courthouse here today under the auspices of the North Carolina Landowners' association, the speakers at which included prominent state leaders.

The resolution was prepared by a committee composed of Maj. George E. Butler, chairman; A. McL. Graham, O. J. Peterson and W. W. Casteel, and was read by Mr. Graham at the conclusion of the speaking. There was not a dissenting voice.

Such a railroad has long been talked by Sampson county people, but the movement seemed to take somewhat of a concrete form today.

Dr. George M. Cooper, of the state board of health, and a native of Sampson county, who was one of the speakers, explained the need of the proposed road and expressed the opinion that with a little effort at this time it could be a reality. He said a citizen of Clinton, previous to the meeting, had informed him that he would take \$50,000 stock in the road. W. B. Cooper, of Wilmington, promptly announced he would take that amount of stock.

It is the general opinion here that at least \$1,000,000 could be raised in Sampson county for this purpose.

Important clause in the resolution adopted was one urging that no backward step be taken by the county in the discontinuance of the farm and home demonstration work. This was prompted, it is presumed, by the county commissioners' action in their last meeting to discontinue it in the county. It is said that the commissioners oppose further appropriations for this purpose and have issued a call to the people to appear at the April meeting and let their wishes be known regarding the matter.

It would be presumed from the sentiment expressed at the meeting today that the people will not tolerate the suspension of demonstration work in Sampson. Every reference of the speakers in defense of the work, and every utterance in condemnation of the movement to do away with it met with prolonged applause.

The meeting was opened at 10:30 o'clock with prayer by Rev. G. M. Matthews, and was closed with a barbecue dinner and a ditch-blowing demonstration, the latter being under the direction of J. L. Dunn, of Dupont county. The attendance was unusually good. The court house was taxed to its capacity and more than half the people could get in the building. It was stated by Mayor Henry A. Grady, president, and the address of welcome was made by Maj. George E. Butler.

Dan T. Gray, chief, North Carolina

"Pussyfoot" Invades Paris

Tells 'Em That Prohibition Is Best Thing Of All, But Receives Rather Cold Reception.

Paris, March 20.—William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson has inaugurated a prohibition campaign in this country. He addressed a Paris audience for the first time on prohibition this evening, under the auspices of the "Blue Cross Society."

This society advocates absolute prohibition, as compared with the anti-alcoholic league of France and a newly formed league of the French chamber, who repudiate the "heavier" alcoholic drinks, but advocate wines and beer.

"Prohibition in America," said Mr. Johnson, "is the most beneficial measure ever adopted. The jails are emptied, the banks are full of money and the people are happy. I have no advice to give to France, but the country wants to achieve real liberty let it adopt total and absolute prohibition."

Mr. Johnson spoke to a rather small audience, composed for the most part of women, and his words were received silently and without enthusiasm or criticism. Mr. Johnson has just returned from six weeks in Northern Africa, four hundred miles south of Constantine, Algeria, where he was ordered by his physicians after his nervous breakdown in London.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER OVERLOOKS 61 CENTS

Is Charged With Swindle Involving \$75,000.

Toledo, O., March 20.—Police continuing the search for Frank B. Lawrence, head of the Central Motor Sales company, who is alleged to have absconded with a long trail of victims in a \$75,000 swindle, claimed today to have discovered that in a bank where Lawrence said he had an account of \$75,000 only sixty-one cents remained on the books in his favor.

A criminal warrant for Lawrence's arrest was sworn out yesterday by one of his victims. Lawrence, who came here from Chicago several months ago and established an office for the sale and purchase of used motor cars, transacted business with promissory notes which have been found worthless, the authorities say.

NAVAL WRESTLERS WIN.

Annapolis, Md., March 20.—By defeating Yale today, 26 to 5 points, taking six out of seven bouts, the naval academy wrestling team brought to a close a most successful season. The victory was the seventh they have registered.

TREATY AGAIN IN WILSON'S KEEPING; FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Generally Felt He Will Await Outcome Of Political Fight.

WHATEVER HIS COURSE, DELAY IS INEVITABLE

Tinkham Offers Resolution Declaring State Of Peace With Germany.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—After a troubled eight months' sojourn in the senate, the treaty with Germany was back in the keeping of President Wilson tonight with a note appended saying that ratification had been refused.

What the President's next move would be remained conjectural. White house officials declined to comment.

The general feeling of officials elsewhere about the capital, however, was that Mr. Wilson probably would let the treaty lie on his desk while the bitter controversy it has raised is fought out in the political campaign.

The treaty was taken back to the white house early in the day by a bevy of officials and messengers from the senate, in pursuance of an order adopted last night after a fourth vote on ratification had failed to muster the necessary two-thirds.

It was delivered to Secretary Tumulty, who accepted it in the name of the President.

Scarcely had the bulky document, the bone of senate contention through many weeks of stormy debate and negotiations, passed physically out of the capitol building when some of the senators who worked for ratification began a movement to recall it, and try once more for a compromise. Mild reservation republicans and compromise democrats discussed the possibility of such an effort without decision, however, and the prediction of leaders on both sides was that no proposal for another reconsideration ever would take serious form.

The unsettled state of senate opinion, nevertheless had the effect of blowing up the plans for the republican leaders for passage of a declaration of peace and it was decided after many conferences that the resolution for that purpose probably would be argued before late next week. Previously the purpose had been to bring it up Monday and press it for early action.

Influenced by House. In making this decision the majority managers in the senate are understood to have been influenced in part by underminded members of the house which also would have to act on a peace resolution and whole leaders balked at a similar proposal last December. Most of the ranking members of the house foreign affairs committee, in whose hands the peace resolution would fall, were out of town and had not informed their associates of their attitude.

During the day the senate was not in session, but the question of a peace declaration was raised in the house by Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, who introduced a declaratory resolution and had it referred without debate to the foreign affairs committee. In its general provisions it follows the resolution of Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, which is backed by the republican senate leaders. Both provide for general demobilization of the war, certain settlements with Germany, and for a declaration of international policy.

Until some affirmative action is taken by congress or the President to change the status legally, the technical position of the country remains, officials say, just what it was the day after the armistice was signed. War legislation continues in force and under the war department interpretation of the situation the President retains his war powers as commander-in-chief to keep American troops at whatever posts in Germany he thinks necessary to enforce the armistice terms.

President's Position. The President has expressed emphatic disapproval of securing a technical peace status by any method except ratification of the treaty. Senators generally do not believe it has altered that position, and the republican senate leaders confidently expect that if they pass a peace resolution he will veto it. They hope, however, to secure enough democratic support to repass it in both houses by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Senate officials who have had physical custody of the treaty since July 10, when President Wilson himself carried it into the senate chamber, lost no time today in obeying the mandate to return it to the white house. Accompanied by several messengers, George A. Sanderson, secretary of the senate, took it to the executive offices bright and early this morning and had to wait nearly an hour before Mr. Tumulty appeared to receipt for it.

The big volume, wrapped in brown paper and bound up with red tape, at first was taken into the office of Rufus D. Spaulding, secretary of the senate, who had it placed in the hands of Mr. Tumulty.

OPPOSES CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK TRADERS

Proposed Law Declared To Be Un-American.

Washington, March 20.—Governmental control of livestock traders accounts and prices would be un-American and unnecessary, the house agricultural committee was told today by Charles E. Day, representing commission men in the Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other western stock yards. Control of the traders is proposed in the pending packer regulatory bill.

The traders, Mr. Day said, added a necessary speculative influence to the market.

Mr. Hill said there was no justification for any theory that the regulation would help the small packer. Relating his experience as a competitor of the "big five" Mr. Smith said he had no knowledge of attempts by the larger packers to establish a monopoly.

CARPENTIER VS. MOHA? Canton, O., March 20.—That Bob Moha, Milwaukee, will be the first opponent on American soil of Georges Carpentier, Frenchman, who holds the European heavyweight championship, was the statement made here today by Vincent J. Moha, brother and manager of Bob.

(Continued on Page Two.)