

The Weather

Fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature. River stage at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., 11.4 feet.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

VOL. CVI.—No. 177.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1921.

Wilmington's Only Leased Wire Associated Press Newspaper

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

MANY DEATHS IN RAIL WRECK WHEN TRAIN IS DERAILED AND STRUCK

Porter, Indiana, Scene of One of The Worst of Known Railroad Disasters

TWO SCORE KILLED New York Central and Michigan Central Trains in Wreck at Intersection

PORTER, Ind., Feb. 27.—Between 30 and 40 persons were reported killed and an unknown number injured to-night when a westbound New York Central train crashed into a derailed eastbound Michigan Central train here, in a wreck which railroad officials said may be one of the most disastrous wrecks in history.

Michigan Central officials placed the number of deaths at more than 20, while unofficial reports made the death list as high as 50. The towerman of the Michigan Central was arrested immediately after the wreck, officials saying they believed that he had left a switch closed, causing a derailment of the eastbound train.

It is believed that virtually all of the men in two of the Michigan Central coaches which were demolished when the New York Central train hit it. The only dead on the New York Central train was the engineer. The engineer of the Michigan Central is missing. It is reported that he leaped from his cab when he saw the oncoming New York Central train. The tracks of the two railroads were at a sharp angle, being almost parallel. The Michigan Central train was believed to have started across the intersection and was derailed. The towerman was blamed by railroad officials for allowing the Michigan Central train to attempt to cross ahead of the westbound train.

A few persons living at this junction point immediately began work of rescue, using lanterns in their search for the dead and injured. Relief trains arrived from Michigan City and Chicago within an hour after the wreck, carrying nurses and doctors. The victims were taken to Gary and to Michigan City.

BETWEEN 20 AND 30 ARE REPORTED AS DEAD IN WRECK CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Michigan Central railroad officials announced tonight that between 30 and 40 persons had been killed in a wreck at Porter, Ind., in which a New York Central train, derailed and collided with a New York Central train. The New York Central announced that two trains had been killed.

The Michigan Central train left Chicago at 5:05 for the east. Officials for both roads said the cause of the wreck could not be determined, but it was believed that the Michigan Central train either ran into a closed switch, or else the rails spread as the two trains were passing each other. The Michigan Central and the New York Central use the same tracks out of Chicago.

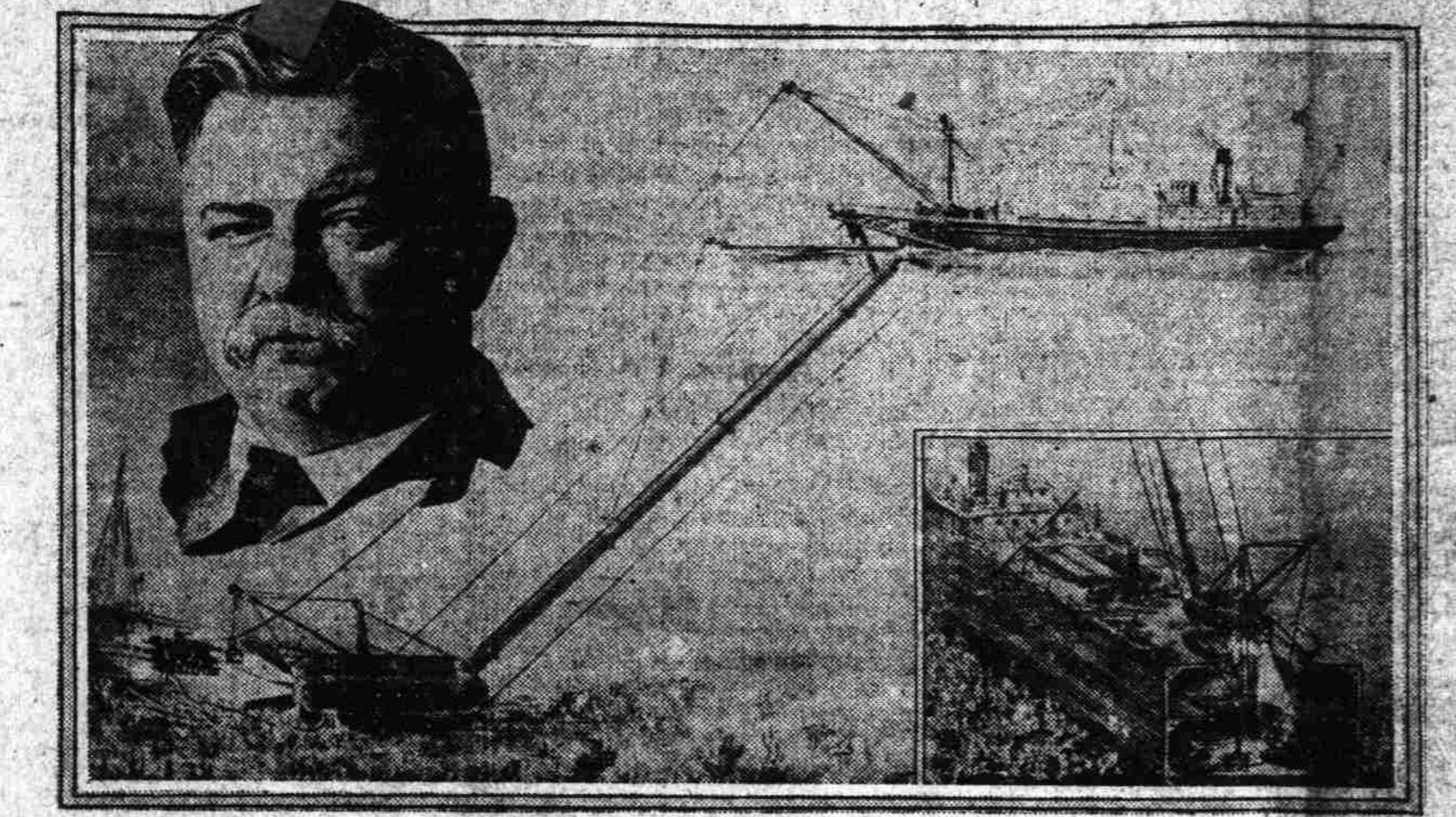
Porter, Ind., is a railroad junction point, 6 miles from Chicago. It is there that the New York Central lines cross those of the Pere Marquette. The nearest cities are Gary, and Michigan City, Ind. The tracks cross in open country and are visible for considerable distances from either direction. The Michigan Central number 21, which was bound for Chicago to Chicago, although it carried through coaches.

New York Central train No. 151 was known as Interstate express and was bound from Boston to Chicago. Both were practically full of passengers. The Michigan Central train left Chicago at 5:05 p. m., bound for Toronto, Canada, it was cut in half by the westbound train, and both engines plunged down an embankment.

Both engines of the New York Central train were killed. The engine was Claude Johnson, of Elkhardt, Ind. The Michigan Central engine was a graphic description of the wreck, as follows: The first intimation we had of the disaster came when our train began to jerk and jump when the emergency brakes were suddenly applied. The next moment the windows were shattered by bits of wreckage as we plunged through the other train. A shout of alarm and a cry of "Look out!" were heard as we began to scream and I found myself lying alongside the track.

We crowded out of the wreckage as best we could. On all sides were people lying on the ground, some dead and some badly injured. Many of the bodies were badly mangled. One man was running around frantically, flamed and clouds of steam were shooting from the engines but wreckage of the cars did not catch fire.

Simon Lake Inventor, to Raise Sunken Treasures With Submarine



Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, has perfected a device known as the salvage submarine, which, he says, will put the finishing touches to his dream of forty years. Mr. Lake's peace submarine will be used to recover some of the untold treasures of the deep seas. Plans to salvage wrecks all over the world, beginning with the vast tonnage of sunken coal barges on the Atlantic coast, as being made. Here are some of the things the new "salvage submarine" can do, according to Mr. Lake: Salvage sunken coal at the rate of 200 tons an hour, at a cost of fifty cents a ton; bring up precious cargoes of treasure ships sunk centuries ago; investigate the diamond and gold deposits of the shores of South Africa; pump buoyant material into the hulls of sunken ships and thus raise them to the surface; permit a minute study of the ocean floor from a chamber which can be opened to the sea, the air pressure equaling the water pressure. The device is a sort of a submarine workshop connected with the surface ship by a tube adjustable by means of universal joints. In the workshop are the tools of the salvage trade, also the mysterious compressed air chamber in which workmen may breathe freely and keep dry while directing the work of the huge pump which sucks up the coal and treasures, and derricks which handle other sunken cargo. The salvage submarine can be suspended to any depth of water.

NORMALCY WILL MEAN SPOILS SYSTEM AGAIN INSTEAD CIVIL SERVICE

Republicans Setting Themselves for Throwing Out All Democratic Employees

TO HIT THE SOUTH Senators Smoot and Warren Will Put in a Lick Whenever They See a Chance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Wilmington was first to feel the blighting hand of the onrushing Republicans. After Senator Overman had succeeded in putting through the senate the "Wilmington item" for better government property, and service there, the Republicans killed it.

The provision was doomed from the start, for Senators Smoot, and Warren are going to hit the south whenever they can. Overman made a good mistake to put Daugherty at a good fight, but he could not change the heart of a Smoot or a Warren in the senate.

The Republican joy-ride is almost done. Normalcy has virtually completed his cabinet, and it is ready for inspection. Democrats are getting ready to look on. They see a lot of fun ahead.

The Republicans are not as sure of themselves as they were immediately after the November election. They now realize that they are skating on thin ice and a little swerve to the right or left will land them in a hole. The cabinet selected is not a good one. Messrs. Hughes and Hoover are the shining employes in the departments in which the Democrats came in ten years ago.

Senator Overman asserts that they are yelling "economy," when they are getting ready to spend more than any other administration ever did. As a prominent member of the senate appropriations and judiciary committees, he has seen the working of the Republican mind. Senator Smoot's talk about loading employes in the departments is the way for spilling all of the Democratic job holders under the civil service so that the G. O. P. can fill them with men and women of its own faith.

DR. TEAGUE IS DEAD AUGUSTA, Feb. 27.—Dr. B. Hammet Teague, a prominent dentist of Aiken, S. C., and for several years commander of the United Confederate Veterans of South Carolina, died unexpectedly in Aiken at 7 p. m. tonight. He was in his 70th year.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PLAN AN INVASION IF NECESSARY

Foch, Wilson, Lloyd George and Briand Confer Over Military Action and Economic Pressure to Force Germany to Meet Demands—Disarmament in Germany to Be Taken Up First—Germans Go to London

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—On the virtual eve of the all-Britain conference with the Germans on reparations and disarmament questions, the two principal allied military chiefs, Marshal Foch, of France, and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, the British chief of staff, spent the week-end by invitation with Lloyd-George and Premier Briand, of France, in their seclusion at Creques court, the new country home of the prime minister of England.

The purpose of the consultation was to reduce to definite form the various proposals for the application of military and economic pressure sufficient to change the mind of Germany, should her government refuse the reparations terms of the allies.

While one aspect of the question is a dramatic warning to Germany that the invasion of some parts of her territory may follow a refusal of compliance on her part, another is that the French government, which would have to occupy Frankfurt and other points in a position to act suddenly should the moment requiring action arrive.

The general plan considered, of which many collateral features require examination, is understood to provide for a northward movement by Belgian troops which would occupy Doornik, while the French would occupy Frankfurt and other points in the country beyond to a considerable depth, possibly as far as Munich, while a fleet would blockade the port of Hamburg. The declaration of hostilities would not have to wait until May 1, the date before which the allies must inform Germany how much she must pay in reparations and after which Germany, under the treaty, may argue reparations, the reparations commission. By basing their case upon the disarmament demands they could act immediately under the authority of the treaty, the sponsors of the plan.

The German government has not been notified that the principal points on the program will be disarmament, the punishment of war criminals, and reparations. Disarmament may be the first subject to be taken up, and Major General Von Seeckt, the German chief-of-staff, and a member of the official delegation, is coming to London to answer the representations under this head.

Among the forms of economic pressure which might be applied to Germany, now under discussion, is the setting up of a new customs frontier to separate occupied Germany from the remainder of the empire. One of the perplexities to the conference brought out by this proposition is the question as to what attitude the American government would take and what instructions would be sent to Major General Allen, who is both the military commander of the American forces on the Rhine and chief commissioner for civil affairs in the district.

FRANCE MUST HAVE FORCE ENOUGH FOR EVENTUALITIES PARIS, Feb. 27.—In an editorial today on the subject of the London conference with the Germans, beginning March 1, the Temps declares that the consequences of a rupture, since consequences of a rupture, sincerely desired that an agreement be reached with the Germans. Immediately opposite this editorial, the Temps prints its comment on the army budget voted by the French chamber yesterday in which the newspaper says: "Germany's attitude forces France, for some time at least, to be ready for

LEGISLATURE TO HAVE SEVERAL BIG BATTLES DURING FINAL SESSIONS

Struggles Are Staged for Movie Censorship and Southern Power Charges

FIGHT M'COIN BILL Educational Forces to Present Substitute for the Improvement Program

Morning Star Bureau Yorktown Street By R. E. POWELL

RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—Two of the three real big floor fights of the 1921 general assembly, censorship and the Long bill, aimed at the Southern Power company, are ready for the staging of the opening tomorrow morning of the annual session of the legislature. The road bill is out of the way and its friends are rejoicing. Speculation has turned chiefly to the appointments that will come as a result of the administrative body created by the bill. Four of the nine members are named in the bill and they are the present members of the commission. There are five to be named two of whom are of the minority party.

Information was given out here today to the effect that a "citizens' substitute bill opposing Senator McCoin's measure, will be introduced in the senate and house Monday. The McCoin bill introduced in the upper house of the legislature Saturday night, virtually follows the budget commission's recommendation for appropriation to be made on the building program of the state's educational and charitable institutions. The substitute bill will provide for a six-year, \$30,000,000 program as asked by Representative citizens from all sections of the state at the joint hearing before the appropriations and finance committees, in Raleigh last week.

The "citizens' measure" will be sponsored in the house by Walter Murphy, of Rowan, who introduced the Long bill will guide its destiny in the senate. Former Senator A. M. Scales, who has led the "citizens' movement" in the state for an adequate building program for these institutions, is expected to lead the citizens bill. It is expected that the Long bill will be passed by the legislature before the session closes.

The lines are drawn for the battle between the Southern Power company and the giant cotton mill interests fighting for retention of contract rates. Such a lobby as both sides have for the struggle seldom honors a legislative session. The session will begin with Aubrey L. Brooks, of Greensboro, and run through a long list of notables, to count all the folks here agitating the Long bill, Judge W. E. Byrd, of Greensboro, Major Charles H. Allen, of Goldsboro; Eugene S. Parker, Jr., of Graham; Solicitor Sam Gattie, of Hillsboro; ex-Judge Crawford Biggs, of Raleigh; former Senator Dan Sumner, of Oxford, and a host of others, equally as well known in the legal life of the state. And there are quite a few politicians here, too, for the coming mill session.

The opposition begins with no less a magnate than B. N. Duke, himself, who is here with his staff from Charlotte. In a legal way, E. T. Cassler, of Greensboro, is here, and there are others interested in the case of the power company. The bill has been made a special order for Tuesday.

It has been agreed also to bring the censorship fight on the floor Tuesday in both branches. It will come up in the senate with a favorable report and in the house on a minority report. The censorship bill was introduced at a special committee meeting Saturday afternoon. They are confident the vote yesterday on a motion to refer to the committee will result in a good majority. Considerable discussion has attended the lobby nomination of Col. Alston D. Watts, of Statesville, for chief censor, and it has all been a very serious vein. Colonel Watts is declared to be in a receptive mood, hence it is practically assured that Governor Morrison is going to appoint Dr. Archibald Robinson, secretary of the Carolina railroad, a place much desired by the Iredell politician James A. Harness, of Statesville, has been here all the week, and everybody thinks that he has been paving the way for Colonel Watts. Of course, this much desired place, carrying a salary of \$7,500, is dependent entirely on the fate of the bill to censor the movies, but there is possibility it will become a law.

One observer of this legislature would predict its passage, but none would wager any odds that the measure would be passed. It is understood that the lobby group, though remote, makes the lobby gossip agent Colonel Watts the most interesting thing of the rest day.

Chief of the board of censors he would be stationed in Raleigh and his ear at all times attuned to the rumblings about the capitol. Then, again, Dixon has wonderfully impressed himself here with the power of the movie as a medium of publicity, and there is none to gainsay Colonel Watts' foresight.

More confounding to those who have criticized his fight on the road bill is the report that a fight on the appropriations bill for the state charitable and educational institutions will be waged by Senator Sumner Burgwyn, of Northampton. This time the Northampton senator is practically going to reverse his position of the entire session and fight for a bigger expenditure than a legislative committee has appropriated. Heretofore he has been the high priest in the council of economists. Now he enters upon a new role, one in which he proposes to challenge the committee for parsimoniousness. (Continued on Page Two.)

Rigid Enforcement Of Dry Law Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—More rigid enforcement of prohibition is to be asked by the anti-liquor league.

In a statement today the league said the next congress would be urged to pass a supplemental enforcement act to make more effective the present laws. No new revenue prohibition legislation will be pressed, the statement said, although doubtless other measures will be presented.

Reviewing the fight for prohibition legislation during the present session of congress, the statement said appropriations on the whole satisfactory to the dry forces had been made in the various supply bills.

TAKE ALIEN PROPERTY HELD HERE FOR BASIS OF BIG GERMAN CREDIT

Harding Is Said to Have Given Tentative Approval of Plan of Bankers

USE 400 MILLIONS Would Enable Central Europe to Buy Goods and Products of Americans

By DAVID LAWRENCE (Star Correspondent of The Star, Copyright, 1921.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President-elect Harding has given his tentative approval to what may amount to a billion dollar credit to Germany, and thus enable the people of central Europe to buy American goods and products of which they are in serious need. The plan as outlined to Mr. Harding by New York bankers, contemplates the use of the securities held in the United States by the alien property custodian in behalf of German citizens. This is estimated to amount to at least \$400,000,000.

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PRUSSIAN MAILED FIST IS KNOCKING AT DOORS OF GERMANS' REPUBLIC

Harden Says Whether Monarchists Win or Fall Is Momentous Question

REVIEWS SITUATION German Spartan Is Fighting to Keep From Being Forever Entombed

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN (Special Wireless to The Star, Copyright, 1921.)

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—With lowered but still clanking visor and with heavy fist, the militaristic and monarchistic will of Prussia is knocking at the wooden door of the German republic. Will it hold or break? That is the most important question confronting the German people today.

We read today that at the new election for the Prussian parliament, five and one quarter million votes—which is more than one-third of all votes given—fell on monarchistic candidates, and of the three million constituents of the center Catholic party and even among the badly beaten Democrats there are great numbers who long for a return of old regime. Next to this occurrence, the oscillations of the scales of power moved by the election fade to unimportance and everyone seems indifferent to the question whether the larger national socialist middle class party, which was able to assert itself against the two radical groups of bolsheviks and mensheviks, will again help the government bear its delirious and its burdens.

In order to better understand the situation, it is well to turn the dusty pages of history and study the rise of Prussian power. Old Prussia was represented by barracks kept scrupulously clean by the most duff and indolent military red tape of officialdom and functionally supplied with the necessary recruits. Out of these barracks came the army which kept Prussia's flag flying over the empire of Frederick the Great the right to rank among the foremost powers of Europe.

The success of this state was to be made by force of arms, new territory for expansion, and to increase the wealth of the farmer and merchant in the growing country to such an extent that the ruling powers would forego the means against any attempted rebellion. The state had to have out these means through the old spirit of patriarchy, embellished only by practical common sense and a dominant will, which reduces politics as well as independent ideas to a religion conceiving the monarchy and the state as a sacramental unity.

After the collapse of Napoleon a new Prussia seemed to arise. From the west Frederick von Stein, Prussia's brought mild liberalism, municipal autonomy and Schaffhorst, of Hanover, applied the theory of universal military service at first proclaimed by Danton as a protection against the men of the French revolution. As a result of these ideas the German people arose and cast off the yoke of the Bonapartes. Because of the fact that victory did not bring the expected fruits, Schaffhorst having died and Stein having fallen into disgrace—the longing for the higher ideals of the state did not reach its goal.

Hemmed in by the restrictions of the old European powers, the Prussians again found themselves forced to use the sword to insure the growth required by their tremendous vitality. Barracks, which once had housed mercenary troops were rebuilt to suit the requirements of an army recruited from the people. And all the technical implements of modern industrial works were placed at the service of the Prussian authorities for their free use and not, as proclaimed by ignorant or slanderously, seized by them to be the instruments of a barbaric will which strove only to subjugate and grind as great a mass of the people as possible. As yet the world knows nothing about this; in large part, it wishes to know nothing and only the illuminating results which will be found in those territories taken from Prussia and now under foreign management will bring a realization of the greatness of the work done by the productive industry of the Prussians.

The coal and iron districts on the Moselle river, the Rhine, the Ruhr and the Oder became the mines of modern mining industries. Out of poverty stricken, dirty, cholera and hunger infested districts in upper Silesia an Eldorado rose and for the eager arithmeticians of the Paris supreme council it would be a profitable undertaking to determine in billions of the wealth during a half century of Prussian rule in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Slav-Germanic Prussian who, as hearsay of the past, of a knight of the cross was a christian almost to his inmost heart, made his fortune as a colonizer on Polish or Lithuanian soil, was the antecedent of men who under stress of war replaced iron for copper. These people of Prussia, a sugar solution for cotton, who made synthetic India rubber out of coal petroleum and theoretically solved the secret of making gold out of sea water. For these never tiring, active people, fair mindedness must acknowledge that their militaristic materialism enriched the exterior life of those they conquered by sword or stratagem.

But everywhere these Prussians always felt like conquerors, like masters, and regarded themselves as superior beings in comparison to the natives. They paid no attention to national individualism, did not even understand it. They placed men of their own race in all the most prominent positions and scolded about ingratitude when their arrogance and never-ending mania to create a world empire was criticized. They brought upon themselves (Continued on Page Two.)

WINSTON FARMER KILLED

JOHN W. MILLER, farmer of Forsyth county, failed to make a promised visit to a friend this morning, a search was instituted and a little later Miller was found dead at his home. His body was removed to the hospital and placed on the floor and his head on the hearth, with his skull crushed in three places from blows with a mallet. An empty pocketbook lay near him. The police are expected to make an arrest soon.

COOLIDGE OFF TO CAPITAL

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—Vice President-elect Calvin Coolidge will leave here for Washington at 8:20 a. m. tomorrow with Mrs. Coolidge. Although there will be no formalities in connection with his departure, it is expected that there will be a large gathering of residents of his home city at the station to give him a hearty send off.

WHEELER SAYS REPUBLICANS WILL DRY OUT THIS STATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Wayne B. Wheeler, special counsel of the anti-liquor league said today that the talk of a let-up in the enforcement of the national prohibition in North Carolina is "pure hot air." So long as the people favor a "dry" to a "wet" nation, no administration at Washington will dare slow down on the enforcement of the law, he declared.

Mr. Wheeler said North Carolina would be put in good shape in the near future. The prohibition officers are getting around to all of the weak places. The incoming Republican administration will increase the number of prohibition enforcement officers in the state. That is the present intention of those overlooking that section of the country.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 27.—After a five weeks visit to Florida, President-elect and Mrs. Harding left St. Augustine tonight for Marion, where they will be guests of honor of their home town. They will be accompanied by the inauguration. Their train is to reach Marion Tuesday morning, and they will spend most of Tuesday and Wednesday bidding farewell to their neighbors and closing up their personal affairs for a long absence. An elaborate farewell celebration is to be held at the famous front porch of the Harding home.

On the way back to Ohio the President-elect expects to finish preparation of his inaugural address, about the only task remaining before he enters the presidency. He will leave Marion late Wednesday, reaching the capital the following afternoon.

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