

The Weather

Fair and continued cold Monday; Tuesday fair with rising temperature.

THE MORNING STAR

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1921.

Wilmington's Only Leased Wire Associated Press Newspaper

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

FEDERAL JUDGE JETER C. PRITCHARD IS DEAD IN SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR

Death Early Sunday Due to Pneumonia After Several Months of Ill Health

A NOTABLE CAREER Began Life as Poor Mountain Boy, Educated Himself; Became National Figure

ASHEVILLE, April 10.—Federal Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of the fourth district, died here this morning at 6 o'clock following an illness of several months. Death of the famous jurist was due directly to pneumonia, which developed Thursday and proved to aggravate his previous physical afflictions. He was in his 64th year.

For more than 48 hours previous to death he had been unconscious and while medical experts exerted every effort to save his life, the disease continued to fasten its grip. While the death was not unexpected this morning it was a great shock to members of the family who had kept constant vigil at his bedside.

Judge Pritchard, son of William H. Pritchard, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., April 12, 1857, his father being of Irish and Welsh ancestry, and his mother, Elizabeth Browne, of Irish lineage.

Facing the problem of obtaining an education during the trying days of reconstruction in the south, and following the death of his father at Meigs, Ala., his mother instilled into his mind and heart those stern precepts of morality by which he has ever been governed. Judge Pritchard, yet in his teens, walked 25 miles to the nearest school, and he has never since been without a book.

It was then that he received the attention of statesmen in North Carolina and identifying himself with the Republican party, he became the first to enter the state house as a representative from Madison county in 1875 and again in 1877. Pursuing his method of home study, he mastered Blackstone, the legal procedure, he obtained law degree in 1887.

In 1888 he was nominated as Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of this state. He then became the chosen nominee of his party for the state of the United States, and was elected to the legislature in 1891.

He was elected for a two-year term to the United States circuit court in 1893 and in 1895 was elected to the six-year term, which he also served.

The establishment of the Farmers' Union at this time and its coalition with the Populist party brought about a change in the political situation and he succeeded in consolidating the factious into a co-operative campaign and the state went to the polls in 1900.

April 1, 1902, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to the supreme court bench of the District of Columbia. Upon the death of Judge Stanton, the president advanced Judge Pritchard to the judgeship of the United States circuit court for the fourth district, April 9, 1914, which position he held until his death.

As national committeeman and as federal judge, the jurist received national note and in the campaign last fall he was prominently mentioned for vice-president of the United States, and at the Republican national convention was given a complimentary vote.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, the wife of former Solicitor Thomas A. Rollins; three sons, Dr. Arthur T. Solicitor George M., and Attorney McKinley Pritchard, and a grandchild, Mrs. J. T. Harris, all of Asheville.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the first Baptist church of this city, of which the distinguished jurist had long been a leading member. The body will lie in state from 11 to 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Dr. W. F. Powell, pastor of the church, will have charge and the services will be assisted by several other well known divines. It is planned here today to have all ministers in the city stopped for ten minutes as the funeral cortege passes in token of loving respect for the dead.

Former Senator Marion Butler, who was one of the pallbearers, today has been pouring in here messages expressing sorrow and surprise at Judge Pritchard's death.

Among the great number of messages of condolence received by Mrs. Pritchard was one from President Harding which reads as follows:

"I have learned with deep regret of the death of Judge Pritchard whom I held in great respect and high regard. Please accept assurance of very sincere sympathy and know that many of us in this country feel a share in his great loss. His death brings to his state and country."

Warren G. Harding.

DEATH OF JUDGE PRITCHARD CAUSES GRIEF IN WASHINGTON (Special to The Star)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The death of Judge Jeter C. Pritchard caused real grief in Washington. Judge Pritchard was considered the leading Republican statesman of the south and his record was one of the most brilliant in the country. President Harding today sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Pritchard.

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Said He Killed Elmer Now Says He Did Not

John Bull Walks Abroad in the Sunshine and Relaxes After Strenuous Week

LONDON, April 10.—(By Associated Press)—Today was a day of relaxation from the tension created by the coal strike and the possibility of a general industrial tie-up, and it gave the cabinet ministers and labor leaders an opportunity to get into the country for a rest.

Opinion on the present aspect of the crisis continues favorable, but meaningfully all precautionary measures and recruiting of volunteers are proceeding actively and will not be relaxed until the miners are back to work.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has been generally predicted a hard fight, however, is in prospect, despite President Harding's request for ratification. It is planned to have most of the debate in public.

Hundreds of nominations are expected to be received this week by the senate from President Harding. Many recess appointments are included. Among these is the nomination of former Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, to the Interstate Commerce commission. The department is scheduled to be headed by George Harvey, of New York, for ambassador to Great Britain.

Committee re-organization of the senate as well as the house is to be arranged tomorrow, with Republican representation greatly increased. Few chairmanships in either body, however, will be affected. Dozens of unimportant senate committees, with perquisites of patronage, are to be abolished. Committee work is to be begun immediately on a number of subjects, including tariff and tax revision and the American import valuation, the anti-dumping and soldier bonus bills.

To expedite the program, the senate finance committee will start hearings this week on internal revenue revision. Bills to establish a budget system, to re-organize the government departments and to re-classify federal employees also are to be pressed at once.

While the house is engaged largely with fiscal legislation, the senate will work on the Colombian treaty and afterward take up the immigration bill, which was vetoed at the last session. The Knox peace resolution and other proposals for bringing about peace also promise much discussion, and possibly early action. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, plans to introduce his peace resolution soon, but probably not during the first few days of the session.

The army and navy appropriation bills, with their huge budgets, which failed in the last congress and must be available by July 1, are to be started soon in the house.

Railroad affairs will be investigated soon by the senate interstate commerce committee. The inquiry, for which Chairman Cummins, of Iowa, will introduce an authorizing resolution Tuesday, may begin late this week. Another investigation which will continue is the senate judiciary committee's inquiry into foreign agents. The Republicans will start upon the new session with commanding majorities in both senate and house. In the upper body there will be fifty-seven Republicans as against thirty-seven Democrats, and in the house 300 Republicans to 181 Democrats.

All house members will take their oaths tomorrow. The new senators, Nordeck, of South Dakota, and Bursum, of New Mexico, who were not sworn in during the March session, also are expected to be present tomorrow.

NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATES. WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Mellon announced tonight the offer of a new issue of treasury certificates to the amount of about \$150,000,000. The new issue will be dated April 15, maturing as follows: thirty-seven per cent in six months and bearing interest at 6-1/2 per cent.

JAY GOULD HOLDS HIS TITLE. BOSTON, April 10.—Jay Gould, of New York, again made a successful defense of his national amateur court tennis championship today, defeating C. Suydam Cutting, of New York, in the challenge round on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet club. The scores were 6-5, 6-1, 6-0.

PRESIDENT TO OUTLINE DEFINITELY HIS STAND ON PEACE RESOLUTION

In Message to Congress Tomorrow He Will State His Opinion at Length

CONVENES AT NOON Sixty-seventh Congress Called in Extraordinary Session Begins Work Today

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The new Republican administration will get under full headway tomorrow when the Sixty-seventh congress convenes at noon for the extraordinary session called a few weeks ago by President Harding.

The program tomorrow is expected to be limited to the usual opening formalities, including the adoption of resolutions providing for a joint session Tuesday to hear the President's address and for organization work. Committees of the leaders also will be appointed tomorrow to notify the President of the assembling of congress.

Domestic needs, including tariff and tax revision, are expected to be emphasized by President Harding Tuesday, but he also is said to be planning a considerable discussion of international questions. Republican sentiment in congress received reports tonight that he would state with considerable definiteness his attitude toward the proposal to establish peace with Germany by congressional action.

Tomorrow's program calls for readings in both bodies of the President's message calling the extra session, and for the election of officers. Speaker Gillett is to be re-elected in the house, after the call of the roll by states. Committees also are to be organized, with Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, to continue as majority leader and Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, succeeding the late Champ Clark as minority leader.

The usual opening flood of bills and resolutions is due tomorrow in the house, but not until Tuesday in the senate. The first legislative program promises to be the enactment of the emergency tariff bill, vetoed at the last session by President Wilson. This is to be introduced in the house and reported Monday or Tuesday. It will be taken up for debate Wednesday and Republican leaders will press for a final vote before the week-end. Senate leaders also will press the measure, hoping to get it into the President's hands by next week.

Work in the senate will begin on the \$25,000,000 Colombian treaty probably Tuesday. Taken up during the special session last month, the senate is under agreement to take a final vote April 15, with ratification generally predicted. A hard fight, however, is in prospect, despite President Harding's request for ratification. It is planned to have most of the debate in public.

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America Takes Over Part of the Population of the Netherlands



When the gates swung wide on Ellis Island, N. Y., recently and let the Feyen family into the United States the population of the country was increased by 15. They were from Holland. No nation can beat the Dutch in this wonderful matter of human productivity. But it is worth noting that the Feyen family beats even the Dutch record of big families at Ellis Island in point of youth. The oldest is only 16, while the youngest is but eight months. Hendrik Feyen, head of the house, shown at the extreme right, top row, is 45. Diana, his wife, just 32, and radiant with health, is shown in the center holding the baby.

A GENERAL SALES TAX OF 1 PER CENT, SMOOT SAYS, IS BEST METHOD

Members of the Senate Finance Committee Will Present Bill Embodying Proposals

REPEAL OTHER TAX He Would Abolish "All the Irritating, Nagging, Discriminatory Taxes"

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A general sales tax was advocated tonight in a statement by Senator Smoot, Utah, a representative member of the senate finance committee who formally announced he would introduce a bill to that end in the senate Tuesday.

Senator Smoot's measure, which he estimated would yield approximately \$1,500,000,000 in revenue annually, would place a flat 1 per cent annually on gross sales above \$8,000 annually of virtually all commodities, both raw materials and finished products. The bill carries a few exemptions, but application of the tax would be stayed practically only on such commodities as now bear a higher levy.

Early consideration of the Smoot proposal is planned by the senate finance committee in its study of the taxation question. Tentative arrangements contemplate the opening of hearings on the plan before the end of the week.

In discussing his proposed sales tax, Mr. Smoot said it would be simple in application and easy to compute. These commodities already bear the burden of the tax, which has worked each citizen to bear a share proportionate to his ability to pay as measured by buying or producing powers.

"If the sales tax becomes a part of the revenue laws of our country," the statement continued, "congress can repeal not only the items provided for in the bill as presented by me, but can repeal all of the irritating, nagging, discriminatory taxes amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars and the excess profits tax, which has worked such havoc with business concerns of our country, who have in many cases been compelled to pay the excess profits tax on paper profits."

Present taxes on soft drinks, tobacco, automobiles and some other so-called luxuries would remain under the Smoot bill, but the items provided for in the bill as presented by me, but can repeal all of the irritating, nagging, discriminatory taxes amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars and the excess profits tax, which has worked such havoc with business concerns of our country, who have in many cases been compelled to pay the excess profits tax on paper profits."

The bill contemplates payment of the whole tax accumulated through the various resales, by the ultimate consumer, Senator Smoot said, adding that there was no objection to the final seller absorbing the tax if he cared to do so.

GREKS AND TURKS RENEWING BATTLE ALONG BRUSA FRONT. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—(By Associated Press)—Fighting has been renewed by the Turks and Greeks on the Brusa front in Asia Minor. Turkish cavalry is attempting to break through the Greek line running from Kestekle to Akau, to the east of Brusa.

It is reported a Japanese steamer with a thousand Turkish war-prisoners from Siberia has been held up by Greek naval units and taken to a Greek port. The submarine ports are preparing to lodge a protest against the seizure of the vessel.

EARTHQUAKE IS REGISTERED. WASHINGTON, April 10.—An earthquake lasting an hour and estimated at about 1,800 miles from Washington, probably in Central or South America, was recorded on the seismograph at Georgetown university this morning. The observatory described it as rather severe. The tremors began at 8:57, reaching their maximum intensity at 9:04 and ended about 10 a. m.

PRESIDENT HARDING AND HIS CABINET MAKING GOOD START

All the Difference in the World When Executive and Congress Are of the Same Party—Patronage Proving a Pest to Mr. Harding and His Chief Officials—Administration's First Month Reviewed by David Lawrence

By DAVID LAWRENCE (Copyright, 1921, by The Star)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The first month of the administration of President Harding has passed so rapidly that to most of the cabinet officers it has seemed like a week.

Viewing the work of the new regime dispassionately and with a recognition of the fact that Rome wasn't built in a day, even the most ardent partisan will admit that a start has been made on more problems in the last four weeks than was possible in the last year of the preceding administration.

This doesn't necessarily imply criticism of the officials who tried hard to make progress in the face of inevitable friction between a Republican congress and a Democratic executive. But it proves that when all branches of the government are of one political complexion the individual who invented patronage and the distribution of public offices for political activity was really more of a serpent than the evil genius of ancient Eden.

Mr. Harding is pestered day and night by the obligations of politics. It isn't that he owes anybody anything, but members of the senate and house must be kept happy and they must be kept happy by hungry constituents. Some idea of Mr. Harding's feeling was given John Kendrick Bangs the other day when he dropped in at the white house to pay his respects. Long lines of people had just passed through the executive offices shaking hands. Mr. Bangs said to the President afterwards:

"It must be tiresome to shake hands with so many people."

"Not at all," replied the President. "It is a relief and relaxation. All day long most of my visitors come to me asking for something—either offices or action in public matters. Everybody is asking for something. But these people who come to shake hands are not asking for anything. They come only with a smile or a blessing. They come with cheerful faces and good wishes. No, it's a relief to get their smiles."

It has been the experience also of cabinet officers. Some of them haven't been able to get very far because of the amount of time they must give to conferences on patronage. One or two of the cabinet officers who haven't been in Washington before are amazed at the demands of members of congress. They have been told it is not wise to ignore congress. So they yield their time with good natured tolerance.

If the entire membership of congress were guilty of office seeking the government wouldn't get anything done. But it is true of a relatively small group who manage to keep the heads of the departments and their subordinates worried all the time. Yet used to be the same way under the Wilson administration and one could almost hear the sigh of relief that went up out of the white house when congress adjourned and members went home to mend political fences.

There can be no catalogue of achievements as yet nor can any list be more than a cursory one. Yet here are some of the things that have been done since the Harding administration took office.

President Harding has tackled the railroad problem and means to put the full influence of the executive behind a settlement of the factor in the business situation which is most disturbing, today. It means a reduction in wages and operating expenses but also a drop in freight rates.

The President has managed to tone down the demand in the senate for the passage of the Knox resolution and has through Secretary of State Hughes set forth the general principles of American foreign policy.

Mr. Harding has not yet formulated a definite program on tax revision or tariff. And this language has created a favorable atmosphere among the leaders—an atmosphere that probably will lead to agreement rather than discord.

The cabinet has functioned as a unit, secretaries settling the papers and problems of the state department with remarkable speed. He acts and thinks quickly. Notes do not lie unanswered very long. And this language has created a favorable atmosphere among the leaders—an atmosphere that probably will lead to agreement rather than discord.

Secretary Hoover has laid the groundwork for co-operation between the federal and state departments with remarkable speed. He acts and thinks quickly. Notes do not lie unanswered very long. And this language has created a favorable atmosphere among the leaders—an atmosphere that probably will lead to agreement rather than discord.

Secretary Denby of the navy department has visited the Atlantic fleet and established a friendly and co-operative spirit inside the navy. Secretary Weeks has slowly healed up many of the sores in the war department growing out of war time friction and personal jealousies among the higher officers.

Secretary Wallace has shown the farmers of the country through a series of public statements that he is their friend in the cabinet. He has revealed himself as the principal champion of the farmers' tariff.

Secretary Davis has had a measure of success in settling the packers' strike but more significant than anything else is his manifest anxiety to gain the confidence of union labor by fair dealing. Secretary Fall has busied himself with the Alaskan problem and a multitude of other tasks in the interior department which may not make invidious running the department of the interior a great deal to do with the development of the west.

Secretary Mellon has distinguished himself by the splendid way in which he has run the confidence of the officials of his department. He has said he would not turn out one set of employees simply to make room for another set. He has shown a more over his valuable advice on matters of taxation and fiscal policy. He is a distinct asset to the Harding administration.

TO INVESTIGATE SCORE OF REPORTED MURDERS ON FARM OF WILLIAMS

Jasper County, Georgia, Grand Jury Will Today Begin Its Inquiry Into Deaths

PROBE A LYNCHING Solicitor Forecasts Sensational Developments When Investigation Is Finished

MONTICELLO, Ga., April 10.—The Jasper county grand jury will convene here at 9 a. m. tomorrow, in extraordinary session to conduct a rigid investigation of the John S. Williams farm, where it is alleged, approximately a score of negroes have been killed to conceal peonage conditions.

Sheriff W. F. Persons will leave Atlanta early tomorrow with Clyde Manning, the negro whose confession involved and convicted Williams of murder in the Newton county superior court last week, and a number of other witnesses. The party is expected to arrive here at 10 o'clock and the negro will go before the grand jury immediately.

Solicitor Doyle Campbell, of the Ocmulgee circuit who is directing the probe, said tonight that in his opinion the evidence he has in his possession will be completed by the grand jury late in the afternoon.

One of the first matters to be considered by the grand jury is the lynching of Eugene Hamilton. Solicitor Campbell says he has in his possession the names of six or seven citizens of Jasper county, furnished him by Governor Dorsey, and a mass of evidence. The solicitor has forecast sensational developments in this investigation.

"When the investigation starts," said Mr. Campbell, "we are expecting a trial. The people here are determined that law and order shall prevail and I could ask no better cooperation than I am now getting."

"If Williams is indicted, he will be placed on trial here just as soon as we can secure him from officials of Newton county."

Attorney Johnson, leading counsel for Williams, said tonight he had "begun to fight." He denied rumors circulated Saturday that he would withdraw his motion for a new trial in the Newton superior court.

NEGRO ASSOCIATION PRAISES GOVERNOR DORSEY'S ACTIVITY. WASHINGTON, April 10.—Appreciation of the activity of Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, in seeing that the law to murder is enforced in that state, was voiced at a meeting here today of the National Association for the Colored People, when alleged peonage conditions in the south were discussed.

"His example is worthy of emulation," it was said, "and we do not hesitate to commend it to the one who is soon to succeed to the place now held by Governor Dorsey."

"It is the duty of the negro," the resolutions added, "to seek by every peaceful and civilized means to defend himself against the invasion of his civil, political and economical rights."

THREE SMALL RUSSIANS WERE HEROES IN ANTI-RED RACES. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—Three little orphans who served three years in the anti-bolshevik armies of White Russia, and who were for a time among the Russian refugees here, have been admitted to the military academy of the Yugoslav republic at Sarajevo, through the personal efforts of Baroness Wrangel, wife of General Wrangel.

Don boys, each wear the Cross of St. George, earned for bravery on the field. Each has distinguished himself as a soldier and each has been wounded two or more times. Since their arrival here in November, when the Crimea was evacuated by General Wrangel, they have been living together in one of the Cosack camps.

Their names are Serge Pomenko, aged 16, son of a Russian colonel, who was shot by the bolsheviks; Constantin Brusilovsky, 15, of Odessa, whose father was also a colonel and killed during the war; and Boris Siminov, aged 14, of Kiev, whose father and mother perished under bolshevik rule in Kiev.

Little Pomenko, who was not a "play soldier," but served in the machine corps of the Kornilov regiment, risking execution if captured, is partly blind, due to a wound in the head. His last deed of bravery was performed when the Crimean forces retreated before the bolsheviks. At that time he lay in a hospital in Simferopol. When the hospital was evacuated and all had fled, he left his bed, found a carriage and horses, and saved with himself two officers too badly wounded to help themselves, taking them to Sebastopol.

The three boys are bright and cheerful and still full of readiness to help their countrymen. Brusilovsky, while in the Russian embassy hospital here, recovering from a wound, insisted on surrendering his bed to an old officer, too sick to stay in the camp.

NEGRESS REPUTED TO BE 110 YEARS OLD DIES IN CRAVEN (Special to The Star)

NEW BERN, April 10.—Phillis Dixon, negress, died at her home in James City, Thursday in her 111th year. She was born in Craven county, February 12, 1811, and was 110 years and two months old. Her death was caused by old age, no doctor attending.

The old woman was slave in this county many years before the Civil war and had served many of New Bern's most prominent families since then. For the last few years she has been in Craven county. Her husband died many years ago and there is no trace of her father or mother. She is the last of the old-time "mammys" in this section and her passing is reminiscent of a past age of slavery.

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