

Partly cloudy today and Thursday; not much change in temperature.



GOV. LEN SMALL GIVES IN TO COURT'S ORDER THAT HE BE ARRESTED

Agrees to Submit to Arrest and Is Required to Give Bond of Fifty Thousand.

BESIEGED IN OFFICE

Sheriff Mester of Sangamon County Bottles Up Executive in the State House

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—Governor Len Small of Illinois, after refusing arrest on indictments charging embezzlement and conspiracy for three weeks, the plea of executive immunity of what the king can do not wrong as stated by his counsel today, finally submitted to Sheriff Mester after the latter had besieged the state capitol with deputies for several hours.

The governor protested his arrest until the last, charging persecution and asserting his innocence, but the sheriff of Sangamon county was adamant and insisted on taking the governor from the executive mansion to the courthouse where Abraham Lincoln used to practice law, before accepting the bonds. There the governor gave surety for \$50,000 and went his way to await trial on the charge of defending the people of the state of Illinois from a white state treasurer, through alleged failure to turn over to the state the proper interest on state funds.

It was a dramatic day in the capitol of Illinois and the whole city was at white heat for hours as the climax of the long contest between the governor and county officers drew near. After the governor had refused yesterday to yield to service of the three warrants, held by the sheriff, the latter had "sold him" he would send the papers today or as soon thereafter as possible, either quietly or with any necessary effort.

When the sheriff went to the capitol to perform his duty as directed by Judge Smith, of the county court, Governor Small, attended by several advisors, was in his office and refused to come out at the sheriff's request. The sheriff then placed deputies around the building to block any egress of the governor and sat down in the lobby to smoke until the chief officer of the commonwealth should decide to emerge.

He announced that he had the advantage of the besieged man because he had taken precautions to eat his luncheon before the sheriff's arrival and laughingly remarked that he had little else except the arrest of the governor to occupy his time.

The governor finally sent out word, a couple of hours after the luncheon hour that the sheriff might come into his office and serve the warrants, but the sheriff declined, saying he was in a hurry to get the warrants under the great outside to avoid any technical charge of interrupting executive business. This tact of the sheriff was in pursuance of the attitude adopted from the time the indictments were returned on July 20.

Crowds gathered around the state house as the afternoon wore on and, there was a holiday appearance within the structure as shafts of light boomed and the high windows filled with smoke. But the governor kept at work in his office, sending out two lists of appointments during the day.

As the shadow of Lincoln's monument in the capitol yard grew long under the declining sun, the chief executive finally sent out word that he would surrender to the county officer at the executive mansion at 5 o'clock if it could be arranged to give bonds at once. The capitulation was accepted by Mester, who withdrew under the truce with his troop of deputies.

At 5 o'clock the sheriff with his warrant somewhat thumbworn from long handling, drove to the governor's house.

"Governor, I am here with the warrants," he said when he met the governor. The sheriff then read the warrants and said: "Very well, what shall I do?" asked the governor.

Republican Leaders Agree Upon 600-Million Tax Cut

They Would at the Same Time Reduce Government Expenditures 520 Millions Lower Than Has Been Estimated, Repeal the Excess Profits Tax, Cut Railroad Tax a Half, Abolish Nuisance Tax, Leave Off Proposed Stamp Taxes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Reductions of approximately \$600,000,000 in taxes and \$520,000,000 in government expenditures this fiscal year were agreed upon today at a conference between President Harding, Secretary Mellon and Republican leaders of the house, including members of the ways and means committee.

Specific tax reductions on which it was announced agreement was had included: Repeal of the excess profits tax, retroactive to last January 1, \$450,000,000.

Repeal of one-half of the transportation tax, effective next January 1, \$130,000,000.

Repeal of the higher income surtaxes, retroactive to last January 1, \$90,000,000.

Repeal of the so-called nuisance and clothing luxury taxes, \$50,000,000. As an offset against this cut of \$720,000,000, it was agreed to increase the income tax on corporations by probably 2 1/2 per cent instead of 5 per cent as heretofore proposed, effective as of last January 1, to yield an additional \$125,000,000.

Decision was had, it was said, to abandon all new taxes suggested to the house committee last week by Secretary Mellon, including a license tax on automobiles, a bank check stamp tax, an increase of one cent in the first class postage rate. Republicans of the ways and means committee are to meet tomorrow to draft a new revenue bill on the basis of the revisions agreed upon and leaders said it was hoped to have it ready for a conference of house Republicans next Monday.

Under the agreement reached at the white house conference, government expenditures this year would be reduced from the previous estimate of \$4,554,000,000 to \$4,050,000,000 and the income from internal taxes would be cut from \$3,870,000,000 to \$3,075,000,000. The total income from all sources was estimated at \$4,025,000,000, including \$370,000,000 from customs, \$490,000,000 from miscellaneous sources including \$140,000,000 more than heretofore, estimated the sale of war surplus, and \$100,000,000 additional from back taxes.

Cuts in expenditures proposed included \$350,000,000 for various government departments and agencies and \$170,000,000 on account of the public debt. Departmental cuts included \$50,000,000 war department, \$100,000,000 navy department, \$100,000,000 shipping department, \$35,000,000 agriculture department, \$25,000,000 miscellaneous and he estimated payments of \$545,000,000 to the railroads.

The \$170,000,000 previously estimated as necessary to retire war savings securities and Pittman act certificates will be taken care of through refunding operations. It was stated, "by transferring retiring these securities, 'or borrowing in the open market."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Examinations for postmaster have been ordered at Bayboro, Chandler, Clarkton, Councils, Hope Mills, Monroeville, Morven, Parkton, Richland and Vassal to take place September 10.

SILESIA BOUNDARY IS AGREED ON BY FRENCH AND BRITISH PREMIERS

In a General Way It Is to Follow the German-Polish Election Returns

EXPERTS MAP LINE

Europe Breathes Easier Upon Learning That Dangerous Question Is Settled

PARIS, Aug. 9.—By Associated Press.—M. Briand, the French premier, announced to the supreme council this afternoon that the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and he were in agreement in principle upon the Upper Silesian boundary, and that it remained for the experts to draw the exact line, which would be on a basis of giving equal value to the votes cast in the recent plebiscite, whether Polish or German, and whether in mining, industrial or rural townships.

The members of all the delegations feel a sense of relief tonight that the thorny entanglement which has been threatening to wreck the peace of Europe, has been solved by the spirit of mutual conciliation and good will which the French and British premiers displayed in their private meetings Sunday and Monday night.

The belief is held here that Poland and Germany will accept the settlement, although grudgingly, and that the dispute should be suppressed by the allies.

In the meantime the council decided not to send allied reinforcements to Upper Silesia, but to dispatch disarmed troops to that territory, but when the question came before the council the British and Italian delegates voted against it.

The experts and allied high commissioners met here this afternoon and the council began to lay down the new boundary line under a resolution adopted this morning. They are not ready to report until late tomorrow.

With rapid progress made on the all-important Silesian question, the conference was able to take up other business on the program, beginning with the Turco-Greek situation.

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Hot, July Weather Cut Crops Quarter of a Billion

Forecasts Reduced Millions of Dollars as Compared With July; Wheat Crop Falls Off Over Fifty Million Bushels and Corn Is One Hundred Million Bushels Under July Forecast—The Full Report Given On All Crops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—July's constant hot weather and lack of rainfall reduced prospective production of crops more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Today's crop report of the department of agriculture showed forecasts reduced by millions of bushels compared with last month ago.

The reduced estimates of corn, wheat, oats and white potatoes alone aggregated \$36,000,000 bushels and the prospective loss of production calculated on August 1 farm prices, amounts to \$83,600,000 for white potatoes, \$64,800,000 for oats, \$56,000,000 for corn and \$54,400,000 for wheat.

Almost every crop was adversely affected by the almost constant high temperatures and shortage of rain. The damage to white potatoes was extreme.

While the corn crop in practically all the important producing states was adversely affected by weather conditions during July, the crop in all southern states showed improvement, the department of agriculture's report shows, and forecasts this month for all states in the south are larger than the estimates made a month ago.

Barley: 171,000,000; condition 71.1. A forecast of 184,288,000 bushels was made last month, while last year's production was 202,024,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 208,088,000 bushels.

White potatoes: Three hundred and sixteen million; condition 65.8. A forecast of 376,377,000 bushels was made last month, while last year's production was 430,458,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 371,283,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes: One hundred and fourteen million; condition 84.5. A forecast of 112,020,000 bushels was made last month, while last year's production was 112,268,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was \$4,749,000 bushels.

Flax: Eight million nine hundred and ninety thousand; condition 70. A forecast of 9,671,000 bushels was forecast last month, while last year's production was 9,671,000 bushels and the average production for the five years, 1915-19, was 9,671,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—New York banks which obtained great sums in federal reserve loans during the money stringency last fall were closely supervised, Governor Strong of the New York reserve bank testified today before a congressional commission.

He introduced the confidential and almost daily reports at the time upon "bank number six," which he identified as an institution which kept \$130,000,000 in reserve loans, and was engaged largely in speculative operations.

RECESS FOR CONGRESS BY END OF NEXT WEEK IS REGARDED AS SURE

Both Branches to Be in Session Until Tax Bill Passes the House

TAKE MONTH REST

Leaders of Majority See President Harding, Who Urges Tax Revision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Congress, in the light of today's developments, hopes to begin a month's recess about the end of next week.

After a conference with President Harding, Republican leaders of the senate and house indicated that both would remain continuously in session until the house has passed the tax revision bill, which Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, told the President would be reported Monday.

In that event, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the Republican leader, announced that it could be put through the house by August 20, or possibly a day or two later. The President at a conference today with Senators Lodge and Curtis, is understood to have opposed a senate recess before passage of the tax measure by the house, and the plan urged by many senators for three-day recesses beginning Monday, is said to have been abandoned.

Very soon after the passage of the tax bill by the house, said Mr. Mondell, "I believe we can stand in recess for at least 30 days while the senate finance committee considers the tax and tariff bills. This will be expediting the public business, for in that way the finance committee can work uninterfered and make greater headway."

Complete enactment of the farmers' relief program prior to the proposed adjournment, passage by the house of the tax revision bill and of a measure to extend the emergency tariff bill until the permanent measure is enacted were said to have been insisted upon by the President and his cabinet members. He also was said to have expressed the desire for passage of the administration bill to fund the railroads' bill to stop the government which was represented as reluctantly willing to let the railroad legislation go over until after the recess, if assurances were given of its enactment by early fall.

The railroad bill was said to be an obstacle in the adjournment program, but senate Republican leaders gave the President little to hope that at least might be reported to the senate and its consideration begun before congress takes a vacation.

Work on a bill begun today by the senate interstate commerce committee, which heard Director Meyer, of the war finance corporation, who advocated the measure as a means of general economic restoration. He is to conclude his statement tomorrow and be followed by Director General Davis, of the railroad administration.

The agricultural relief measure which the President desires enacted before the proposed adjournment are the agricultural credits bill, the Capper-Tincher bill to stop the government from the packer control bill, and the new measure to extend the emergency tariff law, which would expire November 10.

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WHITE MERCHANT DIES OF BLOW BY A NEGRO

J. C. Lanius of Pittsboro Victim of Attack; Negro Hurried to the Penitentiary

(Special to The Star)

PITTSBORO, Aug. 9.—J. C. Lanius, prominent Pittsboro merchant, who was knocked senseless and robbed of about \$200 within a few yards of his home last Saturday night and who was brought immediately to the hospital at this place, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon and his body was carried back to his home in Pittsboro.

It was reported in Pittsboro yesterday that Mr. Lanius was dead and it soon became apparent to the officers that the negro, Peter Rogers, whom the bloodhounds bayed at his home early Sunday morning, was not safe in the Pittsboro jail, and he was carried to the penitentiary in Raleigh for safekeeping. In addition to the evidence of the bloodhounds, the gaps in the axe, which Rogers acknowledges as his, fit the gaps in the cedar stick with which the fatal blow was struck. The axe is in diameter and four feet long, like a bullet fits its mold.

Rogers, who is suspected of the crime, runs a garage in Pittsboro and is considered a sharp but mean negro. He lived in one of Mr. Lanius' houses and only recently Mr. Lanius had some trouble with him in reference to renting a room. Rogers is a man who struck the fatal blow, it is reported here, though he has reason to think Rogers is the man.

The affair occurred Saturday night about 12 o'clock in a dark place. The money has not yet been found. The feeling through this section against Rogers is running high. It is fortunate for him that he is in the penitentiary.

His wife, who was Miss Exoline before marriage, four sons, J. C. Jr., Lauren, S. C. Radcliffe, B. W. and Jim Lanius, and two daughters, Mrs. William Tatum and Miss Nannie Lanius, survive Mr. Lanius.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Efforts to break through the barriers of the new percentage immigration law was discovered today by the bureau of immigration when it was reported that a party of Polish Jews were arrested in Key West, Fla., for attempting to enter from Cuba without legal authority.

Commissioner Husband said extra precautions were being taken on the Mexican border and along the southern coasts as a result of wholesale efforts to smuggle in European aliens.

RE-ORGANIZE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DISTRICT

Important Step Taken at Meeting of Onslow-New Hanover Body Here Yesterday

(Special to The Star)

Joint meetings of the Onslow-New Hanover Medical societies took place yesterday and last night, the afternoon session being held at James Walker Memorial hospital, this city, and the evening session at the Oceanic hotel, Wrightsville.

Mayor James H. Cowan made an eloquent address of welcome to the visiting doctors at the night session at the Oceanic hotel last night, and in his usual happy vein he told them how much Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach appreciated the honor of being the scenes for such a distinguished gathering.

Dr. E. E. Hart, president of the Onslow Medical society, presided at the first meeting, which was called to order by him at the James Walker Memorial hospital yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock. Dr. J. B. Cramer, president of the New Hanover society, also presided at this meeting.

Dr. Edward Jenner Wood and Dr. J. G. Dickson, both of this city, addressed the afternoon session on the subject of a New Method for the Preparation of Autogenous Vaccines. Dr. Wood also continued his address on this subject at the Oceanic hotel last night. There was some discussion of the new method for the preparation of vaccines, and both Dr. Wood and Dr. Dickson treated their subjects comprehensively.

Dr. Thomas M. Green, of this city, read an article on epiphthalmia and the Konoledon Operation, which was read by him at the meeting. Dr. R. Hart and Dr. C. P. Boiles participated in the discussion that followed.

Dr. W. C. Galloway, an eye specialist of this city, produced a stone, or a kidney calculus, that was extracted by him from a woman's eye. He described how the patient had her eye put out by a stick of wood that had been hurried along and about the neck which was found in her eye when the operation was performed. Dr. J. G. Murphy, Dr. Sloan and Dr. Freeman took part in the discussion that followed upon this subject.

After the suggestion by Dr. W. C. Galloway that the old District Medical society should be re-organized at this time, Dr. Thomas M. Green made a motion that this society should be re-organized; and the motion was carried. The following officers for the re-organized society, which has been in active since the war, were elected at the meeting last night: Dr. J. B. Cramer, president; Dr. E. S. Bullock, vice-president; and Dr. R. H. Davis, secretary and treasurer.

ALL NATIONS AGREED NEVER FAVORED BANKS ON CONFERENCE DATE IN NEW YORK, HE SAYS

Japan Sends Word Armistice Day, November 11, "Gladly Accepted" as the Day

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Unanimous agreement on armistice day, November 11, for the opening of the disarmament conference, was reached today in the informal negotiation among the powers that are to be represented. Japan, the last of the participants to give her consent, informed the state department through the American embassy at Tokio that she would "gladly accept" the American suggestion to begin the conference on the third anniversary of the cessation of the World War.

Thus, the assembling of the delegates here on a day definite becomes an assured fact, although the diplomatic formalities require that there be now a formal exchange of invitations and acceptances. The invitations are expected to go forward from Washington without delay, and officials believe that prompt replies will hasten the negotiations into their second phase—consideration of the list of subjects that are to be discussed around the conference table.

Invites State Labor to Use the State University

HIGH POINT, Aug. 9.—Professor D. D. Carroll of the University of North Carolina, in addressing today's session of the North Carolina Federation of Labor in convention here, on the relations of capital and labor, urged the federation and labor generally to reach a solution of their problems.

THINK KU KLUX DEAD IN NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh Has Idea Its Props Are Knocked Out

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—New York banks which obtained great sums in federal reserve loans during the money stringency last fall were closely supervised, Governor Strong of the New York reserve bank testified today before a congressional commission.

He introduced the confidential and almost daily reports at the time upon "bank number six," which he identified as an institution which kept \$130,000,000 in reserve loans, and was engaged largely in speculative operations.

He ascertained the cause of credit demands, because he wanted to know whether loans were justified, Governor Strong said, "and if the money was necessary to supply legitimate needs of the business of the country, we furnished it. If the stock exchange loan accounts of banks appeared to be piling, we would warn bankers that reserve money was not lent for that purpose."

Of these institutions estimated for us that it might need as much as \$80,000,000 merely to handle export shipments of cotton.