

The Weather

partly cloudy today and Sunday, somewhat warmer Sunday.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1921.

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

LABOR APPEALS FOR A PROTEST AGAINST THE NELSON WARRANT BILL

Federation Council Sees in It "Subtle and Pernicious Attack" on Liberty

LEGAL KIDNAPING

Senate Has Passed the Measure and Labor Urges All Citizens to Action

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—An appeal to the "Citizens of America" for a protest against the Nelson bill, just passed by the senate, was issued tonight by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The statement described the bill, which relates to the issuance of warrants by federal judges as "the most subtle and pernicious attack yet made in the history of our land upon the safeguards of the rights and liberties of our people."

"No attack yet made," continued the statement, "has been more subtle and more vicious in character and more fundamentally destructive of the rights of all our people than that contained in the bill introduced by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, by a cavilous route and darkened ways—a bill which has for its purpose the placing of the hands of the government upon a power formerly possessed only by kings and in which citizens were treated as subjects rather than the sovereigns of a nation."

The particular bill intends giving the right and opportunity to any judge in a federal district to issue a warrant for the arrest of an indicted person who may live in a far distant state, and transport him to the place of indictment and trial without giving him the opportunity of a hearing in the district in which the indictment was returned or of a complaint in which the indictment was founded.

"In other words," the bill has for its object the revival of the old writ of *habeas corpus* and the taking of the heart of the writ.

"This bill intends to grant to the judicial branch of our government a power which will place the liberties of our people under its complete domination. It is a bill that has no justifiable cause for its proposal and a bill that has for its purpose the attainment of ends in complete variance with our democratic principles and which conflicts with legislative safeguards."

"It is inconceivable that the rights and liberties of American freedom shall be left to the complete and exclusive mercy of judges who are not sworn to defend the rights of the citizen but to rapidly toward judicial autocracy."

"Having just emerged out of a successful war to make sure the principle of democracy and the right of the sovereign power from the hands of royalty, it is inconceivable that we should now willingly acquiesce in delegating such powers into the hands of the court."

"The council said that it 'would be a crime in our eyes to let the further erosion of the heritage that has come to us as a free people.' If it did not nullify the spirit of the American government, it is a menace that is now threatening our America and threatening the American institutions of freedom of liberty and of justice," and says:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, speaking in the name of organized labor of America and in behalf of all wage earners who are called upon to support the bill, calls upon all citizens to use all the power and influence at their command to defeat this proposed legislation and to rally to the defense of our liberties. Whatever may be the American labor movement, we are convinced that all liberty-loving citizens of whatever group or occupation who have been taken from the people's rights and liberties and the sacrifice of our forefathers.

"The wage-earners of our land are urged to help arouse public indignation and resentment in this latest and most pernicious attack yet made in the history of our land upon the constitutional rights and liberties of American freedom."

NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY ABOUT PANAMA CONTROVERSY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Hughes in a note to Luis Garay, the foreign minister of Panama, in reply to a formal protest lodged against the decision of the American government to change the Panama-Costa Rica boundary line, declares that he is "unable to find that any of the statements made by the Costa Rican government from me."

British Empire Can Go No Farther, De Valera Is Told

Premier Lloyd George Replies to Irish Leader, Flatly Declining to Entertain Any Proposal to Treat Ireland as Foreign Nation, and Declaring That the Only Basis for Further Parleys Is Union Under the King

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(By Associated Press).—David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, today sent a prompt rejoinder to the letter of Eamon De Valera, president of the Irish republic, which rejected the British government's terms for peace in Ireland.

"The British government's former standpoint, that Ireland could not be permitted to withdraw from the empire," he said, "is now being repudiated. It is clear that the British government has no objection to Ireland's becoming a free, equal and loyal partner in the British commonwealth under one sovereign."

Mr. Lloyd George, in concluding his note, still held open the door for further negotiations with Mr. De Valera and his colleagues if they are prepared to examine how far the government's consideration "can be reconciled with the obligations you represent." He declared, however, that the government could "not prolong a mere exchange of notes."

In this communication Mr. Lloyd George preserved the same friendly tone that characterized his former letter to De Valera. Today he pointed out the government's standpoint by quotations from Irish patriots and Abraham Lincoln. He warned Mr. De Valera that any prolongation of the negotiations would serve only to play into the hands of the extremists, who, he declared, were only an excuse to wreck the negotiations and terminate the truce.

A hopeful aspect of the situation as it is viewed in London political circles is that neither Mr. De Valera, in his communication, nor Mr. Lloyd George had closed the door on negotiations. The text of the reply of Premier Lloyd George to Eamon De Valera is as follows:

"I must remind you, therefore, that when I asked you to meet me six weeks ago I made no preliminary conditions of any sort. You came to London of your own accord, and I received you with me at three meetings of considerable length. The proposals I made to you after those meetings were based upon full and sympathetic consideration of views which you explained."

"They were not made in any agitating spirit. On the contrary, my colleagues and I went to the very limit of our freedom of expression in order to meet the British and Irish interests. Our proposals have gone far beyond all precedent and have been approved as liberal by the whole of the civilized world."

"I am not better acquainted with the Irish people than you are, and I have sympathy with the most extreme Irish claims, they are regarded as the utmost which the empire can reasonably offer to Ireland."

"I have yet heard outside Ireland is from those who maintain that our proposals have overstepped both warrant and wisdom in their liberality. Your letters show me that the Irish and British negotiations must, I fear, be futile, unless some definite plan is made towards acceptance of these basis."

"The proposals I made involve the surrender of Ireland's whole national tradition and reduce her to subservience. What are the facts? Under the settlement we outlined, Ireland would control every nerve and fiber of her national existence. She would speak her own language and make her own religious life; she would have complete power over taxation and finance, subject only to an agreement for keeping trade and transport open."

"I am reluctant to precipitate the issue, but just point out that a prolongation of the present state of affairs is a national calamity."

"I thought I had made clear, both in the conversation with you and in my two subsequent communications, that we can discuss no settlement which involves a refusal on the part of Ireland to accept our invitation to a free, equal and loyal partnership in the British commonwealth under one sovereign."

"I am reluctant to precipitate the issue, but just point out that a prolongation of the present state of affairs is a national calamity."

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TWO MORE BODIES OF ILL-FATED ZR-2 CREW REMOVED FROM RIVER

Albert Loftin, American, and A. P. Martin, Briton, Taken Out and Identified

AN INQUEST HELD

Government of Great Britain Sends Over Formal Expression of Sympathy

HULL, Aug. 26.—(By Associated Press).—The recovery from the wreck of the ZR-2 late today of two more bodies, those of Albert L. Loftin, an American mechanic, and Flight Sgt. A. P. Martin, of the British crew, and the near recovery of another, which slipped from the mass of wreckage just after it was brought to the surface, gave hope to the searchers and officials that they would soon be able to locate other missing members of the crew.

As the salvagers were continuing their work, another brief chapter in the tragedy was written when the coroner's inquest on the bodies of Lieut. Marcus H. Easterly, of Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Charles G. Little, of Newburyport, Mass.; and Lieut. R. S. Montague, of the British personnel, was opened. The session, however, was some evidence adjournment was taken until October 4.

The American air force was represented by Lieut. John B. Lawrence, Joseph B. Anderson and William R. Taylor. Lieut. Taylor identified the two Americans, speaking in a voice which shook with emotion. A British air officer identified Lieut. Little as being the man whose body was brought out rather casually, was that the airship had never been officially named ZR-2, but was still the Z-38. The coroner for the purpose of record, asked Lieut. Taylor, about this, and he replied that she was the Z-38, to which Lieut. Taylor, who was in the box, nodded his head.

From early morning the salvagers were at their work among the wreckage of the ZR-2. They discovered what is believed to be the remains of one of the members of the crew were on duty when the career of the dirigible was cut short. Late today a huge 100-foot wreck was placed in position in the middle of the Humber river and with this apparatus it was expected to lift a portion of the wreckage.

Up to today it had been impossible to identify the bodies of the men who were on board the airship, except the archer girder of the tail which projected unaltered but the further wreckage of the airship was being brought out, the more likely it was that the remains of the crew would be found by dredging the vicinity of the wreck.

An official announcement issued by the river and harbor authorities today which said that the wreck is 48 feet from shore and on a shoal which at low tide is covered by only two feet of water, lends proof to the theory that the bodies of the crew, if otherwise they could be seen at low tide.

River craft have been ordered by the authorities to keep a sharp lookout for the bodies of the crew, and a military funeral open to the public is to be held at the Howden airfield next Wednesday.

GREAT BRITAIN TRANSMITS EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—(Formal expression on the part of the British government over the loss of the American dirigible ZR-2, was conveyed today to the state department in the following note from Mr. Maurice Peterson, the British charge of the embassy:

"Your majesty's ambassador and on instructions from my government, I venture to convey to the government of the United States the most sincere condolences of his majesty's government over the loss of the American officers and men who perished in the wreck of the airship ZR-2."

"The heartfelt sympathy of the whole British people with the relatives of the gallant men whose lives have been sacrificed in this catastrophe."

WELL IN FLORIDA SENDS OUT HOT WATER STREAM

Flows 40 Gallons Minute, 130 Degrees Hot

SEBRING, Fla., Aug. 26.—Hot water, which began flowing 15 days ago from a well being driven for a local concern, still was coming to the surface today at the rate of 40 gallons a minute. Throughout the period the flow has maintained an even temperature of 130 degrees.

It is the second instance of a hot flowing well observed in Florida, according to persons familiar with the history of the state, one having been drilled at Pensacola about 20 years ago. The flow of the Pensacola well was lost when the drill broke through the rock and diverted the water into a subterranean lake.

Sebring is about 80 miles northwest of Lake Okechobee and in that part of the state where rock formations indicates was once the open sea, the land having been built upon the coral reefs.

Consider Withdrawal from Germany of American Army

As Soon as the Senate and Reichstag Ratify the Treaty Signed This Week, Withdrawal Will Be Seriously Taken Up—Army of 14,000 Men is Costing a Million a Month and Germany Now Owes 250 Millions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Intimations were given in high official quarters today that withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine will be seriously considered as soon as the peace treaty signed yesterday in Berlin has been ratified by the senate and the German reichstag.

No definite prediction was made but it became known that once peace actually was established the administration would feel there would be no necessity of burdening Germany with the support of an army of occupation.

Under the new treaty Germany agrees to perpetuate the promise she made in the treaty of Versailles to withdraw. The Versailles agreement fixed 15 years as the maximum period of occupation. So far as is known there was no consideration of the subject in the negotiations leading up to the present treaty and officials take the view here that the decision lies wholly with the government. It is suggested by those favoring an early withdrawal, however, that maintenance of the forces of occupation might impose such a financial burden on Germany as to delay materially her payment of reparation.

Latest available figures place the number of American troops in the army of occupation at 14,000, whose cost of maintenance is nearly a million dollars a month. Only a small part of the

maintenance bill has been met by the administration to disengage American relations from any unnecessary entanglements in Europe, many questions will enter into consideration of the question of troop withdrawal. Problems growing out of the occupation already have led to disagreements among the European allies, and it is the manifest hope of American officials to avoid offenses to any of them in the course of the withdrawal.

It is considered unlikely that there will be a definite decision pending ratification of the treaty by the senate and the reichstag. Negotiations which are expected to begin consideration of the pact late next month.

Meantime, however, officials of the state and war department will make a detailed investigation of conditions in Germany and in the occupied territory for the guidance of President Harding and his advisors.

Although the treaty signed yesterday covers in a general way the question of trade relations by reaffirming many commercial provisions of the Versailles settlement, it was disclosed today that a separate trade treaty with Germany probably will be announced in the near future. It is possible that negotiations that end may begin even before the general treaty has been ratified.

LICENSE GRANTED FOR 77 TO PRACTICE LAW

Largest Number Ever Licensed by Court—S. E. Eure and S. B. Warren Pass

By JULE B. WARREN RALEIGH, Aug. 26.—Seventy-seven new lawyers, the largest class examined on record and perhaps the most searchingly questioned, received license from the supreme court this afternoon following the Monday inquisition.

One hundred and seven applied, among them three who applied under the comity act as non-residents. One of these passed, one did not appear in person and one was held for full compliance with the requirements of the legislative act. One negro failed, the only woman applicant, "got through."

The following is the new list: William Bryan Bolick, Winston-Salem; Troy Thomas Barnes, Lucama; Kenneth Milliken Brim, Mt. Airy; William Bryan Boe, Cana, Davie county; Caviness Hector Brown, Lillington; James Albert Bridger, Bladenboro; William Spurkoun Burleson, Banardsville; Sherwood Brantley, Raleigh; William Bethuel Bordeaux, Currie; Pender county; Hobart Brantley, Spring Hope; Buford William Blackwelder, Concord; Nathan Roscoe Bass, Wilcox county; Thomas Dunham Higgins, Concord; William E. Hoff, Columbia; James Lee Crowell, Beaufort; John Nelson Duncan, Beaufort; James Allen Dunn, Salisbury; Marion Alexander Dixon, Warrenton; Paul Blaine Eaton, Yadkinville; Paul Bert Edmundson, Goldsboro; John Baird Edwards, Marshall; Ardie Elledge, Winston-Salem; Robert Wesley Foster, Davie county; Jefferson Lodrick Fountain, Raleigh; Allen Hatchett Gwynn, Reidsville; Joseph McDaniel Hammerly, Charlotte; John Henry Halstead, Washington; John Merritt Hodges, Jr., Asheboro; Robert Roy Hawfield, Monroe; John Hubbard Hall, Jr., Elizabeth City; Joseph Johnson Harris, Dunn; Robert Glenwood Haworth, High Point; Stanton Beeson Holder, Pink Hill, Lenoir county; Lawrence Wooten Jarman, Sevon Springs; Samuel David Johnson, Angler; John Yates Jordan, Jr., Asheville; Benjamin Bailey Lipter, Chapel Hill; George Alexis Marsh, Jr., Charlotte; Marion Alexander Mixon, Warrenton; Jonathan Earle McMichael, Winston-Salem; Sam Jesse Morris, Meigs, Pamlico county; Daniel Farther McKinnon, Rowland, Robeson county; Forrest Glenwood Miles, Warrenton; Charles Leslie Nichols, Bevard; John Ernest Norris, Holly Springs; Eric Norfott, Roxabell, Bertie county; John Montgomery Ogleby, Concord; William E. Pugh, Kernersville; Colton Curtis Parker, Cardenas; Neal Yates Pharr, Charlotte; John Gilliam Proctor, Lumberton; Wm. Enas Purcell, New Bern; William Clinton Purcell, East Durham; James Merrill Pease, Henderson; Marion Butler Prescott, Ayden; William Tannahill Polk, Warrenton; George Simmons Quinn, Spencer; George David Roberts, Albemarle; Egbert Milton Spivey, Smith; Charles Seligson, Raleigh; William Whitfield Sledge, Walden; Charles W. Tolman Shaw, Raleigh; Dawson Emerson Scarborough, Hoffman, Richmond county; Samuel Ormand, Burlington; Lewis Everett Teague, High Point; Stuart Barringer Warren, Wilmington; Samuel Otis Worthington, Winterville; John Allen Wilkins, Reidsville; John Oliver West, Dunn; George Lewis Wimberly, Rocky Mount; Mt. Marie Schenk, Asheville.

LET OTHER COUNTRIES PREPARE THE AGENDA

America Unwilling to Map Out Program for Disarmament Conference Debates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Although negotiations to define the scope of the disarmament conference have not yet reached a formal stage, it is understood that preliminary steps have been taken to obtain the views of the other powers as to what subjects they believe should come before the conference.

The state department, it is understood, has been unwilling to be placed in the position of taking the lead in framing the agenda for the conference, preferring that there should be informal conversations between the departments and the other foreign offices through their representatives in Washington. When these exchanges have fairly defined the subject matter which would be acceptable, it is probably Secretary Hughes will prepare a tentative agenda for submission to the other governments, leaving every opportunity for amendments or additions.

WANTS PRESIDENT TO CALL CONFERENCE FOR ENDING COAL TROUBLE

President Lewis of Coal Miners Would Settle West Virginia's Difficulties

NO MINGO INVASION

Coal Miners' Union Official Addresses Marching Miners, Sending Them Home

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—President Harding was asked in a message sent him late today by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to call a joint conference of mine workers and operators of Mingo county, West Virginia, with the view of reaching an agreement that would end the industrial conflict that has continued there for several months.

Mr. Lewis's message proposed that the conference first consider the abolishment of what he termed the guard system maintained by operators through a private detective agency, and second that it consider an adjustment between the operators and miners "upon any honorable basis which can be found."

In concluding his message of more than 600 words, Mr. Lewis pledged the cooperation of the international union "in an honorable attempt to adjust the Mingo county situation and to arrange for the miners' representation at any conference called by President Harding."

The march of miners in West Virginia was declared by Mr. Lewis in his message to the President to be "a sense of outrage" against the detectives employed by the operators. These detectives, the message asserted, were men of "the lowest type and character," who it was said, "kill as a part of their daily work."

The Baldwin-Felts detective agency of Mingo county, Va., was also mentioned as being the employer of the detectives, who it was also asserted were practically in control of the county government in Logan, Mingo, McDowell and Mercer counties, West Virginia.

The recent death of Sid Hatfield and his companion at Welsh, W. Va., was referred to by Mr. Lewis, as the culmination of a long series of outrages which resulted in the present outburst of indignation on the part of the West Virginia miners and their assembling in large bodies to resist such assaults.

"In the minds of the mine workers of West Virginia," continued the message, "there can be no peace so long as the Baldwin-Felts agency maintains in its complete control of the machinery of law and such terrible acts go unrebuked."

"Federal troops are not needed in West Virginia so much as the recognition of the rights of citizens as guaranteed by our law and the surrender by the Baldwin-Felts army of privately employed agents to the constituted authorities of our government."

In concluding his message by proposing the conference, Mr. Lewis said he did so "as a constructive suggestion to meet the present emergency."

MARCHING MINERS END THEIR INVASION OF MINGO COUNTY

MADISON, W. Va., Aug. 26.—(By the Associated Press).—The march of miners from Marmet to Mingo, in protest against martial law, came to an end late today when President C. C. Keeney, of district 17 United Mine Workers of America, induced 500 or 600 miners to agree to return to their homes.

Keeney said that special trains would be provided for the men here while the thousands long the road between Madison and Peyton had already taken the back track.

Keeney said he was trying to have a train here tonight. It is only a short run over the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway to Stabans on the main line, and an equally short one from there to Charleston.

Keeney said that he had met the men here aboard the train, and that the men were foot sore and weary and many of them had marched a long distance before they reached Marmet.

A meeting of the advance guard of about 200 marching miners was held in the baseball park here, the men occupying the grand stand. Enough stragglers had come in along the Peyton-Madison road to swell the gathering to about 600.

TWO DRY AGENTS ARE KILLED BY BLOCKADERS

Two Others Are Seriously Wounded in Fight

PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—John H. Reynolds, 42, veteran prohibition agent, and James Melvin, town marshal of Paintsville, were shot and killed instantly and Deputy Sheriff Manuel Fitzpatrick of Johnston county, and Hugh McKenzie, were seriously wounded in a battle between a party of prohibition agents and moonshiners near here today.

Five men, charged with being members of the band of moonshiners, which fired on the raiding party, were arrested late today on murder charges. They are Jesse McKenzie, cover, McKenzie, Otto Young, Tommie Kline and Bennie Blevins.

Hugh McKenzie, also said to have been one of the attackers, is in a local hospital with two bullet wounds in the abdomen, who is now in a serious condition. Physicians say his condition is serious.

Deputy Sheriff Fitzpatrick, while in a serious condition, probably will recover. He was shot through the body and arm. Late tonight a posse was searching the mountains surrounding Paintsville for other members of the band.

BANDITS KILL AND PLUNDER

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 26.—Several armed bandits today shot and killed Frank J. Parsons, postmaster at Ruby, Ariz., 35 miles west of here, and then looted the store which was conducted in connection with the postoffice. Ruby is only three miles north of the international line.

The bandits, who were armed with revolvers and shotguns, were seen by Joe Lumpkin, Deadwood, Asheville.