

Weather

Fair Today and Tomorrow.

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WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1923.

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

PROTECTION BACK OF BRITISH AIR PROGRAM GARDINER MAINTAINS

While Favoring Disarmament Can Not Remain Idle While the French Mobilize

FRANCE REAL MENACE TO ENGLISH SAFETY

Had Not Noticed Military Policy of Former Ally Until Ruhr Rupture

By A. G. GARDINER Special Cable Dispatch to The Morning Star. (Copyright, 1923, by the Wilmington Star Company.) Self-protection has forced England to plan the aerial program officially announced by Premier Stanley Baldwin and is a direct reply to the French aim of supremacy in the air, Mr. Gardiner says. England honestly favors disarmament, but can no longer remain idle in face of the fact that France has amassed an aerial strength exceeding that of all the rest of Europe combined. France's claim that her military preparations are directed against Germany are untrue and Gardiner declares England has been driven to the utmost limits of surrender to maintain friendly relations and will go no further.

LONDON, July 1.—England has been forced to enter on an extensive program of aerial development for self-protection. Premier Baldwin's announcement, however disguised, is a direct reply to the French aim of supremacy in the air. Mr. British political party which, if pursued to the end, must eventually in new competitions in armament. Public opinion throughout England is weary of war and militarism and is genuinely ready to adopt any measure of disarmament agreed on in regard to the Ruhr. The rupture caused by the Ruhr occupation of the country turned a blind eye to the military preponderance France had adopted. We affected to believe that the preponderance had no relevancy toward the British position. The first feeling of concern was aroused by the French insistence on submarines at Washington. This passed, but the disquiet was revived when France adopted an independent line in the Ruhr. Then attention was directed to the overwhelming superiority of the French in the air. It was realized that London, for the first time in her history, was vulnerable to an attack against which no effective means of defense existed. This situation was aggravated by the knowledge that the French superiority in the air was exercising a powerful influence on the diplomatic situation everywhere. At the back of the Lausanne conferences lurked the shadow of France's military power and the entire episode of the Ruhr rested on the same assumption.

It became obvious that, consciously or unconsciously, France was assuming a dictatorship in Europe by virtue of her unchallenged military power. This situation rapidly has become both intolerable and dangerous and the public opinion deplores the necessity of the new policy it unanimously agrees no other course is possible if England is to preserve her security and liberty of action. The significance of the movement is quite understood in France. It is claimed that French aeroplane building is directed only against Germany, but the facts of the situation make nonsense of that claim. The Germans are forbidden to make war planes at all while France is equipped with 14 squadrons, a total far exceeding all of Europe put together. The seriousness of this fact is appreciated only when consideration is given similar French preponderance in the field; her equipment of allies like Holland, her readiness to finance Rumanian militarism and her control of practically all armaments on the continent west of the Vistula.

These are the considerations behind this week's announcement and Poincare fully understands that England has been driven to the utmost limits of surrender and will go no further. What the effect will be on the French policy remains to be seen. Whether Poincare takes the hint and calls a halt he alone can tell. Much depends also on the result of the long prolonged Anglo-French negotiations in respect to the reply to the German note. Three weeks have passed since the latest German offer was received and it still is unanswered.

Bishop Urges Methodists to Demand Enforcement of Law

LAKE JUNALUSKA, July 1.—Failure of church people to demand law enforcement and the statement in this country by its abolition in the peace councils the interest law of Christian love, marked Bishop James Cannon's sermon here today at the opening of Southern Assembly of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. If it were not for the fact that this country would not have a friend in Europe, Bishop Cannon said. He was speaking on "The Christian World Today is the most miserable world that God could have made for his purpose which he said are to afford an opportunity for development of Christian qualifications.

Immigration Authorities Handle Hundreds of Unemployed Sam's Latest Additions

Rocky Mount Merchant Killed by Two Negroes; Posse Scours Country

BOYDEN, REPARATION OBSERVER, RESIGNS; AT IT LONG ENOUGH

Washington Announces That it is Because of Personal Business

ROCKY MOUNT, July 1.—After an all night man hunt, officers are certain tonight that they have one of two negroes who killed W. S. Bigles, proprietor of a store late last night. The two men were closing up for the night when the two negroes said to have been loitering in the store, opened fire on them. After rifling the cash drawer, the negroes made their getaway, supposedly on a passing freight train. Feeling ran high and posses of citizens joined officers in the search which extended for many miles. At Selma a pitched battle is reported to have occurred on top of a freight car but the negroes escaped. The negro captured today gave his name as Jim Jones, but letters found on him indicate that he is Ben Spence of Dunn. He was taken to an unnamed destination for safe keeping.

PARIS, July 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Roland W. Boyden has resigned as unofficial representative of the United States on the reparations commission effective August 1. "I have been here long enough," he said.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The resignation of Roland W. Boyden as American observer with the reparations commission, which was announced in Paris today, is due to his desire to resume his professional practice at the bar, the state department said in a formal statement. His duties, it was added, will be taken over by his assistant, Colonel James A. Logan, Jr.

Both Mr. Boyden and Colonel Logan have been sitting with the commission under the terms of the Versailles peace treaty. The latter was one of the economic experts attached to the American peace commission and is thoroughly versed in all details of questions coming before the commission. Whether an assistant will be named to Colonel Logan was not indicated here today. Both officials have been maintained at the expense of the United States by their staff of 21 persons who have been provided for at commission expense. "Mr. Roland W. Boyden, American observer with the reparations commission," the department announcement said "being desirous of resuming his professional practice at the bar, he has tendered his resignation and expects to return to the United States in August next. Upon his departure from Paris his duties will be taken over by his principal assistant, Colonel James A. Logan, Jr."

Mr. Boyden was appointed originally to the commission with the expectation that he would become an official member upon ratification of the peace treaty. Mr. Boyden's status, upon refusal of the senate to ratify the treaty, was made that of an unofficial observer sitting in an advisory capacity with the commission, a status which was renewed by the Harding administration soon after his induction into office. In his service with the commission, he has acted from time to time on financial missions and with other economic committees, although his duties related primarily to questions before the reparations commission. He has reference to the costs of shipping matters, Austrian and other relief subjects and the effort of reparation payments on foreign exchange.

FORECAST BY STATES WASHINGTON, July 1.—Virginia, North and South Carolina: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, moderate temperature. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi: Partly cloudy in north and local thunder showers in south Monday and Tuesday. Florida, Kentucky: Fair and mild Monday and Tuesday.

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NEW YORK, July 1.—Ellis Island, facing its greatest onslaught of immigrants since the enactment of the three per cent law by congress, was a place of happiness today as would-be citizens with few exceptions were quickly passed for entry into the United States. Medical and immigration inspectors working until midnight scanned the streams of humanity taken to the island from four of the 11 ocean liners anchored at Quarantine. More than 1,000 of the 2,704 aliens arriving at the island, it was estimated, were permitted to go New York. The July quotas for various nationalities, which had haunted the aliens as they speeded across the ocean and waited aboard ships to dash for quarantine on the stroke of midnight, were not reached during the day at Ellis Island. Quotas for Greece and a number of smaller nationalities were expected, however, to be filled tomorrow. The total number of persons who underwent examination today either on shipboard or at Ellis Island was 5,522. Of these 5,371 were aliens and 4,000 were members of the crew of the various vessels. The others were cabin passengers. Commissioner of Immigration Henry H. Curran, who assumed office today, said that 2,248 immigrants would be taken to the island tomorrow. The race to port across the imaginary line denoting entry into American waters, was made by 11 liners, carrying about 10,000 immigrants from 23 nations. The first vessel to arrive officially was the President Wilson which made quarantine directly after midnight, standard time. The Washington came next. Others in their order were The Canada, Polonia, King Alexander, Nieuw Amsterdam, France, Stockholm, Presidents Adams, Aquatania and Gluce Czar. The inspection at Ellis Island was rapid. The aliens were given physical examinations and each was made to show that he had \$50. The literacy test, forty words in any language completed the examination. The inspectors at Ellis Island were found aboard the Gluce Czar, which was away on other liners, they were herded at Ellis Island for speedy deportation. There were four such unbidden guests on the President Wilson. One of the best aboard the President Wilson was given away to pressengers as the ship neared American waters. The rest was thrown overboard. Sixteen of the 205 steerage passengers on the Polonia were found to be suffering from contagious diseases and were isolated.

CHINESE APPROVE EDUCATION SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Proposal for the formation of a world wide educational organization, was approved by the world conference on education held here yesterday. The proposal was made by Dr. W. P. Kuo, head of the Chinese delegation to the National Education association convention in Oakland. The objects of such an organization, Dr. Kuo, said, should be to cultivate international good will, to secure unity and co-operation in educational and to serve as a clearing house for international education information.

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Montana and Idaho Addresses Were Tinged With a Bit of Radicalism

CLAIMS TARIFF IS CAUSE OF INCREASE

Has Refunded Seven and a Half Billions of Short Term Obligations

By DAVID LAWRENCE (Copyright, 1923, by the Wilmington Star Company.) HELENA, Mont., July 1.—President Harding is aspiring to the role of moral leadership which gave Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt their hold on that great body of independent voters, some times called "Progressives" who swing the balance of power in the American electorate today. "Tingling his speeches in Idaho and Montana with a little of what might in other days have been called "radicalism," the president made these official declarations. First, recognizing that his Hutchinson, Kans., speech didn't go to the root of the farm problem, he came out four square for the principle of cooperative marketing by the producer as a hint of cooperation by the consumer if the middleman didn't take warning. Definite plans have not been worked out but will be submitted to congress next fall. Second, he stuck hardy at those Republicans of the conservative variety who since the campaign of 1920 have sought to convey the impression that with Harding in the white house, union labor would be fought with the influence of the federal administration and that the "ones top would be made the rule rather than the exception. Third, the president preached a sermon on the proper education of woman to the home and pointed out that so-called justice demands living wages for the father lest the mother, too, be compelled to work to support the family. Mr. Harding's statement in his speech here that the high scale of wages brought about by the war had done great damage to the business in America's economy, a system was coupled with remarks that he didn't sympathize with those who shout for "deflation of labor" who advance the argument that wages must come down more or less crushed. He will have an important bearing on the next campaign. Fourth, preaching the outlawry of war, the president made a last but not Senator Borah's book of ideals in the senator's own state. Incidentally, the eagerness of Senator Borah to be seen with the President in Idaho and the interview given by him approving Mr. Harding's world court scheme as amended in the Los Angeles speech in the campaign of 1920. The Mr. Borah has slowly but surely been disavowed in the campaign of 1920. Mr. Borah has slowly but surely been disavowed in the campaign of 1920. Mr. Borah has slowly but surely been disavowed in the campaign of 1920.

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At the close of business last night the government owed \$22,343,707,355 on outstanding securities. This total represents a reduction in the 12 months of \$613,674,342, of which \$402,850,491 was taken into account in compiling the ordinary or budget expenses of the government. From the surplus on hand the treasury applied a total of \$210,823,851 to reducing its obligations.

Part of the success in building up a surplus while at the same time the public debt was reduced was traced by the treasury to the administration's tariff policy which it was declared, resulted in receipts in customs duties totaling \$561,928,884. This total is almost 60 percent greater than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, when duties of \$356,443,387 were reported, making a high point for customs revenue to that time. Income and profits taxes, paid into the treasury during the last 12 months, like the receipts from customs collections, also exceeded expectations, the total being \$1,678,609,428 while the estimate given in the budget last December was \$1,500,000,000. Other forms of internal revenue gave the treasury an additional \$945,865,332. The government started the new fiscal year today with \$370,889,121.08 in the treasury's general fund. A year ago the general fund was \$272,105,522.62. "During the last 12 months," a formal statement issued by the treasury today said, about \$4,500,000,000 of government debt matured and was either retired or refunded, thus completing the treasury's program for refunding the seven and a half billions in short dated debt maturing within about two years which was outstanding at the beginning of the administration. "In other words, since the refunding program was announced on April 30, 1921, about \$4,070,000,000 of Victory notes have been returned treasury surplus certificates of the same issue have been reduced from \$2,820,000,000 to about \$1,030,000,000 all maturing on quarterly tax payment dates, and war savings securities have been reduced from \$713,000,000 to about \$90,000,000. New debt of about \$248,000,000 and about \$4,100,000,000 of treasury notes, maturing on various quarterly tax payment dates during the years 1924 and 1927, have been issued and are now outstanding. During the same period, the gross public debt has been reduced about \$1,650,000,000. "In the fiscal year 1924, which begins July 1, 1923, there will be public debt maturities of about \$1,390,000,000 including \$1,030,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness, about \$310,000,000 of treasury notes maturing June 15, 1920 and about \$50,000,000 of war savings certificates of the 1917 series, maturing January 1, 1924. In addition there are still outstanding about \$5,000,000 of 4 percent victory notes which matured or were called for redemption during the fiscal year 1923, and about \$300,000,000 of war savings certificates of the 1917 series, which matured on January 1, 1923. These maturing certificates of 1917 series, which are being presented for redemption from day to day, and the amounts still outstanding are being gradually reduced.

FRENCH AUTHORESS DEAD PARIS, July 1.—Mary King Waddington, authoress and widow of the prominent French statesman and diplomat, William Waddington, is dead. She was 80 years old. Mme. Waddington, an American before her marriage, wrote interesting articles for many of her other publications including "Chateau and Country Life in France," and "My War Diary."

QUILT AT MOUNT HOLLY MOUNT HOLLY, July 1.—All is quiet here tonight, following the killing last night of Tom Fields, of Thrift, by an intimate friend, believed by the prosecution to be a negro, known as Brad Gordon. Fields, two women and a man were accosted on the public road by a party of 15 or 20 officers and citizens of Mecklenburg and Gaston counties continued their search for the slayer today, but no trace of him was found. News of the killing aroused intense excitement here, were conducted by a mob of men formed last night, and officers had feared trouble if the slayer was apprehended.

MRS. IDA COLLINS DEAD, FURNAL AT LUMBERTON LUMBERTON, July 1.—Mrs. Ida Collins, wife of George Collins, died suddenly last night about 9 o'clock, her death being due to heart trouble. She was 35 years old, and is survived by her husband and two daughters. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. P. Redpath this afternoon at the Collins burying ground near Smyrna, where interment was made.

STRIKERS' RIOT SYDNEY, S., July 1.—Scores of rioters were injured several of them seriously in a clash tonight with police and soldiers near coke ovens of the British Empire Steel Corporation plant. The fighting started about 8:30 p. m., when tin-hatted soldiers preceded by mounted police charged the mobs with fixed bayonets. The disorder continued intermittently until midnight when the hostilities ceased and the soldiers and police retired behind their stockades.

FIND BODY LASHED TO RAILROAD CROSS TIE CLEVELAND, July 1.—The body of a man lashed to a railroad cross tie, was found floating in Lake Erie by a fisherman late today. It was clothed in full length overalls, a jumper, heavy canvas apron and working shoes. Police are endeavoring to determine whether the man had been murdered or had been fastened and then cast adrift to die from exposure.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 1.—Edward Daugherty, 25, negro, said by officers to have criminally assaulted a white married woman at Mitchell, Ind. today by a posse headed by the sheriff of Harrison county. Daugherty was hiding in a barn and when the negro refused to surrender he was shot dead.

TWO DROWNED HAMMOND, Ind.—James Bloomer, 30, and Alexander Duncan, 28, both of Chicago, were drowned near Griffith 10 miles south of here today, when an automobile in which they, with two others, were riding, skidded in making a sharp turn and overturned in three feet of water in a ditch. All occupants of the car were pinned beneath it. The two were dead when taken from under the car by their companions.

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Announcement Made from the French Headquarters; Ruhr and Rhineland in Scope

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Since passive resistance was inaugurated by the Germans and the seizure of all railroads by the French, the interurban street car lines have been jammed day and night with passengers and freights. The service has been more than doubled since the occupation, the cars transporting mail, merchandise and even coal. General Dougnout's new decree obliges the Germans to reduce the service to conditions existing a year ago and infraction of the new order by officials is punishable by five years imprisonment and one hundred million marks fine.

Further penalties may be enacted within a few days, it is said, in military circles. German civilians to the number of 223 have been arrested at Duisburg by the Belgian authorities, most of them for violation of new orders, and a state of siege was declared after the bomb explosion. The cities and towns surrounding Duisburg, including Mulheim and Hamborn, have been notified by the Belgians of the state of siege and civilians are warned against entering Duisburg after dark, when all traffic is prohibited and everything is closed tight.

It is announced that all villages and the Reich government will have to pay for damage done to railroads and other property in case of future attempts and that the Duisburg community and the Reich are held responsible for indemnities which will be exacted in behalf of the families of the Belgian victims of yesterday's bomb outrage.

A German was killed last night at Herten for disregarding the curfew order. FRENCH TROOPS HAVE SEIZED FOUR COAL MINES OF THE FREDERICK GREAT GROUP, BELONGING TO HUGO STINNES.

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The snow still lay across the continental divide and for a few minutes the president's automobile stood on top of the continent. To either side were the waters of the Snake and the Missouri and eventually into the Atlantic and also into the Snake river and into the Pacific.

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