WEATHER
Cloudy, Cooler Today; Wednesday Fair.

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

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AGRICULTURE AND BIG BUSINESS SHOW SIGNS OF GETTING TOGETHER

They Are Lining Up In Favor Of Harding's Tariff Program.

WOULD AVERT HIGH RATES

Big Business Interests Do Not Want To Shut Doors Of Trade To Europe.

FARMERS HOLD SAME VIEW

Prompt Passage of the Harding Proposal Would Remove a Great Danger and Open Way For Early Action On Revenue Problem.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, The Riggs Building (By Leased Wire)

By C. W. GILBERT.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, Mach 21.—Signs are multiplying here of the drawing together of the big business interests and the agricultural interests upon a program for the Harding administration. A first indication is the proposal to pass the "two-inch" tariff bill suggested by Mr. Harding in his recent conference with the Kansas farmers.

If this bill is passed and passed quickly one of the big dangers of the Harding administration, the union of agrarians with the smaller business interests throughout the country which are interested in high duties on various commodities, may be averted and a tariff inconsistent with this country's position as a creditor nation may be averted.

The agricultural interests have this in common with the bigger business interests of the country. Both want to reach foreign markets. A combination of the farmers with the various other protective tariff groups in this country would result in a virtual tariff wall about America, which would probably shut us out of foreign trade by preventing foreign producers from selling to us.

A passage of the two-inch tariff bill would clear the way for the early consideration of revenue measures which is what the bigger interests of the nation earnestly desire. The opinion of business is that there can be no economic recovery in this country until the nation's taxation policy is settled. It is generally held that the consideration of the tariff as a whole before taxation measures would be fatal to an early return of business toward the normal.

Want Trade Doors Kept Open.

And if the consideration of the tariff as a whole results in the formation of a tariff block between the representatives of the agricultural interests and the representatives of such business interests as are concerned only with the domestic market then business recovery in this country may be made slow indeed, for tariff legislation is likely to take the form of duties that will check foreign trade. The larger business interests of the nation are interested in two things. They want to know as soon as possible what duties they must pay, and they want to avoid a tariff which will close the avenues of foreign trade.

The Harding administration seems to be desirous of breaking the possible tariff combination between the agricultural senators and congressmen and the other high tariff advocates in both houses which Chairman Fordney has industriously built up, so as to free itself of the danger of a tariff which doesn't meet the conditions laid down in the inaugural in which it was said that we cannot buy where we do not sell.

The entire cabinet is in favor of giving the agricultural interests what they need in the way of virtually prohibitive duties promptly and separately from general tariff revision so that their needs cannot be used as the basis of trading in tariff making which will result in too high schedules generally and so that prompt relief from the present taxation system can be got. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is especially strong for this action. Mr. Mellon understands the attitude of big business better than any other member of the administration.

The trouble is that Congressman Fordney representing those business interests which care only for the domestic market is manoevuring for the support of the agrarian interests. He wishes to prevent any action on the agricultural schedules apart from action on the general schedules so that he can count on the farm vote putting through high general schedules. He is in a strong tactical position; under the law he has the initiative. And he has his committee almost solidly with him.

Just who gets this block of agricultural votes will determine largely the fate of the Harding administration.

Want Restoration Of Europe.

The bigger business interests which seek a foreign market are interested in one other thing besides prompt action on taxation and a moderate tariff which will not close European markets to us, and that is the restoration of Europe as a step toward economic recovery here. Their representative in the cabinet sees clearly that there can be no assurance of a return to business normalcy here until Europe is set on its feet. He says so whenever he gets a chance.

It will surprise no one in Washington if the next move toward a cancellation of our war loans comes not from Europe, certainly not from Viviani and the foreign missions which are coming here after him, but from American business sources. If co-operation between the big business interests and the agrarian interests which is beginning on the tariff bill develops an early move will be made to interest the farmers in a program for cancelling all our war loans except those to Great Britain and using this cancellation as the basis of reducing German reparations to a point where German industrial recovery is possible. The farmers and the big business interests have this in common, both wish to reach foreign markets. Both regard their own recovery as tied up with the recovery of Europe.

It will be remembered that the first demand that this country advance credit to Germany as a means of lowering her Asia market came from the wheat growers of the west and the cotton growers of the south. If the west and south can be made to feel that their recovery depends upon a return to stability in Europe and that this depends upon our cancelling our loans except those to Great Britain and thus reducing reparations a considerable force will be exercised for that policy. At any rate if the big interests and the farmers pull together on more than the two-inch tariff the next step will be to try to find a community of interest on the cancellation of the war loans.

Myron Herrick Will Again Go To France

Myron T. Herrick, former United States ambassador to France, and one time governor of Ohio, who is slated for the post of ambassador to France, according to rumors in official circles in Washington. Mr. Herrick, it is said, would be most acceptable to the French government. He resigned as ambassador to France in 1914.

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL, PRECISELY AS VETOED, TO BE RUSHED THROUGH

Will Be First Important Legislation Of Extra Session.

MR. HARDING WANTS IT

Emergency Tariff Bill May Be In President's Hands 10 Days After Congress Opens.

TRYING TO HELP FARMER

New Fordney Bill Will Be Presented With Six Months' Limitation But Its Provisions May Expire Sooner Than That.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 21.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill, precisely as vetoed by former President Wilson, will be rushed through Congress as the first important legislation of the extra session.

Acceding to the request of President Harding for passage of a measure designed to help the farmers, crying for protection against foreign competition, Republican members of the house ways and means committee turned about today and voted to revive the Fordney bill after agreeing almost unanimously a week ago not to consider any emergency legislation ahead of a permanent tariff and revenue revision.

Senators Penrose, Smoot and McCumber, conferees from the senate finance committee, agreed to the new program, which, it was explained, meets the approval of the President. Senator Penrose expressed the belief that the emergency measure would be in the hands of Mr. Harding within 10 days after the convening of the special session, April 11.

Several members of the house committee, including Chairman Fordney and Representatives Longworth and Green, conferred with Senator Penrose, who heads the senate finance committee, after the former committee had reached its agreement. From this conference came the prediction that the measure would be rushed through the house under a special rule and through the senate, possibly under limitation of debate as enforced by cloture.

The new Fordney bill will be presented with a six months' limitation, but its provisions will expire at an earlier date should the permanent bill be enacted before expiration of the six months' period.

The house ways and means committee at the end of an all-day wrangle, apparently was in the utmost harmony. Calling in newspaper men at the close of the session, Chairman Fordney set forth the final program with everybody expressing approval.

After disposing of the emergency measure in the first few days of the extra session, the house will take up and pass the anti-dumping bill, which will be followed by the allied measure fixing an American valuation on goods which must pay ad valorem duty.

Then will come the permanent tariff, which Republican leaders hope will be broad enough to satisfy all interests in all sections demanding an upward revision. The actual work of framing it will begin tomorrow, hearings having been concluded at the last session.

While the house is at work on the tariff the senate finance committee will consider revenue revisions, and its printed hearing will be available to the ways and means committee, which will write the bill. In this way Mr. Fordney predicted Congress would work at

(Continued on Page Five.)

MATEWAN BATTLE DEFENDANTS ARE ACQUITTED BY A JURY

Williamson, W. Va., March 21.—Police Chief Sid Hatfield and 16 other men of Matewan, found not guilty today of connection with the death of Albert C. Felts, a private detective last May, left for their home town late today. Unless there is a change of plans, however, they will be free but a short time. Judge R. D. Banks announced during the afternoon that the next case would be called April 12. There are still six indictments against the 18 men freed by a jury this morning, one each in connection with the deaths of six Baldwin-Felts detectives who fell mortally wounded with Felts during the street battle last May.

State troopers patrolled the streets of Williamson all day carrying riot guns but the city remained quiet and not a single untoward incident was reported.

The defendants had nothing to say regarding the verdict of not guilty, and they received the news of their acquittal soberly.

OLD GUARD IS PLACING ITS BET ON WATTS AS MORRISON SELECTION

Federal Clerks, Soon To Be Ousted, Will Get State Jobs.

ARE ALREADY LINING UP

Morrison's Ambition To Be Senator, It Is Said, Has Something To Do With It.

NEGRO IS ELECTROCUTED

William Hopkins Pays Death Penalty For Murder Of Sampson County Man—Harding Appreciates Legislature's Action.

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 103 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, March 21.—Old guard politicians are gambling that Governor Morrison's revenue commissioner will be Col. Hoss Watts and Washington and Raleigh clerks in line for the grand bounce are making their berths under the Watts administration.

For many days the newspaper men who do not like to see things entirely alike have been conceding the Watts selection. The atmosphere has reeked of it. The Watts support, while nothing like so formidable in character as that given Maxwell, has been impressive enough to alarm those who do not wish to see a great department of the state turned into a clique. But the old guarders have let the feline out of the bag. Morrison, they say, will be the next United States senator from the west and one can shut his eyes and write the name of the man who would most likely turn a department into political camp.

The governor has done nothing in Raleigh to indicate that he has the slightest purpose to give Mr. Overman trouble. The chief executive has done business and a lot of it. But Charlotte says he is going to race Mr. Overman, and Charlotte is a mighty big town. Old guard leaders declare that there isn't the smallest doubt about the Morrison candidacy for the senate, and old guarders call Mr. Morrison their own notwithstanding his declaration that "we have routed the reactionary." Anyway, Colonel Watts is getting the solid support of the genuine blown in the bottle old guarders and that is nothing to be gubernatorially grinned at.

An Elastic Act.

The first effort to inflict the outgoing Raleigh and Washington departments on the state failed badly. The general assembly was not an old guard bunch. It would not hear to Collector Bailey's state constabulary, though the collector's hand in the proposed legislation was never seen. If he did anything to help the proposal nobody ever detected it. There wasn't a chance for a liquor revenue agency of such colossal parts as this promised. But the state was willing enough to create a new tax department. It had seen the tax squad under Allen J. Maxwell work and there wasn't at the close of its business a suspicion that the organization had done more than find property and value it. The general assembly had likewise seen revenue forces in operation and no one ever failed to observe how these organizations played politics. That explained the difficulty of interesting the legislature in a prohibition organization and the ease in making the same body "fall for" a commissioner of revenue, who is a commissioner of taxation. Thus the tax rose which was to smell so sweet under one kind of administration promises to be a revenue stink weed under another.

Under the new revenue commissioner act, which is one of the most innocent pieces of legislation of the 1921 assembly, the governor appoints for the first term of four years, a man supposed to be a tax expert. Colonel Watts never had any difficulty raising revenue for campaign purposes and everybody knows that he is capable—of many things. But the general assembly thought it was legislating in the interest of taxation. It never thought of anybody but Maxwell and it was not creating anything for Maxwell at that. He didn't need it. He has his passes, street car fares, perquisites a plenty, and the salary for six years as corporation commissioner is $8,000 more than his wage as revenue commissioner for four. And Maxwell has just been named for a full six-year term.

The general assembly thought, however, that it was going to have a revenue commissioner. It never dreamed of Vance's red-legged grasshoppers. Least of all did it have in mind Colonel Watts. But such is the elasticity of the revenue act, which is one of the laws under which a revenue commissioner will work, that it may provide an official lay-out that will make the future revenue outfit look as an insurrection by comparison with the present revenue squads in the state and the Washington departments in the national capital. In other words, the revenue act is one thing and the personnel is another. There is hardly any limit to the elasticity of which this law is capable under the interpretation of the author of the Neal gerrymander.

Joke On Assembly.

It is a huge joke that has been played on the late general assembly which was forever chanting "Damn Old Rye Licker Davis" and "Damn Josiah William Bailey and Aus Watts" most of the damns coming from political opponents. This execration of Brothers Davis, Bailey and Watts expressed itself most violently in the liquor legislation. Frank Hampton came down here from "The Senator's" office and allowed as how fine it would be to have a state constabulary, then switched the canaerie to the Daniels-Simmons senatorial situation. The very fact that Hampton was interested in a state revenue department was proof enough to the antis that it would be a bad thing.

But without raising the slightest suspicion from any quarter the legislature enacted the revenue commissioner bill into law and everything in township, town, county and district is available for a revenue machine under a machinist. Never was there anything to approach it. Under the state tax commission the revaluation machinery functioned without one charge from any source that the tax commission was attempting to strengthen itself. There were many attacks on centralization, but when a bill of particulars was called for there was nobody to file one. Revaluation was completed and men under oath were induced to tell the truth about their property. The principle of truth-telling as a basis both for state and county taxation, was established. The late general assembly amended the tax law and sent the bulk of the inquisitorial powers back

(Continued on Page Nine.)

NATIONAL RULES SAME AS DOG COLLAR 'ROUND NECK OF THE RAILROAD

Declares Gen. Atterbury, Of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

IS AGAINST AGREEMENTS

Rules Should Be Negotiated Between Road Officials and Employes.

"LIKE A GAME OF POKER"

Charge Is Made That the Union Leaders Do Not Really Represent the Employes—Atterbury Favors Piece Work.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad and former chairman of the railway executives' labor committee, took an emphatic stand against national agreements, which he termed "prolific of misunderstandings," in a heated all-day cross-examination before the railroad labor board today.

Questioning by Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the unions, brought vigorous replies from General Atterbury and time and again the witness replied by cross-questioning his interrogator. Charges that the union leaders did not really represent the employes and that national rules were used to procure employment for more men and extract money from the railroads on technicalities were hurled across the table as the general took the stand against all rules of national application.

The gist of General Atterbury's testimony today may be summarized thus:

Rules should be negotiated between officials of the roads and their own employes, across the conference table, "like a game of poker."

The eight-hour-day could not be universally applied to all employes, especially train service men, "because the Lord didn't build the railroads that way."

The establishment of the hourly basis of shop work has destroyed the energy and initiative of shop employes and abolition of piece work would be the "most dreadful thing that could happen to railroad employes."

National rules constituted a dog collar around the necks of the railroads, which would be free to negotiate their own rules with their own employes, "the minute the board cuts the dog collar."

General Atterbury was referring to a cartoon from a labor paper representing national agreements as a collar on a dog labelled "railroads," and led by "labor." Two charges against union officials were laid down by the general in the climax of the day's testimony. He declared that although the national agreements had the object of employing more men, he was "a better friend of my men than any of the union men at this table." The declaration brought from Mr. Walsh a query whether General Atterbury represented the section hands of his road.

"No, but you do not. Those men are not represented here," the general replied.

General Atterbury maintained throughout the day that no set of rules could be negotiated which would have a national application and declared the only satisfactory way of agreeing on rules was by direct conference between the officers who would apply the rules and the employes whom they would affect.

General Atterbury read a statement earlier in the day which declared the American people had reached "the parting of the ways."

"No more serious question confronts us today," he said. "One road leads to government ownership, nationalization, Plumb planism and syndicalism—the other road to industrial peace and the continuation of that individual initiative, energy and responsibility which is peculiarly American. The signboard on one road is national agreements,' on the other road 'negotiate directly with your own employes.'"

General Atterbury declared he had no fight with organized labor as such and said that within "reasonable limits, it is a healthy spur to bring about fair conditions." He enumerated six points which he said the employe has a right to expect and the employer should provide: As steady employment as possible; a good wage; time for recreation; opportunity to elevate himself in his employment; a voice in determining the rules and regulations under which he works; the right to be, or not to be, a union man.

ATTACKS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LABOR BOAD'S DECISION

Chicago, March 21.—The constitutionality of the railroad labor board's decision in the case of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad was challenged today when the board received a brief filed by the board's receiver, B. L. Bugg, formerly president of the road. The employes were represented at the hearing today by E. P. Curtis, vice-president of the order of railway conductors, who defended their action in striking.

The receiver took the position that the board had ordered wages which

(Continued on page ten.)

MELLON'S ESTIMATE OF TAX RETURN EXCEEDED

Approximately $600,000,000 Had Been Collected By Government Up To Last Saturday.

Washington, March 21.—Approximately $600,000,000 was collected by the government in income and profits taxes up to last Satuday night, according to reports today to the treasury. This amount is $100,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by Secretary Mellon for the March 15 return and was the limit expected by officials in view of changed conditions in the country.

About $850,000,000 was collected by the government for the same quarter a year ago but the showing so far was regarded as excellent for this quarter. Complete reports on the amount collected will not be available for several days because of delays in hearing from outlying districts.

TWO KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO LAND FROM LOW ALTITUDE

West Palm Beach, Fla., March 21.—Attempting a landing from too low an altitude, Lee Rothert, of this city, and J. H. Farrington, of Newport, Ky., were killed here late this afternoon when their seaplane struck the earth within 20 feet of the water and safety.

Rothert, who was driving the plane, became confused and lost control of the machine as it neared the earth, according to those who witnessed the accident.

Farrington, who was acting as Rothert's instructor, realizing the danger jumped and was crushed to death. Rothert was killed when the plane struck on its side.

Mr. Shuck Not Backed By Maryland Senators

Is Denied That They Had Any Part In His Appointment To Succeed McDowell—He May Soon Be Transferred Or Else Kept In North Carolina As Member Of Revenue Field Force. Vanderford Will Retain All His Assistants.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, The Riggs Building (By Leased Wire)

By THEODORE TILLER.

Washington, March 21.—Senator O. E. Weller, of Maryland, today denied that he had had anything to do with the appointment of W. L. Shuck as the successor to Colonel Manley McDowell as revenue agent in charge in North Carolina. The Maryland Republican senator was asked about the appointment in view of reports in G. O. P. circles in North Carolina that he had been instrumental in "putting over" a Marylander for a fat federal job in another state.

"I didn't believe I even know Mr. Shuck," said Senator Weller. "I believe there are some folks named Shuck over near Cumberland in my state, but I didn't know Mr. Shuck had a job in North Carolina and I had absolutely nothing to do with his appointment and never suggested it to the treasury department. In fact I've never heard of the case until this very minute."

Senator Weller was informed that John M. Morehead, Republican national committeeman from North Carolina, had protested to Secretary Mellon because Mr. Shuck had been named without O. K. by the Republican organization of North Carolina. Mr. Weller smiled as one who knows the ways and jealousies of patronage distributors, but declared really that Mr. Morehead could have no grievance against him since he had not sponsored Mr. Shuck's appointment.

Senator France, of Maryland, could not be located today but it is understood that he, too, is in ignorance regarding the Shuck appointment. The Maryland politicians plead not guilty and responsibility must be placed elsewhere.

Mr. Shuck is a Republican, so it can hardly be charged that Senator Simmons had anything to do with his promotion. It begins to appear that Mr. Shuck was appointed mainly because he had been actively assisting Colonel McDowell and was familar with the work, but the mistake the administration made was in not consulting the Republican organization in North Carolina.

Will Soon Be a Change.

It is not doubted here that Mr. Shuck's tenure of office will be brief. He probably will be transferred back to Maryland, or kept in North Carolina as one of the field force, but in view of the Morehead protest it is said he will not long remain at the head of the revenue squad.

Patronage matters in general took on a new angle today when it became known that President Harding will have little sympathy with factional fights among Republicans in any state. This may not be so important in North Carolina where the organization is pretty well together with the exception of its troubles with former Senator Marion Butler, but the Harding policy will have more sweeping effect in Oklahoma, Tennessee and Georgia where there are bitter factional controversies.

It is learned that President Harding has served notice on the Oklahoma and Tennessee Republicans that unless they soon adjust their differences and fix their slates he will disregard the factions altogether and make personal appointments. This virtual ultimatum is expected to quickly bring the warring G. O. P. elements to an understanding.

The President indicated plainly, it is understood, that he does not intend to have these factional squabbles drag along for a year or two when there are important vacancies to be filled, or when hold-over Democrats are staying in office simply because the Republicans cannot agree on patronage distribution.

Of course Senator Marion Butler cannot be read entirely out of the equation in North Carolina, but it remains to be seen how much pressure he can exert at the White House to have his demands considered as against the slate of the Morehead-Linney organization. Mr. Butler has been left out in the cold by the Morehead-Linney conferences and it is plain that he doesn't intend quietly to submit. If President Harding regards Mr. Butler's displeasures as constituting "factionalism" in North Caroline his edict to Oklahoma and Tennessee would apply also to North Carolina. If Mr. Butler's following does not approach the importance of a "faction" he may be placated personally by certain recognition at the White House, leaving the Morehead-Linney folks in fairly full control.

However, Mr. Harding's threat to make "personal appointments" in states where the Republican organization men cannot agree is a radical and important step that doubtless will be followed by a hustling among Republicans to bury their differences and get together in a division of the plums.

Kramer Rescinds Order.

The commissioner of internal revenue has rescinded his order requiring Col. T. H. Vanderford to reduce by one his force of prohibition agents in North Carolina. The protest against the order to cut down the prohibition force in the state was made by Senator Simmons and today it was announced that Colonel Vanderford would be allowed to retain all of his assistants.

Senator Overman today made an engagement to confer Wednesday with Dr. W. C. White regarding the proposed sale of the Kenilworth hospital property to the public health service. Dr. White is the head of a commission that will determine the location of various new hospitals to be purchased or constructed by the public health service. At the Wednesday conference on Kenilworth will be Senator Overman, Representative Zeb Weaver and Jake Childs, of Asheville.

The names of six Tar Heel pensioners have been placed on the federal rolls at the monthly pensions named below: John C. Raymer, Statesville, $30; Jacob Hicks, Elk Park, $18; Anthony Jones, Greensboro, $30; Seymour B. Wacaster, Morganton, $12; Horatio McKenna, Lenoir, $12; James J. Stewart, Mount Holly, $12.

GERMAN VOTE IN UPPER SILESIA OVERWHELMING

With Two Districts Out Plebiscite Shows Germany 876,000, Poland 389,000.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS

(By Associated Press.)

London, March 21.—The official returns of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia as given by Dr. Simons, the German foreign secretary, in a telegram to London, are:

Germany, 713,700; Poland, 460,700, in the whole plebiscite area, or approximately 61 per cent in favor of remaining German territory, and approximately 39 per cent for incorporation in Poland.

Giving details of the polling, Dr. Simons says: "All the towns, especially the industrial centers, show an overwhelming German vote. There are only Polish majorities in the country, especially in those parts to which, contrary to the urgent desire of the German government, troops were not sent in time for the protection of the German population, sorely tried by the Polish terror."

REPORTS ARE DENOUNCED BY PADEREWSKI AS PROPAGANDA

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—Reports from Berlin telling of a German victory in the Upper Silesia plebiscite were denounced as propanganda by Ignace Jan Paderewski, former premier of Poland, who stopped in Chicago today while on his way to California, where he will spend several months resting.

Paderewski declared that all ballots cast in Sunday's election were now being transported to central places, where the final tally of votes would be made, and expressed doubt as to whether any formal announcement of the result would be possible for several days.

POLES MAY APPEAL FROM RESULT OF PLEBISCITE

Washington, March 21.—Polish officials here expressed the opinion today that Poland might appeal to the council of the ambassadors and to the leaugue of nations from the result of the Upper Silesian plebiscite should the official count be confirmatory of the German victory unofficially reported today. They are so far without any news of the official decision.

Should an appeal be made to the league of nations, it was said that an impartial tribunal might be asked to review the plebiscite. In such a case, it was suggested that a representative of the United States might be asked to serve as was done by the league in the Aland Island dispute.

COUNTRY HAS AN AVERAGE OF 35.5 PERSONS A SQUARE MILE

Washington, March 21.—The average density of population throughout the United States exclusive of outlying population was 35.5 persons per square mile of land area in 1920 as against 29.9 in 1910, the census bureau announced today.

The density figure for southern states were:

Alabama, 45.6; Florida, 17.7; Georgia, 45.2; Louisiana, 39.6; Mississippi, 35.6; North Carolina, 37.5; South Carolina, 54.2; Tennessee, 46.1; and Virginia, 57.4.

ONLY LIVING GRADUATE G. F. C. IN 1848 DEAD

Mrs. Laura Patrick Was Member Of First Graduating Class Of Local College.

SHE WAS 90 YEARS OLD

(Special to Daily News.)

Danville, Va., March 21.—Mrs. Laura Crump Patrick, one of the oldest citizens of Danville and the only surviving member of the first graduating class of Greensboro Female college, in 1848, died this morning at the General hospital following an illness dating from 1917, when she fell and broke her hip. She had been declining for the past three weeks and her death was not unexpected. The funeral will be conducted from Mount Vernon Methodist church at 4 o'clock on Tuesday. She was a charter member of the church.

Mrs. Patrick was born in 1831, in Montgomery county North Carolina, and was, therefore, 90 years of age. She was married on December 16, 1850, to Dr. Thomas Jefferson Patrick, then a Greensboro druggist. In 1853 they came to Danville, where Dr. Patrick relinquished pharmaceutics and went into the tobacco business. He died January 11, 1897.

Mrs. Patrick was best known perhaps here for her lifelong interest in the Danville General hospital. In 1883 she was secretary of the Ladies' Benevolent society, which founded on Ridge street a small hospital. In a few years or in 1892 Mrs. Patrick became president of the organization and remained as such until the time of her death. The hospital moved in the early 90's to its present site, occupying quarters in a former school founded by Rev. G. W. Dame, whose son-in-law, Robert Brydon, was buried here Saturday. Mrs. Patrick remained active in the work of the hospital continually until taken ill and even as a patient she remained an active adviser until she began sinking. Not long ago she was photographed propped up in her bed in the institution and the picture has been largely commented upon as being typical of the fast vanishing mother of the confederacy.

Dr. and Mrs. Patrick had nine children. Three survive, Claude F. Patrick, Richmond; T. Lawrence Patrick and Mrs. W. G. Higgins, of Danville.

LADY ASTOR HAS UNPLEASANT ENCOUNTER WITH A SOLDIER

Plymouth, England, March 21.—Lady Aastor had an unpleasant encounter here Saturday when, as she was leaving her residence, a soldier halted her, made use of violent language and threatened to kill her. Realizing that a display of fear might be followed by an attack, Lady Astor sought for time and tried to get the man's name and address.

Her tactics were so successful that the soldier started to run, with his questioner in close pursuit. The chase led first to some stables and then to a public house, the soldier finally being caught and turned over to the police.

Lady Astor, however, expressed the wish that no proceedings be taken against the man.

MASKED MOB FAILS IN EFFORT TO BREAK INTO JAIL AND SEIZE NEGRO

Heavy Iron Door Saves Prisoner From Probable Lynching.

UNABLE TO SECURE KEYS

Sheriff At Houston, Va., Stands Pat and Refuses To Heed Mob's Demand.

POSSE ARRIVES ON SCENE

Disperses Mob After Outer Door To Jail Had Been Broken Down. Prisoners Are Found In a Hysterical Condition.

(Special to Daily News.)

Danville, Va., March 21.—No further trouble was anticipated this evening at Houston, county seat of Halifax, where for two hours, between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning a mob of 100 men attacked the jail for the avowed purpose of seizing Joseph Coleman, a negro, held in connection with the murder of William Rickman, near Houston, early Sunday morning. The attack on the jail was wholly unsuccessful, nobody was hurt and five negro suspects were taken away from the town for safekeeping elsewhere during the course of the afternoon. The sheriff declined to say where they had been taken but he felt confident that there would be no further trouble.

Crowbars, pick axes and sledgehammers were used in order to get into the jail, where eight prisoners, half crazed wit hfear, lay on the floor of their cells to avoid bullets, which flew into the building. The jail is one of the best in this section, a two-story brick affair with a wooden door and two iron doors to be passed through before the interior can be reached. Sheriff L. W. Rice had refused to surender the keys and felt sure that little short of dynamite could bring about an entrance.

How William Rickman met his death is not quite certain but the authorities who have made an inquiry feel sure that he was murdered. His body was found at about 2 o'clock Sunday morning by passing motorists on the Scottsburg road about two miles from Houston. His skull was crushed in several places from a heavy instrument and his back was broken. To deny the possibility of an automobile accident was a half filled unbroken flask of liquor in his coat pocket and a soda bottle half filled and propped upon the dead man's body.

Mob Demands Keys.

Chief of Police Coleman Perry, of South Boston, with Justice of the Peace Woodall, on hearing of the murder Sunday went to the scene and learned that Rickman had been seen last alive near the scene of a negro frolic. An investigation led to the arrest of Joe Coleman, who was removed to Houston jail. Word soon ran abroad of the killing and also that a negro suspect was in jail. As the afternoon wore on the sheriff began to hear rumors of possible trouble and an increasingly large group of men gathered about the jail. Sheriff Rice unwilling to force the issue by swearing in special officers with a show of resistance let things run their course believing that if the keys could be withheld the jail would defy the best efforts to open it. Rice remained at his home. At midnight two automobiles drove up and 20 men, some wearing black masks and others with handkerchiefs with slits for eyes, all of them armed, presented themselves to him. They made a formal demand for the keys. Rice had hidden these and he maintained a bold front telling the spokesman that he would not deliver them as the prisoners in their cells had been delivered to him for safe keeping and that under his oath he was charged to protect them. The men wasted no time but climbed into their cars and said "we will get his negro by other methods." By this time 500 people were about the jail, not all of them part of the mob but apparently eager to see what was to happen. Lynching Coleman was the avowed project when the mob went into the jail enclosure. They first splintered a wooden door with ease. This revealed a flat steel door with a heavy lock. It was this which foiled the jail attackers and despite the use of heavy crowbars they could not budge it and even blows from sledgehammers failed to loosen it.

Sheriff Rice in the meantime got into action. He awakened the telephone operator and he got into touch with South Boston raising a general alarm and asking for about 50 armed sworn in deputies. A general fire alarm was turned in and aroused hundreds of citizens. A posse was sworn in and they boarded cars and tore away down the concrete road for the 12-mile run.

South Boston has no home guard. Its militia company mustered in last week is not equipped and moves only on orders from Governor Davis.

Posse Attacks Mob.

The mob had worked for nearly two hours without accomplishing anything when it became rumored that a posse was coming from South Boston. This caused the mob to thin out but it yielded only after about 500 bullets from shotguns and pistols had been poured into the jail without striking any of the prisoners. By the time the South Boston reinforcement, followed by scores of other cars, arrived, there were few people about the jail and only the scarred doors and bullet riddled walls remained.

When Sheriff Rice went to the jail and called he received no answer and his first impression was that all had

(Continued on page six.)

Forecast By States.

Washington, March 21.—Virginia: Partly cloudy and much cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy and much cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair, cooler on the coast.

Georgia: Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair, cooler in south and central portions.

Louisiana: Tuesday, cloudy, probably thundershowers and colder in north and west portions; Wednesday partly cloudy, cooler in southeast portion.

Arkansas: Tuesday unsettled colder in east and south portions; Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer in west and central portions.

Oklahoma: Tuesday probably fair, warmer in north and west portions; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, warmer.

East Texas: Tuesday cloudy, probably showers in southeast and extreme east portions, colder in east and south portions; Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer in the interior.

West Texas: Tuesday partly cloudy, warmer in north and west portions; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, warmer in north and east.