

WEATHER

Cloudy Today; Thursday Fair; Warner.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1921

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

MR. BUTLER IS COMING WITH BOTH AN OLIVE BRANCH AND BIG STICK

If the Sprig Is Spurned He Will Then Resort to the Club. GIVES OUT A STATEMENT Is For Harmony At Greensboro Conference Even If He Has "To Fight For It."

WANTS NOTHING HIMSELF

But Declares He Is Not To Sit Silent and See Friends of Pritchard or Duncan Ignored. Attacker Sensitive to "Middle West."

By THEODORE TILLEY.

Washington, March 22.—Former Senator Marlon Butler left Washington tonight and on Thursday will show up at the Republican conference in Greensboro and offer the olive branch of peace to the Morehead-Linney faction. If that sprig is spurned, then Mr. Butler may be expected to reach behind and bring forth a big stick for such use as fighting weapons may have in North Carolina's Republican politics.

This is not the first time in so many words in an interview with former Senator Butler authorized before leaving here tonight, but that is precisely the object of his visit to the state. Formally, in the course of his statements, Mr. Butler says he has no intention "even if I have to fight for it," also that he doesn't propose to sit silent and see the friends of Judge Pritchard or Mr. Duncan punished or ignored.

On Thursday the scenes will shift to Greensboro and as before figuratively suggested, the Butler stage props will include both an olive branch and a club.

Before proceeding to the reading of Mr. Butler's caustic statement, a better understanding of the situation may be gained by a review of recent events.

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Mary Jane, Bride of Nephew of Pershing



Mrs. Mrs. F. E. Pershing

"Mary Jane," the mischievous girl of the Buster Brown cartoons, is now on her honeymoon, but not with Buster, but Capt. Frank Pershing, nephew of General Pershing, whom she married recently in New York. In real life "Mary Jane" was Mary Jane Outcault, daughter of the artist who created the Richard Outcault, the cartoonist.

On Thursday the scenes will shift to Greensboro and as before figuratively suggested, the Butler stage props will include both an olive branch and a club.

OPEN SHOP FIGHT AND SPY SYSTEM SUBJECTS OF HEATED DISCUSSION

Methods Used by the Pennsylvania Debated All Day. THE SYSTEM IS DEFENDED Unions Charged With Coercion In Attempting To Make All Employees Join.

MR. WALSH MAKES REPLY

Declares the Road Is Fighting For the Open Shop and That It Maintains a Spy System Calling For a Big Expenditure.

Chicago, March 22.—Charges that the Pennsylvania railroad was fighting for the open shop and that the road maintained a spy system among its employees were the subjects of a heated, all day discussion before the railroad labor board today.

Brigadier General W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania, charged the unions with attempting to force the closed shop, and Frank P. Walsh, labor attorney, retaliated with declarations that the Pennsylvania had maintained spies and arsenals to take care of labor troubles.

The whole day's testimony revolved about General Atterbury's stand that he could negotiate agreements with his own employees but that no just and reasonable agreements applicable to the entire country could be written by anybody. He also maintained the right of the minority to a voice and charged the unions with assuming to represent all employees and union members in an attempt to make them join the union.

Attorney Walsh opened his charges of a spy system on the Pennsylvania with a statement that \$800,000 had been spent in 1914 on the road's police system. General Atterbury explained that this amount covered all protective measures, such as crossing watchmen and similar employees. Under questioning, however, he admitted that the road did maintain a spy system but declared he could not say how much had been spent on that department.

When Mr. Walsh asked the witness if the road did not have "little arsenals" at various points where you kept guns and revolvers, Chairman R. M. Barton halted the examination on the ground that it was getting away from the inquiry ordered by the board. Several board members joined in the substance, member, finally insisted that the examination continue.

Mr. Walsh then explained that the road on discrimination against any employee because of union affiliation was the "most important rule there is. His questions, he said, were intended to show that "a situation might arise and had arisen on the Pennsylvania when national boards would lead to nationalization and employment, and cited William Z. Foster as a syndicalist and American Federalist labor leader.

FIVE MEN TAKEN FROM SHIP FACE CHARGE OF MUTINY ON HIGH SEAS

May Also Be Wanted For Wall Street Bomb Outrage. THIS IS NOT YET PROVEN However, the Department of Justice Is Continuing Its Investigation.

ARE HELD INCOMMUNICADO

Shackled Hand and Foot, the Prisoners Are Taken From Steamer on New Orleans and Husted to the Parish Prison.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 22.—Investigator of the five men landed in chains today at New Orleans from the freighter Rushville has as yet failed to uncover any evidence connecting them with the New York bomb explosion last September, it was stated tonight by William J. Flynn, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Mr. Flynn added, however, that the investigation was being continued.

The men are charged specifically with mutiny on the high seas. Mr. Flynn explained, adding that they would be tried in the federal court of New York. Other officials of the bureau, after receipt of reports from New Orleans, also expressed the opinion that mutiny was the cause of the mutiny attack on the steamer.

The detention of the five men was reported to the department only 10 days ago, Mr. Flynn stated, adding that all preliminary reports to Washington had made it appear that mutiny was the reason for their being taken into custody. The department, however, it was indicated, was not overlooking any possibility that all or some of the men might have been connected with the bomb explosion.

Shipping officials said they had received no reports of a mutiny on board the City of Alton on which the men shipped as seamen. It was explained, however, that such a matter would be handled by the New York office of the board before a final report was made to Washington.

PRISONERS ARE HELD AT NEW ORLEANS IN SEPARATE CELLS. New Orleans, March 22.—Held in separate cells in the Orleans parish prison tonight were five men who classified themselves as seamen, but whom it was indicated, were taken from the steamer City of Alton on which the men shipped as seamen.

After Captain Vanweelder related the manner in which the men were captured and the difficulties encountered in moving from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans, he, too, became uncommunicative and tonight would make no further statements. Department of justice officials said they were awaiting instructions from the state.

Last Saturday when the Rushville was approaching this port the master released the department of justice requesting that they care for five "non-alien" prisoners. The master, however, was strongly adverse to the department's plan for handling the captives and they were treated as desperate men from the time federal officers took them over from the ship guard under which they were in charge.

Instructions issued by the master of the Rushville were that no member of the crew should discuss the prisoners with outsiders under penalty of salary deductions. The captain, however, related the circumstances leading up to the acceptance of the men as involuntary passengers.

Late last month, according to Captain Vanweelder, the United States shipping board steamer, City of Alton, then near Rio de Janeiro, received a wireless message presumably from officials of the United States government, requesting arrest of the five men. A fight started and, according to Captain Vanweelder, it was with tremor and difficulty that the men were placed in irons and taken to Rio de Janeiro, where they were imprisoned. They were to be shipped to New York, where they were "wanted."

The American vice consul at Rio de Janeiro, according to Captain Vanweelder, requested the Munson line steamer Yoro to take the quietest to New York. Still heavily guarded the men were placed aboard the Yoro, and in some manner, according to Captain Vanweelder, they were taken to New York. The Yoro's master speedily returned them to the Rio de Janeiro jail.

About that time the Rushville came in to load coffee for New Orleans. Vice Consul Thomsen requested Captain Vanweelder to attempt transportation of the prisoners. "We accepted, and here they are," the skipper concluded.

The prisoners, apparently between 25 and 35 years of age, were said to be of the most part well educated, some speaking several languages. The officers of the Rushville spent the day and part of tonight in the office of the department of justice. The prisoners would be taken to New York, orders apparently being awaited.

ITALY SEES COALITION BETWEEN AMERICA AND GERMANY AND RUSSIA

This Eventuality Seriously Advanced in Italian Chamber. AMERICA LOOMING LARGE In Every Debate On Foreign Relations As Well As In Press Discussions.

DETECTIVES BEING TRIED

New Light Is Thrown On Efforts Of Neuf and Zimmer to Approach Bergdoll—Never Tried To Kidnap Heider.

By GILBERTO DE LUCA.

By GILBERTO DE LUCA. Home, March 22.—Is America slowly driving toward a coalition with Germany and Russia? This eventuality has been seriously advanced in the Italian chamber during the foreign relations debate by speakers as a warning against the government engaging too deeply in the policy of sanctions against Germany. Mr. Neuf and Zimmer, who are followers appeared to consider seriously the prospect of America, Russia and Germany being arrayed as a counterpoise to England, France and Japan.

Thoughtful observers remark that Germany is cleverly maneuvering for future industrial domination of Europe through her suggestion for paying the reparations bill by letting the allied countries take over the debt. Germany's goods would flood Europe, while unemployment would increase in England and America out from otherwise desirable markets.

Such a light must be read the critics of the day, but they regard Amendola, ex-Premier Nitti's lieutenant, to Ambassador Ricci, attempting to effect a compromise on the Italian debt in Washington. To be frank, Ricci's instructions to his ambassador, being considered here as unauthorized, nor can it be said that Count Sforza's reply can be interpreted as fully endorsing the ambassador, and certainly parliamentary opinion is strongly adverse to the department's plan for handling the captives and they were treated as desperate men from the time federal officers took them over from the ship guard under which they were in charge.

On the contrary, there is a formula appearing in several speeches expressing the opinion of the day, which can be stated as follows: Every belligerent must pay according to the limits of potentiality and this principle must hold both for Germany and as for the allies. America, while rightly claiming the right to demand reparations, must not pretend impossible things from Germany, must not pretend impossible things from the allies.

TWO AMERICAN DETECTIVES ARE ON TRIAL IN BADEN. Special Case to Trial Here. (Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Ledger.) Eberbach, Baden, March 22.—The case against the American detectives, Neuf and Zimmer, appears in a new light since the two Americans as well as Ricci, however, the men refused to pray before the court on the first day of their trial Monday that they were not guilty of having attempted to kidnap Grover Bergdoll, the draft dodger, on German territory.

"Neuf told the judge, 'We wished the German police to hold Bergdoll until his arrival. When the police did arrive, however, the men refused to lay hands on Bergdoll and arrested us instead. This moment was used by the slacker to escape in his car at top speed.'"

The truth of this statement is proved by Neuf's possession of an order issued by Lieutenant Moore at Coblenz, empowering the two Americans to request the German police to arrest Bergdoll and the credibility of Neuf's words was increased when Zimmer, as well as the four Germans told the same story.

Bergdoll repeatedly tried to pull down the construction of the defense but did not succeed. Neuf and Zimmer are well satisfied with their attorney and are awaiting the verdict that will be delivered tomorrow with calm confidence. The trial is taking place before five German judges in the presence of an officer of the American army from Coblenz who expressed to the correspondent his belief that the verdict would be not guilty and predicted the release of the defendants.

Forecast By States. Washington, March 22.—North Carolina: Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday fair with rising temperature. South Carolina: Cloudy Wednesday; cooler in south and central portions. Thursday probably fair.

Virginia: Fair in north, cloudy in south portion. Thursday fair with rising temperature. Oklahoma: Wednesday partly cloudy; warmer Thursday partly cloudy, somewhat unsettled, warmer in east and south portions. East Texas: Wednesday and Thursday partly cloudy somewhat warmer in north and west portions.

West Texas: Wednesday generally fair, warmer Thursday generally fair, moderate temperature. Upper Silesian Vote Announced. Berlin, March 22.—The final vote in the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, announced today by the international commission, is Germany 714,008, Poland 411,408.

Woman Who Earns Big Wages.



Lois Weber

LOIS WEBER

Only American Woman Film Director. Writes and Markets Her Own Photo-plays.

From their girl to movie director is the achievement of Miss Lois Weber, who boasts of being the only American woman in the field. Miss Weber, who was formerly a choir girl in Allegheny, Pa., has been writing scenarios and marketing her own plays for the past 13 years. This brilliant woman who is earning over \$50,000 a year, and has acquired a vast fortune through her enterprises, is one of the few that can snap her fingers at the movie "magnates."

Harding Is Expected to Urge Free Use of Canal

Legislation To Allow Passage Of American Ships Without Charge Will Encounter Special Opposition From Country's Railroads But the President Pledged It During the Campaign and It Fits In With His Foreign Trade Program.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office. The News Bureau (By Leased Wire). By C. W. GILBERT. (Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Ledger.)

Washington, March 22.—President Harding is expected to recommend legislation in his first message granting free passage through the Panama canal to American shipping. He will encounter special opposition from the American railroads on account of the serious financial condition in which the railroads now find themselves.

Because of the low freight rates on shipping prevailing and the high freight rates charged by the railroads the competition of the canal route is now serious. If the tolls charged for the passage of ships through the canal are remitted it is feared by the railroads that this competition will be ruinous.

Railroad opposition to the remission of tolls upon American shipping in the canal now anything else defeated the free tolls legislation when it was before Congress in 1913, though at that time the powerful opposition of Senator Elihu Root to the bill on the ground that it violated our treaty with Great Britain and President Wilson's vague suggestion that it would seriously embarrass American shipping.

At present the canal is an effective competitor with the railroads owing to the last increase in freight rates on the latter, considerable. The maximum toll now is \$120 per net ton registered. From this the charge runs down to 72 cents a ton for ships traveling in ballast. Thus a 10,000-ton ship would pay from \$1,200 to \$1,440 for passage through the canal.

In 1913 the Republican position was in favor of no tolls upon American coastwise shipping in the canal. All the leading Republicans with a few exceptions, including Senator Root, have since then changed their position and broadened in the Chicago platform of 1916 so that now the administration is committed not only to a remission of tolls upon coastwise shipping but upon all American merchant shipping passing through the canal.

President Harding, in his speeches during the campaign, emphasized his declaration for the free passage of American ships. But if the railroads are weak so is American shipping. President Harding has two weaklings on his hands instead of one. The nation owns a merchant marine on which it is losing \$1,000,000 a day. It must make a market for these ships. They can only be operated at a disadvantage compared to British merchant shipping. Our seamen's law governing conditions of employment upon American merchant ships makes the cost of operating them higher than the cost of operating British and other foreign shipping.

One way to bring about a parity between American and foreign shipping in this part of the world is to favor American ships passing through the Panama canal by a remission of tolls. It is in this consideration which led the public utility companies to rise to protest against any disposition to cut this hearing short. He put an end to the talk of any incomplete hearing.

Mr. Taylor has suggested to the Supreme court where five very dignified and distinguished gentlemen have given the full time of the court to the determination of a title to "tolls." Mr. Taylor has suggested to the Supreme court where five very dignified and distinguished gentlemen have given the full time of the court to the determination of a title to "tolls."

Effective Competitor to Railroads. The indirect subsidy to American shipping involved in this legislation is considerable. The maximum toll now is \$120 per net ton registered. From this the charge runs down to 72 cents a ton for ships traveling in ballast. Thus a 10,000-ton ship would pay from \$1,200 to \$1,440 for passage through the canal.

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CAROLINA COMPANY IS FIRST TO TAKE STAND IN GAS RATE HEARING

Presents Loss Of \$430,000 In Raleigh and Durham. FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS Zeb Taylor, of Public Utilities Company, Protests Against "Short Hearing."

TOO MUCH IS INVOLVED

P. A. Tillery, Manager For the Raleigh Plant, Thinks That the "Emergency Rates" Still Are Mere "Short Hearings."

By W. T. HOST.

Raleigh, March 22.—Carolina Power and Light company of Raleigh and Durham, first to take the stand to justify the emergency gas rates made effective six months ago, today presented a combined loss of about \$400,000 in the two towns for the past six months, and was still testifying late in the afternoon before the corporation commission now hearing these gas appeals.

The Raleigh company, which owns the Durham plant, led off on the burden of establishing the righteousness of rates which were prayed in September. At that time the local company declared today the high emergency rates were not money-makers but life-savers. The company defended them as permanent tariffs, and about this the whole battle rages with 11 towns making powerful warfare against the scale employed.

The commission room was crowded with attorneys, representing the protestant cities and the prayerful manufacturers. The hearing had difficulty getting a start. And after the opening and the examination of January 18, the commission began to suspect that it would be imprisoned a fortnight with these cities. Mr. Fox indicated his willingness to examine any method suggested by the commission. He had agreed to everything that it had suggested, and if there was a new one he would adopt it. There was a bit of shadow boxing for a few minutes when Zeb Taylor, of the South Carolina Public Utilities company, rose to protest against any disposition to cut this hearing short. He put an end to the talk of any incomplete hearing.

Mr. Taylor has suggested to the Supreme court where five very dignified and distinguished gentlemen have given the full time of the court to the determination of a title to "tolls." Mr. Taylor has suggested to the Supreme court where five very dignified and distinguished gentlemen have given the full time of the court to the determination of a title to "tolls."

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Harding Issues Call For An Extra Session. Formally Sums the Congress To Meet To Receive Communications. APRIL 11 IS DATE FIXED

Washington, March 22.—A formal call for an extra session of Congress to meet April 11 and receive legislative communications from the new administration, was received today from President Harding.

None of the specific problems to be considered during the session was named in the proclamation. The President merely declaring that an extraordinary occasion required that Congress convene "to receive such communications as may be made by the executive department."

Mr. Harding already has indicated, however, that the tariff and taxation will be foremost in his message to the special session. He is expected to make a special plea for prompt relief to the nation's agricultural interests, and the list of recommendations may touch many other subjects, such as the railway situation, the merchant marine and immigration.

The Soviet government proposes to send a delegation to the United States to negotiate a trade agreement, the message adds. The appeal which is made by the All-Russian executive committee suggests that negotiations be started immediately for the resumption of trade. It asserts that there has been a long existing hope for friendly relations with "the great northern republic," refers to the "hostility of the Democratic administration," trusts that the present government will "appreciate the great advantages which would ensue to both Republics by the resumption of trade relations," and declares that it is in the interests of both nations to remove the wall which now separates the two countries.

When many other states have concluded treaties with Russia, the absence of normal relations with the United States, the appeal says, appears as a "strange phenomenon."

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION IS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON. Washington, March 22.—Official confirmation was lacking here tonight of information contained in Moscow wireless advices received in London announcing that the Russian soviet government had appealed to President Harding to resume trade relations with Russia.

Responsible officials refrained from discussing the situation specifically tonight.

SOVIET RUSSIA MAKES AN APPEAL TO HARDING. Asks For Resumption Of Trade Relations, Says Moscow Wireless Message. WOULD SEND DELEGATION

London, March 22.—The Russian soviet government has appealed to President Harding and the American government to resume trade relations with Russia, says a wireless message from Moscow today.

The soviet government proposes to send a delegation to the United States to negotiate a trade agreement, the message adds. The appeal which is made by the All-Russian executive committee suggests that negotiations be started immediately for the resumption of trade.

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LIEUT. COL. SHERRILL SUCCEEDS MAJ. RIDLEY. Native Tar Heel Will, Among Other Duties, Be Chief Military Aid To President Harding.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office. The News Bureau (By Leased Wire). Washington, March 22.—Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, corps of engineers, who relieves Major Clarence S. Ridley of the same corps of his duties in charge of public buildings and grounds in the military city of Columbia, S. C., as chief military aid to President Harding, was an active participant in the world war and made a fine record.

A native of North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Sherrill is an honor graduate of the United States Military academy, class of 1901; an honor graduate of the army school of the line, class of 1904, and a graduate of the army staff college, class of 1907.

In addition to varied engineering duties and command of troops in the Philippines and on the Panama canal, Lieut. Col. Sherrill has had important river and harbor assignments at Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. At the latter place he was in charge of the lower Mississippi levees during the great floods of 1912-1913.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' CONDITION TAKES AN UNFAVORABLE TURN. Baltimore, Md., March 22.—Physicians attending Cardinal Gibbons announced tonight that his illness had taken an unfavorable turn. They said, however, they believed there was no immediate danger, but they made it plain that they were not encouraged by his symptoms.

Monsignor John Bonzano, the apostolic delegate at Washington, visited the Cardinal this afternoon.