WEATHER
Showers today; Sunday Fair, Cooler.

# GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

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## UNION FORCES DIVIDED AS GREAT LABOR WAR IS BEGUN IN ENGLAND

### Further Efforts May Be Made To Resume Negotiations.

### GENERAL STRIKE TUESDAY

### Labor Leaders Expect Tieup To Force Government Surrender In Three Days.

### SOME LEADERS NERVOUS

**Conservative Labor Men Fear Such Unemployment "That Few But Those Out Of Work Will Be Left To Strike."**

Special Cable to Daily News.
(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

London, April 8.—The economic war between organized labor and the British government began today with the union forces divided. The fact that the triple alliance executive committee called a national strike for Tuesday instead of tomorrow as expected caused astonishment in London tonight, and was interpreted as meaning that the union ranks were split, and that further efforts would be made to resume negotiations between the miners and mine owners.

The triple alliance strike called by the leaders for Tuesday will soon develop into a general industrial stoppage, labor leaders predict here tonight. An executive of the labor party said the general tie-up would be so great that the government would be compelled to come to a settlement in three days.

Little doubt is expressed as to the response to the strike call. The railway men are confident of the support of the outside rail association, which is not affiliated with the national union, but has voted support of the mine strike. The longest any labor men give as a possible duration of the strike is a fortnight. Moderate labor leaders are decidedly nervous over the situation, and even Justice, the organ of the British social democrats, says of the strike:

"It is indeed a struggle. If the whole of the trade unions of the triple alliance come out there will soon be such unemployment that few but those out of work will be left to strike."

Up until tonight many union heads still were hopeful that something would turn up that would encourage a compromise. The idea of a state loan to the mining industries, proposed by Secretary Frank Hodges, of the miners' federation, was considered by many labor men to be the only way out. The loan could be repaid, they said, out of the profits the owners expected to get when the industry picked up.

It is generally conceded that former service men are going to be a dangerous element in the situation. Most of the men in the three big unions have seen army service. One worker pointed out that the troops now concentrated in London were youths who had seen little of war service while the strikers had passed three or four years in the trenches and "know how to handle a gun." Large numbers of unemployed ex-service men now in England who have a grudge against the government for what they consider its ingratitude could also be utilized if the strike becomes so serious as is dreaded in many quarters.

**AROUND TWO MILLION MEN WILL CEASE WORK TUESDAY**

(By Associated Press.)

London, April 8.—Tuesday midnight, unless there is some new development meantime, will see the commencement of the greatest labor struggle in the country's history.

Approximately 2,000,000 workers then will have ceased their duties in protest against what they consider to be an organized attempt on the part of the employers to enforce a general reduction in wages.

This is the central fact of the labor situation as it developed today in a breakdown in the miners' conference and a consequent decision by the triple alliance—made up of miners and railway and transport workers—for the first time since it was organized, that its entire membership, roughly estimated at 1,000,000 miners and 500,000 each from the railway and transport workers' organizations, should quit work in support of the strike of the miners.

The government's standpoint, as voiced by Premier Lloyd George in a brief speech in the house of commons this afternoon, is that the action of the miners and the other members of the triple alliance is an attempt by direct action to intimidate parliament and the nation. The premier announced the military and other measures which the government intended to take to defeat this attempt.

The standpoint of the miners is that the sudden removal of control of the coal mines is the result of a pact between the government and the mine owners to enable the owners to enforce an unjustifiable reduction in wages. The attitude of the railway men is that unless there is support of the miners at present, a similar dilemma will face the railway men when the railways are released from government control.

The refusal of the miners to yield on the question of permitting pump men to return to the mines had as its motive a conviction that the withdrawal of the pump men is the only weapon in their hands. They argue that a few weeks' cessation of work will not really injure the mine owners, who, considering the depressed condition of industry, have ample stocks of coal on the surface. They declare that the mine owners have brought this fate upon themselves by including the pump men among those whose contracts will be cancelled unless they accept new wage terms made, not through joint discussion, but by the mine owners themselves.

The arguments of the miners find no support except on the part of the extreme socialist newspapers. All the other newspapers condemn them strongly and general regret is expressed that the miners refused to listen to the advice of men like Her-

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**Forecast By States.**

Washington, April 8.—Virginia: Showers Saturday. Sunday generally fair and colder.

North and South Carolina: Showers Saturday; Sunday fair and cooler.

Georgia: Partly cloudy Saturday, probably local showers cooler by Saturday night. Sunday fair and cooler.

Tennessee: Generally fair and cooler, Saturday and Sunday.

Louisiana: Saturday partly cloudy, scattered showers in east portion; colder, rain north portion. Sunday generally fair.

Arkansas: Saturday fair cooler. Sunday fair.

Oklahoma: Saturday and Sunday generally fair.

East and west Texas: Saturday and Sunday partly cloudy.

## *Idaho School Girl Wins $5,000 Prize*

Miss Katherine Butterfield, 17-year-old Weiser, Ida., high school girl, who won the Firestone scholarship for the best essay in the national essay contest in which 225,000 high school students in all parts of the country participated. The scholarship, four-year university course valued at $5,000, is offered annually by H. S. Firestone. Miss Butterfield was taken to the White House, where President Harding congratulated her on her achievement.

## NEGRO CARRIES TO HIS GRAVE SECRET OF THE SEAL OF CONFEDERACY

### James Jones Dies Without Revealing Where He Hid It.

### JEFF DAVIS' BODY GUARD

### Obeys Confederate President's Request To the Last—To Be Buried In Raleigh.

### MR. HOOVER NOT COMING

**Unable To Attend Convention Of North Carolina Merchants In Greensboro, State To Be Represented At Farm Conference.**

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

Washington, April 8.—Taking with him to the grave the secret of the whereabouts of the great seal of the confederacy, which he hid when Jefferson Davis was captured, James Jones, the negro bodyguard of the president of the confederacy, died here today.

Jones was a North Carolina negro and his body will be taken to Raleigh tomorrow for burial. The aged colored man had been failing for some time, but even as death approached he kept silent about the confederate seal.

Throughout his long life, with his latter years spent in the government service in Washington, James Jones would never reveal what became of the confederate seal. "Marse Jeff" had bidden that he never tell—and he never did. Veterans of the union and confederate armies, newspaper writers, curiosity seekers, and curio hunters from time to time urged Jones to reveal where he buried the great seal. They argued that the civil war was far in the past and the seal should be produced for the inspection of the younger generation of today and the generations that are to follow in a reunited country. Always James Jones shook his head and to the end he maintained his silence.

The negro bodyguard was with Jefferson Davis when his capture was affected; in fact, he is said to have warned his master of the approaching enemy, but President Davis did not escape in time. Jones accompanied President Davis to Fort Monroe, where he was placed in prison.

Jones was born in Warren county, North Carolina. After the war he headed a negro fire department in Raleigh and became a minor city official. He turned Republican in politics, but always voted for Representative William Ruffin Cox, of North Carolina, who represented the state in the house in the 48th and 49th Congresses. Later when Mr. Cox became secretary of the United States senate he brought Jones to Washington with him and gave him a messenger's job in the senate. That was in 1893. Since that time he has had several jobs about the capitol and was a messenger in the senate stationery room until a short time before his death.

**Secretary Hoover Can't Attend.**

In a letter sent Senator Simmons today Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, expressed regret that he would be unable to attend the convention of the North Carolina Merchants association, to be held in Greensboro June 21 to 23. Secretary Hoover expressed his desire to attend the convention, but that he has declined all engagements for the next few months because he thinks he should remain in Washington.

John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, is being urged to accept an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the State college this year. The invitation is extended by Senator Simmons at the request of W. A. Withers, acting president of the State college.

It is announced here that farm and labor officials of North Carolina will take an active part from all the farm labor conference called for April 11 and 12 by the Farmers Union league. Benj. F. Marsh, secretary of the league, said today that R. W. H. Stone, of Greensboro, president of the North Carolina Farmers union, J. M. Templeton, of [illegible], president and W. L. Hargrave, of Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, were expected to be present. [illegible] state federation of labor is expected to send representatives [illegible] Mendy [illegible] attend.

According to [illegible] farm and labor [illegible] be represented at the conference are the Farmers Union, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, the American Federation of Labor, the In-

(Continued on Page Eight)

## HUGHES' DOCTRINE HAS CAUSED ALARM AMONG DIPLOMATS OF EUROPE

### His Note On Yap Is Received With Shocked Surprise.

### FRANCE QUITS REJOICING

### There Is Movement In Paris To Draw England and France Closer Together.

### RETAIN PRESENT TREATY

**England and France Are Opposed To Reopening the Whole Peace Question and May Adhere Obstinately To That View.**

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

By C. W. GILBERT.

(Copyright, 1921, by Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Washington, April 8.—The Hughes note on Yap has caused a profound impression in diplomatic circles abroad. Dispatches both from London and Paris show that the note is interpreted as re-opening the whole peace question, if it is concurred in by the great European powers. If England, France and Italy want this country in Europe they must be ready to effect a pacification of the world which shall be approved by the Harding administration.

The first reception of this doctrine is one of shocked surprise. French rejoicing over the efforts of M. Viviani stops short. After all, the postponement of the Knox resolution was not resolved upon to please France, but in pursuance of a larger aim, to-wit: that not only should we make no separate peace, but that the United States did not recognize the peace that had been made and that the United States should get together with its late allies and make a real peace.

"Misgivings" are reported to exist in the foreign office at London and in the Quay d'Orsay at Paris. M. Briand, the premier of France, has to give England assurances. "I repeat that I won't give England the impression that we are desirous of abrogating that which has been agreed upon."

The movement at Paris in the direction of the United States is followed by a hasty movement in the direction of Great Britain. "My very good friend," says M. Briand, "whatever may have occurred, we two may be counted upon to hold together." France, which sees in our friendship a possible request to throw the Versailles pact into the pot, is alarmed. England has a similar thought. England and France draw together moved by a common anxiety.

**France Asks Questions.**

How much of what was settled does Mr. Hughes want to re-open? asks Paris anxiously. Does he want Germany to pay American pensions? Will he pay for seized German shipping as Mr. Wilson agreed to do? France wants to know just how much she commits herself to before accepting the Hughes doctrine. She clings to the treaty of Versailles. It is as one Paris paper pathetically remarked, all France got out of the war.

It is impossible to say here how much Mr. Hughes wishes to re-open. It is probable that he does not know himself how much he wants to re-open. All he knows is that in his judgment the peace of Paris is still in process of negotiation. The pacification of the world has not been effected. And his plan is to let us approach the problem in the broadest way possible.

The peace to be written if Mr. Hughes has his way may be largely supplementary to the peace of Versailles. It may not, probably it will not, lead to the denunciation of the Versailles treaty. It may even lead to this country's accepting that treaty supplemented and modified by another and later that treaty which will complete the pacification of the world and lead to the full association of all nations.

This doctrine of Mr. Hughes that peace has not been effected has facts on its side. The Paris conference, despaired of making a real peace, made a half peace, signed it hastily and then ran away. But though facts are on the side of Mr. Hughes, technicalities favor our late allies. A treaty of peace has been made and accepted by all but one of the chief belligerents. England, France and Italy may cling to that treaty and refuse to admit our rights as a belligerent. Legally they are in a position to do so. Economically and morally they probably are not.

**France Adheres To Treaty.**

The first response from abroad will be what it is today in England and France: "We shall stick by the treaty. Your contention that the whole subject of war settlement is open is absurd. Most questions were settled at Paris. We shall be delighted to negotiate the unsettled questions with you." France will adhere to that view rather obstinately. She has been led to believe that the Versailles treaty is her only security for the future. England cares less for the Versailles treaty and more to get trade restored. Still the Versailles treaty gave her certain things, certain mandates, certain shipping opportunities which she highly prizes. She will cling to the treaty for a while. And further, one point of her policy is not to break with France. She will support her neighbor across the channel in a determination not to imperil the rights gained under the treaty for a time after those rights seem to herself of comparatively little importance.

The effect of siloed diplomacy will concentrate on finding the answer to two questions for accepting the Hughes note that peace is still an open question to its full import. These two questions are, first: How far does Hughes in seeking to have the prizes of the war placed back upon the negotiation table and how far will the United States go in putting upon the same table the things which Europe wants? What price will we pay to get back in the game exactly where Mr. Wilson sat at Paris? Are we willing to bring financial aid to Europe? What did President Harding mean when he called the allied war loans tainted assets? Can they be used for trading purposes in a new conference of peace? Will we trade them for certain material things which we want and a certain moral thing which the allies want, i.e., the leadership of the world which President Wilson had and lost at Paris? We are not enough on the inside England and France may put what they have on the table. The Hughes note proposes that we shall be present at the table in the process of bidding for that prize will be accepted. And a new peace of the world will be written.

**BEASLEY SAYS THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR FRIENDS TO WORRY**

(Special to Daily News.)

Monroe, April 8.—A telegram received here this afternoon from H. L. Beasley, of San Antonio, Tex., says: "No cause for his friends to worry about Wade's attack. We are doing a legitimate mail order business all over the country and are within legal and moral rights. Matter will be taken care of when clippings arrive."

## MR. PELL THINKS THAT GOLDSBORO-CINCINNATI TRAIN NOT INCREDIBLE

### He Brings Back Hope From Conference In Washington.

### ROAD NOT HOSTILE TO IT

### The Southern, It Is Said, Willing To Give Better Service To the East.

### YEGGMEN GIVEN 14 YEARS.

**Portland Ned and Charles Conway Are Sent To Penitentiary From Northampton For Robbing the Bank At Conway.**

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

By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, April 8.—That through train from Goldsboro to Cincinnati is not a thing incredible, Judge George P. Pell said today after returning to Raleigh from Washington, the seat of gloom.

The proposed highball from Goldsboro meets opposition from the west because this train would displace No. 11 westbound from Salisbury, and leave the westerners going in their natural direction, dependent on the alarm clock entirely. That train which leaves Salisbury about 6 o'clock in the morning lays a burden on the passengers along its route until it gets halfway to Asheville. The westerners must rise early to catch it. They have avoided these inconveniences by having No. 11 running three hours behind the earlier train.

But Judge Pell brings back hope. He hears from dependable sources that the Southern believes it possible to do better. The company never has been able to justify the long wait in Goldsboro for passengers who come in from Wilmington and Morehead directions. These travelers reach Goldsboro about 11 in the morning and there they remain until 2 in the afternoon. That awful Selma junction shibboleth is not a circumstance to the Goldsboro connection, albeit, Goldsboro can furnish advantages over Selma as a loafing place.

The railway company hopes to start its highball through North Carolina by embarking near 11:30 a. m. and reaching Greensboro about 4 p. m. That would connect with southbound No. 35 and give through travelers full opportunity to make a southern trip. It would likewise give western North Carolina people a break between Nos. 21 and 35. But its chief purpose would be the establishment of a service straight through North Carolina to the west. Its greatest advantage would be the relieving of heavily burdened No. 139 which is always bulging with humanity.

This train is as much like the original design as possible. The railway workmen have been after it a long time. They were held up in Raleigh by the Selma connection. But the Selma trouble can be attended to now and one of the trains now splitting the eastern section through to Greensboro can be taken off. The morning tonic, "short dawg," which is taken at 7 o'clock, can be left for 8:52, a better hour.

This is the news that Judge Pell brings back and he believes that there is a very good opportunity to put this train on the rails shortly. He does not think it near time to give up the fight in which is a very commendable railroad interest, both by the employees operating the trains, and by the officials directing operations.

**An Eastern County Heads Up.**

From a prominent eastern lawyer, who withholds his name solely because he does not care to get into verbal assault and battery and saves himself by asking that his county be denied the limelight for the moment, comes to the corporation commission a story of tax valuations that shows his people with heads up still.

This lawyer lives in one of the far east counties. "Our commissioners jointly with the board of appraisers," he writes, "made a horizontal scale of 10 per cent on county property last Monday. There were only three men who appeared before the board to ask for reduction. Of course, there is general complaint in the county like there is in every county about high taxes, but most of complaints based on depressed conditions generally.

"I know this county, the property and folks, and I do not believe there should be any reduction—particularly when values are so much higher in some other counties. Again, if reduction is made then unless we have an increased rate, we will not have sufficient revenue to run the county government.

"I know that there are a few cases (individual) where values might be lowered but more that should be raised.

"It was a surprise generally that any reduction was made and if any appeal made to the boards I failed to hear it. I have talked with several prominent men about this, office holders, who know conditions in county and others and all feel as I do about it.

"I do not care for it to be known that I have written to you about this unless it becomes necessary, and if it does, I will not hesitate to take definite stand about the mater, 'openly and above board.'"

The letter was written to Chairman Tom Lee, of the state tax commission. Mr. Lee did not give the name or the county for publication because he knew it would be possible to drum up a row. He will gladly furnish the name of the lawyer and the county if anybody desires it. He thinks the contribution symptomatic of returning sanity and sense of the counties which

(Continued on page five.)

**MAYOR STRACHAN IS AGAIN NOMINATED AT SALISBURY**

(Special to Daily News.)

Salisbury, April 8.—Salisbury Democrats today in primary gave Mayor W. H. Strachan and his administration a vote of confidence by re-electing him and six of the aldermen for their candidates again. Two of the present board did not enter the race. For mayor Strachan carried every ward and received [illegible] votes to M. Henderson, who received [illegible]. And Mrs. James H. Moore received [illegible], J. S. Wallace and [illegible] Heilig were new men for aldermen. The others given renomination are: F. [illegible], J. R. L. Mahaley, [illegible] Hoke, J. [illegible] Crowder, H. L. Julian and [illegible] Sloan. Not many women voted. Democratic nomination here is equivalent to election.

**THURSTON L. VAUGHN ENDS HIS LIFE IN FLORIDA JAIL**

Tampa, Fla., April 8.—Thurston L. Vaughn, [illegible] a few days ago for the murder of [illegible] in South Carolina, committed suicide in the county jail here tonight. He slashed his throat with a razor, almost severing his head from his body.

## *Son of Princess To Wed Greek King's Niece*

William B. Leeds, son of Princess Anastasia of Greece, who is engaged to wed Princess Xenia, the 17-year-old daughter of Grand Duchess Marie, and niece of King Constantine. It is reported that the wedding will probably take place at Athens in June. The young couple plan to reside in America. Leeds is 19. Princess Anastasia was at first upset at the news of her son's proposed marriage on account of his youth, but finally gave her consent.

## AN ADVANCED POSITION IS VIEW EUROPE TAKES

### Nations Abroad Fear That Our Policy Means Re-opening of Mandates Question.

### EXPECT NO EARLY REPLY

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 8. — Secretary Hughes' notes to the Japanese, British, French and Italian governments on mandates are being interpreted abroad, according to information in diplomatic circles here, as stating an advanced position of the American government. Some diplomats who have studied the text of the communication to Great Britain as made public by the state department are apprehensive that it may be considered as re-opening the whole subject of mandates.

Full exchanges between the four governments are expected before any one of them replies to Mr. Hughes. In the opinion of some diplomats here, Japan's attitude will determine the position to be taken by Great Britain and France and possibly Italy. This is based upon the agreement entered into by Great Britain and France with Japan in 1916, before the United States entered the war, whereby Japan was to receive the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator.

This agreement, it is explained, was made when the activities of the German submarines demanded a reenforcement of the entente naval forces beyond their own resources to meet, and the opinion is advanced that since Japan fulfilled her part of the contract, Great Britain and France feel bound to carry out the agreement if Japan insists. If Japan is willing to modify its position with regard to these islands, and particularly the island of Yap, however, the view of diplomatic observers here is that the European allied governments will gladly accept the solution.

In a way the present situation is regarded as somewhat similar to that obtained when Italy insisted upon invoking the treaty of London in justification of her claims in the Adriatic section. Both Great Britain and France sought to induce Italy to abate her claims in the matter of Fiume, but let it be known that if Italy insisted they would execute the provisions of the treaty of London, obnoxious as were those to the United States.

The Adriatic settlement finally was brought about through direct negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia and it was thus found unnecessary to invoke the provisions of the secret treaty made by the European allies before the United States became a belligerent.

In the case of the treaty of London, it was asserted that President Wilson was ignorant of its existence before his arrival in Paris for the peace conference, but the entente contention is understood to be that the nature and extent of the agreemnt with Japan was discussed in Paris in connection with the peace treaty.

## AUTOMOBILE AND TRUCK WRECK NEAR HIGH POINT

**R. H. Roker and H. Poteat Suffer Painful Injuries and Are Taken To High Point Hospital.**

(Special to Daily News.)

High Point, April 8.—An automobile, driven by R. H. Roker, and a truck collided at 6 o'clock this afternoon on the Greensboro road about three miles out of this city. The car was demolished and Mr. Roker and H. Poteat, who was a passenger in the car, were both painfully injured. Mr. Roker suffering a badly cut lip and a bruised arm, and Mr. Poteat receiving severe lacerations about the face. A small boy, who was also in the car, was uninjured. The name of the driver of the truck could not be learned. Messrs. Roker and Poteat live in Greensboro and stated that they were on their way home from High Point when the accident happened.

Neither R. H. Roker nor H. Poteat are listed in the Greensboro city directory or the telephone directory. Nothing could be learned last night in the city regarding the two men named.

**TENSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FINLAND MORE ACUTE**

Stockholm, April 8.—The tension which has been noticeable recently between Russia and Finland is becoming more acute. Imperialist have invaded the Repola and Porajaarvi districts to which the Russo-Finnish peace treaty had guaranteed autonomy. The inhabitants of the districts are fleeing into the interior of Finland.

## FATE OF WILLIAMS IS WITH A GEORGIA JURY

### Several Hours After Case Had Gone To Jury There Was No Sign Of a Verdict.

### ACCUSED WEARS A SMILE

**Covington, April 9.—The jury trying John S. Williams on a charge of murder of one of 11 farm hands, went to bed at 12:55 a. m. today without having reached a verdict, after nine hours deliberation.**

Covington, Ga., April 8.—The fate of John S. Williams, accused of the murder of 11 negro farm hands to hide peonage conditions, went to the jury here late today, but the early hours of the night wore away without word as to its decision.

Judge John B. Hutcheson, presiding, charged the jury on three verdicts, murder, which, under Georgia law, would carry the death penalty; murder with recommendation for mercy, which automatically carries life imprisonment, or acquittal. Spectators and court attaches discussing the probable verdict, also talked of the possibilities of a mistrial.

The closing arguments that occupied the day, admittedly powerful efforts by two attorneys with brilliant legal reputations, drew a crowd that filled every inch of the Newton county courtroom. The spectators maintaining the good order of previous days, silently listened, but they showed no less emotion than the defendant.

Williams, surrounded by his wife and family, watched attentively as he heard himself denounced as the author of one of "the state's most atrocious crimes," and was as little affected, outwardly at least, by the plea for his acquittal.

Arguments and charge over, and the case in the hands of the jury at 3:51 p. m., the Jasper county planter remained in the courtroom, chatting first with his wife and family, his face wreathed in smiles at something that was said. Soon he was one of a group of men who drew their chairs together and talked as friends do when they gather around the general store at the county seat.

Williams was placed on trial here for murder of one of three of his employes drowned in Newton county and the state arranged in event of acquittal to hold him on the other two indictments. Deaths of the eight killed in Jasper county are to be investigated next Monday, and department of justice agents announced if he were acquitted of all the murder charges, they would arrest him on peonage warrants.

The deaths of the 11 negroes took place between February 24 and March 8, following a federal investigation into alleged peonage there February 18, and former Congressman Howard termed the place a "plague spot." Only the 11 negroes who had been paid out of jail and were working out their debts to Williams were subject to the "dreadful contagion of death," he declared. "The others," he said, "seemed to be able to live and move freely without being affected by this contagion, this disease of death."

The lawyer said physicians always sought the cause of a pestilence, and added, "we must do the same."

**METHODISTS WON'T CHANGE TIME OF ANNUAL MEETING**

Roanoke, Va., April 8.—Further consideration of the Christian education movement and routine reports occupied the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in its second day's session here today.

In the morning a resolution to change the time for the conference session from April to October was defeated and a proposal to abolish the office of Sunday school field secretary for the conference was rejected.

**Virginia Negro Electrocuted.**

(Special to Daily News.)

Danville, Va., April 8.—News was received here this morning of the electrocution early today in the state penitentiary of Giles Sydnor, a Halifax county negro who early in March was convicted of a criminal assault on Lottie V. Cunningham, a respected negress. The man's body, it was said, would be used in medical research.

**Acquitted On Charge of Peonage.**

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—Willard Cornell, a well known farmer of Pike county, was acquitted of the charge of peonage by a jury in the United States district court here today.

## STATES MUST KEEP UP ROADS OR GOVERNMENT AID WILL BE STOPPED

### Harding Declares the Present System Is "Folly."

### IT IS A WASTE OF MONEY

### President Suggests That License Fees Be Made To Maintain the Highways.

### SAYS THIS CAN BE DONE

**His Declaration Opens Up a New Question to Be Brought Before the Road Convention In Greensboro This Month.**

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

By THEODORE TILLER.

Washington, April 8. — President Harding today firmly announced that his administration was against any additional federal appropriations for good roads until the states agree to a permanent system of maintenance. Unless and until that is done, the President plainly indicated, there will be no good roads legislation. The President said it was "folly" for the federal government to aid in building roads, only to have these highways become more or less impassable thereafter because of the lack of state maintenance funds.

President Harding's declaration of policy makes doubly important the forthcoming good roads conference at Greensboro, scheduled this month. At this meeting of the Bankhead Highway association and the United States Highway association the good roads boosters will face the realization that there must be a complete change in the system of federal aid to road building. It will be useless to talk of getting Congress to put through a roads bill at the next session, unless at the same time the convention discusses and makes plans for lining up the several states on an entirely new policy.

The President's virtual ukase is of country-wide application and concerns the road policies of every state in the union. North Carolina is less concerned than some other states, because she has recently voted $50,000,000 in road bonds and can doubtless take care of her maintenance obligations. It probably will be little trouble to bring that state within the provisions of the new policy of the President, but it may as well be accepted as settled there will be no hurried relief legislation at Washington and no legislation at all except on the basis of full maintenance of roads by the states. The President was very plain today on that point.

At Greensboro the convention of road boosters and highway officials from all over the south must approach the road problem from a different direction than in the past and with the appreciation that this administration is firmly set against a continuation of the present system.

**Maintenance Must Be Constant.**

Road maintenance, the President said, must be constant, not sporadic and haphazard and highways must be kept always in repair.

The edict of President Harding in all probability means there will be no good roads legislation at the approaching session of Congress. At least it means that bills, such as have been passed by Congress for the past several years, will not receive the approval of the executive. If a roads bill is passed it will be so worded that no state can derive any benefits thereunder until that state formally has entered an arrangement to maintain its highways after construction with federal aid.

President Harding believes that the license system in any state practically should pay for maintenance. It is his observation that automobiles and motor trucks cause most of the destruction of roads and this traffic he thinks should bear the maintenance expense.

The President insists that there must

(Continued on page six.)

## "Showing Up North Carolina."

Rather than "Seeing North Carolina," should really be the title of Bruce Craven's article in Sunday's Daily News. Craven takes a whirl at Governor Morrison and the legislature over the road bonds act and the rate of interest fixed and says that there is no chance for an extra session of the general assembly because Governor Morrison knows the senate wouldn't confirm his friend Watts. A great many people probably do not agree with Craven—some of them may violently disagree with him—but usually they read what he has to say. He is always candid to say the least. Other

## Feature Articles In Sunday's News

**Include:**

**The American girl the most beautiful in the world," says Paul Helleu; "that melting pot blends faults." It is another one of those charming Jane Dixon stories.**

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