

REAR BARREL TO SOLE AGENT

Maxwell Makes Exhaustive Reply to Watts and Griffin.

STANDS FOR FAIR PLAY

Alleges That Commissioner Watts Has Not Yet Touched Upon Real Merits of Question.

Charlotte Observer Bureau, Tarborough Hotel.

BY R. E. POWELL.

RALEIGH, Aug. 19.—The tax fight tumbled down a whole lot today. Editorial references in the two Raleigh papers assumed the character of discussion more than of assault, and the only reaction from the Watts and Griffin statements was the reply from Commissioner Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell, in a statement released tonight, goes exhaustively into the reopening of the assessments against the American and Liggett & Myers Tobacco companies, in which reopening was a decision by the state board of equalization to reduce the original assessment of the old state tax commission by thirteen million dollars.

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GUARD FIRES ON MOB TRYING TO STORM JAIL

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Six persons have been taken to the hospital with wounds inflicted in a clash between sheriff's forces and a mob trying to storm the jail in an effort to take a negro accused of assault on a white school teacher near here yesterday morning.

Other ambulances are hurrying to the scene. Estimates by the police place the number of wounded at twenty, including two women and Deputy Sheriff Charles Lewis.

The sheriff's deputies are reported to have used shotguns and the local company of state guardsmen machine guns in firing upon the crowd that surged about the jail. It is claimed that the mob was trying to break the jail's defenses and that the shooting was precipitated by a stone being thrown by a member of the mob.

BATTLESHIP IS NATION'S CHIEF DEFENSE AT SEA

Not Displaced by Results of Recent Bombing Tests.

ARMY-NAVY BOARD REPORTS IMPERATIVE NEED OF MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION

Proved by Tests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Results of bombing tests held off the Virginia capes from June 21 to July 21, have failed to displace the battleship from its pre-eminent position as the nation's chief defense at sea.

This was the outstanding conclusion of the report of the joint board of the army and navy, made public today by General Pershing, the board's chairman, and approved by Secretary Weeks and acting Secretary Roosevelt.

The tests which resulted in the sinking of four ex-German warships by aerial bombs proves, however, the board said, "that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aviation in both the army and navy."

The tests proved also, the board agreed, "the necessity for aircraft carriers of maximum size and speed as an effective adjunct of the fleet," and for the development of "effective anti-aircraft armament."

"Instead of furnishing an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship, the development of aircraft has added to the complexity of naval warfare," the report stated.

The tests, which were conducted by the navy with the co-operation of the army air service, were reported upon separately by army and naval boards of observers, and these reports formed the basis of the statement issued today.

The board found that military aircraft, when used beyond the radius of action of shore bases, possessed "limited assistance to gunnery in the control of fire; limited assistance in the service of information and security of important strategic qualities in operations of coast defense," but might prove a decisive factor in coastal operations if used in adequate numbers.

"If heavier-than-aircraft are to be effective in present operations," the report said, they must have great mobility; and since their radius of action is not great, additional mobility must be obtained by providing flexible, i. e., aircraft carriers.

"So far as known, no planes large enough to carry a bomb effectively against a major ship have been flown from or landed on an airplane carrier at sea. It is probable, however, that future development will make such operations practicable."

"In the present state of anti-aircraft defense," the report continued, "it is believed that, if an air force can obtain the mastery of the air, an effective percentage of hits cannot be obtained against surface vessels coming within the radius of action of bombing planes without an undue percentage of loss of aircraft."

"Anti-aircraft armament is in an early stage of development. The history of war indicates that means of defense develop rapidly to meet the development of offensive weapons. The effectiveness of the bomb carried by aircraft emphasizes the necessity for the rapid development of anti-aircraft armament and for the provision of pursuit planes as a part of the fleet."

"Aircraft carrying high-capacity, high-explosive bombs of sufficient size have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, provided such projectiles can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel. Furthermore, it will be sufficient, if not impossible, to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the large bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors."

CLASHES OCCUR IN GREAT OVER-TAX PROVISIONS

Half Hundred Amendments to Republican Measure Accepted.

MINORITY GIVES VIEWS

Representative Kitchin, Pleads for Refusal to Surrender to Corporate Interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—More than half a hundred amendments to the republican tax bill, most of them of minor importance, were accepted today by the house in a five hours' session marked by occasional clashes between the majority and minority and a renewal of the personal controversy between Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, and Representative Byrnes, democrat, South Carolina.

A number of other changes in the bill, including elimination of the provisions for a 5 per cent tax on the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, tooth powder and paste and mouth washes, and a reduction in the tax on cereal beverages from six to four cents a gallon, are expected to be proposed tomorrow by the ways and means committee, before the measure is passed late in the day.

Republicans and democrats of the house were united today in approving one amendment, that striking out the section of the bill imposing an annual license tax of \$10 on vendors of soft drinks. On a few other changes there were sharp divisions, but many of the minor ones merely changing language or punctuation were put through without a single member on either side voting on the "yea" and "nay" counts.

All of the committee changes proposed were adopted.

Under one amendment, approved over democratic opposition, corporations making gifts for charitable purposes are to derive 30 per cent on such sums unless they exceed 5 per cent of the net income of the donating company.

The big fight of the day was over an amendment defining as foreign trade corporations such domestic corporations as derive 30 per cent or more of their gross income from the active conduct of business outside the United States and, similarly, as foreign traders those Americans who derive 80 per cent or more of their gross income from sources outside the country.

The democrats claimed this proposal was a discrimination against purely democratic corporations in the matter of taxes. The republicans defended on the ground that it was necessary to relieve foreign trade corporations and foreign traders from taxation on income received from sources outside the country in order that they might compete with foreign concerns.

The amendment was adopted 103 to 85, eleven republicans joining in the negative vote.

The views of the minority on the tax bill, written by Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, ranking second in the ways and means committee, who is ill at his home in North Carolina, were filed with the house late today by Representative "Man" O'Connell, democrat, Arkansas. While announcing democratic opposition to "man provisions of the bill," Mr. Kitchin confined his report to what he termed "the two principal provisions of the republican tax program—repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of a 2-1-2 per cent increase in the corporation income tax and elimination of the surtax income rates in excess of 32 per cent."

The North Carolina member declared repeal of the profit tax would be "an absolute surrender to and obedience of the will and command of big corporate interests and one of the most vicious pieces of legislation that was ever proposed or advocated openly by any public man since the beginning of the government."

"It demonstrates," he added, "the fact that the member voting for it will and must look hereafter to these corporate interests for support rather than to the plain people."

Mr. Kitchin renewed the claim made in his recent telegram to the democratic caucus that the profits tax repeal would benefit the rich corporations at the expense of the poor, an old support his argument gave figures which he declared were obtained from the annual reports of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Declaring the reports showed that the corporations in this country made \$47,000,000,000 profits from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1921. Mr. Kitchin said that after deducting income, excess profits and other war taxes, they had a clear profit left of \$38,000,000,000, "more than four-fifths of which was made by less than 10,000 corporations, and more the whole half of which was made by 1,026 of the big profiteering corporations, which includes the steel, trust, the Bethlehem Steel company, the du Pont companies, the various Standard Oil companies, the coal combine, the woolen trust, the meat packers, etc."

"What an impregnable position it would be," said Mr. Kitchin, "and what an appeal it would make to the sense of right and justice of the people, for the democrats to take the position that not a dollar of excess should be reduced on these profiteering corporations and on the mill owners and multi-millionaires that reaped the harvests of wealth during the war, as long as there is a single disabled or wounded soldier or a single widow or orphan of a soldier or a single veteran in need."

BASIS OF PROPOSALS CANNOT BE CHANGED SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The outline of the British proposals cannot be altered nor the basis of them changed, said David Lloyd George, the British minister, in an address today in the house of commons on the Irish situation.

The premier was speaking just prior to the adjournment of the lower house of parliament until October 18. It had been the purpose to prorogue the commons today, but uncertainty as to developments in Ireland caused the premier to consider it advisable to hold the members where they might be called at short notice for any eventuality—if the terms of the government either are accepted or rejected.

Mr. Lloyd George said rejection would be an unmistakable challenge to the authority of the crown and the unity of the empire, "and no party in the state could possibly pass that over without notice." He declared that he was not using the language of menace, but that if final rejection came, "steps undoubtedly will have to be taken which the executive ought not and will not wish to take without first consulting parliament and giving it full opportunity of expressing approval or disapproval of any steps we might propose to it."

MORGANTON, Aug. 19.—Sidney Kincaid, charged with the murder of his wife, Lillie, whose throat was cut during a scuffle between the couple at their home on the evening of July 15, was tonight alleged guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury in the superior court, following deliberation of practically an hour and a half.

Judge Bryson began his charge to the jury immediately after court was convened for the evening session at 7 o'clock, and spoke for two hours. The charge was comprehensive, embracing every possible point, and enumerating the evidence both for and against the prisoner. The case was given to the jury at 11 o'clock, and that body was to report at 11:30. A half hour was consumed in getting the court together.

Kincaid will be sentenced tomorrow morning. He took the verdict without visible emotion, and the verdict was received quietly by the spectators, many of whom had remained in the courtroom for several hours on the possible chance of the jury making its report tonight. The verdict seems to meet with general approval.

Arguments concluded. Arguments in the case were concluded at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon, having been in progress continuously, except for the noon recess, since 9:30 this morning. Five speeches were made during the day, three for the defense and two for the state. Solicitor Huffman concluded with a vigorous plea for the administration of justice and an appeal to the jury for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Attorneys W. A. Self, C. A. Jonas and S. J. Ervin reviewed the case for the defendant, making impassioned appeals for leniency. J. F. Spaulding assisted the solicitor with a strong appeal for the prosecution.

Judge Bryson adjourned court at the conclusion of the arguments, and the jury was to report at 11:30. He announced their willingness to hear the charge and consider the case tonight.

The trial began on Tuesday of the former employees of Franklin Gibson and Cabarrus mills has asked the stand in his own defense. There was no denial of the fact that he killed his wife, but the defense pleaded that it was an accident. Kincaid admitted that he had been drinking. He had no recollection of the killing itself and the incidents immediately preceding.

Character witnesses demonstrated that the relation between Kincaid and his wife had been pleasant. Kincaid admitted scuffling with his wife on the porch when he came in from supper. Mrs. Kincaid was slain with a knife which she had been using for the purpose of paring fruit. Mrs. Kincaid's mother, Mrs. Davis, was the only other person on the premises at the time of the tragedy.

Great Interest in Case. The case had created a great deal of interest since its inception. The Kincaids were well known in the community and had borne good reputations, as was attested by the numerous witnesses put on to prove the character of the defendant. It was not anticipated by anybody who heard the evidence that the defendant would be found guilty of first degree murder. No premeditation was proved.

Kincaid was in a very nervous and distraught condition since the night of the tragedy. He has maintained all the way through that he had no recollection of the act and had no intention of killing his wife.

FOUND DEAD SITTING IN HIS OFFICE CHAIR

WINSTON-SALEM, Aug. 19.—Capt. M. L. Pankey, special agent for the Southern Railway, aged 72, was found dead sitting in his office chair at 6 o'clock this evening. He had been with the Southern for 15 years, coming here nine months ago from Birmingham. He was a native of Texas. Captain Pankey was a high degree Mason and a member of Elks, and was exceedingly popular. Mrs. Pankey is visiting friends in Lynchburg and Norfolk. Their only son is in the navy.

IO IO SAYS

Partly cloudy today and Sunday; probably local showers Sunday.

The modern girl thinks she's a live wire; reformers say she's shocking.

SECOND DEGREE MURDER VERDICT IN KINCAID CASE

Judge Bryson to Pronounce Sentence This Morning.

VERDICT AT MIDNIGHT

All Day Session Consumed in Argument; Two Hours in Judge's Charge.

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TROOPS NOT SENT TO HELP BREAK STRIKE; MORRISON DENOUNCES RUMOR AS A LIE

THREE MILLS IN CABARRUS PLAN TO OPEN MONDAY

Feeling Is That Troops Will Be Withdrawn Next Week.

ABOUT 1,700 RESUME WORK

Military Forces to Be Removed When City and County Authorities Say the Word.

BY M. R. DUNNAGAN, Staff Correspondence.

CONCORD, Aug. 19.—Three other mills the Franklin, Gibson and Cabarrus, all of the Cannon system and employing about 800 operatives, will open Monday morning. It was announced this afternoon by Major Ralph Faison, who will take detachments of the Concord and Charlotte national guard units from the mills to be present when the mills open.

At the same time, it was announced that the three national guard units from Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Concord, on duty at mills in Concord and Kannapolis, will be withdrawn as soon as the county and city officials express the belief that they will be able to handle the situation.

The belief is current here that the troops will be withdrawn within a week, if the conditions continue to improve. They have been here since Monday morning, when they arrived on the scene.

All of the mills running, except those at Kannapolis, are within the jurisdiction of the police force of Concord, while the mills at Kannapolis are within the jurisdiction of the law here. The police force at Kannapolis, who are in charge of the law here, are in charge of the law here.

It is understood that numbers of the former employees of Franklin Gibson and Cabarrus mills have asked that the plants be reopened in order that they may resume work. No intimation was made as to the possible number who will appear for work Monday.

Statements were made today that numbers of additional workers would probably have gone to work this morning in the mills that are running, but for the fact that Governor Morrison, in his address to the city and county today, had asked the workers to go to work tomorrow morning, although possibly many of them will wait until Monday, since tomorrow is Saturday, and they could only put in a part of the day at work.

Increased numbers of employees were reported at all of the mills that have opened this week, several new workers coming in at each opening hour, both morning and noon.

More Workers Than Needed. At the Locke mill, which was the first to open, on Thursday of last week, the number in the mill was reported by officials as reaching something like 250. A dozen new ones having entered the mill today. This mill is sending away some of its employees because the kind of work they do is in the part of the mill that is now being repaired, and officials do not expect to start up any time soon, they announce.

That practically a full force of about 150 employees will be at the Hartwell mill to go to work Monday morning was the belief expressed by officials of the mill, who said that some of the union men are anxious to go back to work and have gone among the workers to urge them to return to their posts at the mill.

Fifty to 60 employees were reported today as being at work, the number increasing slowly but gradually. J. L. Hartwell has sent out a questionnaire asking the people who occupy the mill houses if they want to return to work on the basis on which they went out. If they reply that they do, it is all right and, if not, he announces he will serve ejectment papers on them, although he is giving them plenty of time to consider, he said.

"Our houses are built for the people who operate our mill and are as much our equipment as are our looms. They might as well take our looms out of our mill as to continue to occupy our houses and refuse to vacate for people who will work in the mill," said Mr. Hartwell.

At Cannon and Other Mills. No numbers were given out as to the number on duty at the Cannon mill, which opened Thursday at noon, but the statement was made by an official that there had been increases in numbers of employees this morning and at noon, over the opening number. This mill requires 300 to operate all parts, while 400 have been used, it was stated.

Only 10 more employees are needed to bring the number at the Brantford mill up to normal, this mill employing only 52 persons normally, while 42 were at work this afternoon. C. A. Meis, treasurer, announced, stating that enough to fill up the gap are expected Monday, some of the employees reporting that they were taken unaware by the opening of the mill.

Comments on Address. "We were especially pleased that Governor Morrison reiterated the statement that the anti-picketing ordinance passed by the Concord authorities two weeks is invalid," said James F. Barrett today, referring to the address delivered by Governor Morrison.

Other points in the address were commented upon favorably, one being the statement of the Governor that he wanted to withdraw the troops at the earliest possible moment.

However, there were some points made by Governor Morrison that Mr. Barrett declined to comment upon.

Governor Morrison arrived in Concord about 2:30, half an hour before the time of his address, conducted from Statesville by automobile, accompanied by Harry P. Grier, speaker of the house of representatives; J. A. Hartness and other members of the cabinet. He started back probably an hour after the address was over, going over the same route on his return to Asheville, the summer capital, which he left this morning at 8 o'clock.

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GOVERNOR COOPER IS AFTER NEWSPAPERS

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 19.—Taking official notice of newspaper charges in effect that South Carolina had abdicated to mob violence, Governor Cooper returned to Columbia today from Park Mountain where he has been spending the summer and gave out a statement taking the newspapers to task for their utterances. The chief executive calls on the newspapers to present proof of their charges or "make due apologies to the state which they have slandered."

Only two or three times during his address to the people of South Carolina, Governor Morrison was asked to comment on the charges against the newspapers. He declined to do so, saying that he was not a newspaper man and that he was not in a position to comment on the charges