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## ASKS THAT CONGRESS ACT

### PRESIDENT INSISTS ON LEGISLATION TO PREVENT IMPENDING RAILWAY STRIKE.

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson today before Congress today with his recommendations for legislation, advanced the crisis to a stage where the next developments depend upon the action of Congress. They are:

First: That the legislation he proposed be passed.

Second: That it be effective to prevent a strike already called for by the Brotherhood.

Third: That these questions be referred to the courts. The Brotherhood has announced their intention to resist certain portions of the president's program, are at loggerheads over whether its enactment will prevent the strike.

The railway presidents, favorable to President Wilson's plan in the main, think it would make it difficult for the strike to begin. Meanwhile, although negotiations between the employers and men were broken off today by the rejection of the railway presidents' latest proposal for arbitration, President Wilson is continuing his efforts to bring the two sides together on some form of agreement. Efforts which might well be described as almost superhuman are being exerted to that end.

When the Brotherhood leaders this morning rejected the latest proposal of the railroad and definitely set the strike for Labor Day without further notice, President Wilson decided to take the whole situation before Congress. Before a joint session of house and senate and with a solemn appeal of the distress and disaster a strike would bring to the country he proposed a plan of legislation. This is the president's proposal in his own language:

First: Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with promptness and a thoroughness which its present constitution and means of action practically impossible.

Second: The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third: The authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads; its effects on the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, and the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest date without recommendation of any legislative action; in order that the public may learn from authoritative source just what actual consequences have ensued.

Fourth: Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the rates of freight to meet the needs of the war, and the expenditure by the railroads as may be rendered by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth: An amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present, by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Sixth: The lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for mil-

## NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS CONSIDER HIGH PRICES.

The members of the executive committee of the North Carolina Press Association and several other newspaper men of the state held a meeting in Greensboro Tuesday afternoon to consider the serious situation that has arisen over the exorbitant prices being charged for news print paper, the cost of which has reached a point that exceeds all bounds of reason. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Edward E. Britton, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and president of the North Carolina Press Association.

After a conference lasting several hours, the newspaper men adopted a resolution pledging their support to an amendment to the revenue bill now before the United States senate that would remove the tariff from all paper selling for less than five cents a pound. They also gave their endorsement to a bill that has been introduced in Congress to place an embargo on the exportation of news print paper and to admit to this country free of duty all raw materials used in the manufacture of paper.

The enactment of this legislation, it is believed, would serve to check the rapacity of the trust that has placed an almost unbearable burden upon the newspaper publishers of the country.

The meeting also adopted a resolution pledging encouragement and support to the establishment of paper mills in North Carolina. Another resolution called on the newspapers of the state to economize in every way possible in the use of paper by cutting off all "deadhead" and delinquent subscribers, to place the business on a strictly cash basis, and to raise subscription and advertising rates wherever it is possible to do so. During the discussion it was freely asserted that investigation has shown that the present unreasonably high cost of paper is not on account of an alleged shortage of raw material that has been set up as an excuse, but is due solely to a conspiracy on the part of manufacturers, wholesale dealers and jobbers to hold up and rob the publishers.

## Canning Club Girls on Outing.

A number of the Guilford county canning club girls, accompanied by several teachers and the director of home economics in the county, left yesterday for Mebane to spend several days at a house party on Mr. J. E. Latham's farm, near that place. Included in the merry party were: Miss Gertrude Bundy, Miss Rosa Johnson, Miss Frances Brown, Miss Edith Reynolds, Miss Ruth Hodgins, Miss Pauline Hodgins, Miss Mary Alice May, Miss Margaret Hunter, Miss Bessie Hunter, Miss Zelian Hunter and their guest, Miss Nell Fulton, Miss Roggie Wall, Miss Bernard Hawkins, Miss Grace Hawkins, Miss Jennie Hawkins, Miss Edith Hollowell, Miss Mazie Kirkpatrick, Miss Ida Mills, Miss Vera Millsapps, Miss Clara Johnson, Miss Ola Stephenson, the new agent of home economics in the county, and Mrs. Patton, of this city.

## El Paso Mexican Executed.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 29.—Jose Victor Castillo, 25 years old, for two years a resident of El Paso, was executed by order of Gen. Francisco Gonzales in the graveyard of Juarez yesterday morning.

Castillo was one of the rebels under Gen. Manuel Ochoa, a former Villista chief, who crossed the river at Fabens, Tex., last week in the effort to start a revolution against the Carranzista government.

Ochoa's band encountered a small force of Mexican customs officers, who captured four of the rebels. Two of them, including Ochoa, broke away from their captors and made their escape. Another was shot on the spot. Castillo, the remaining prisoner, was brought to Juarez last night and sentenced to death.

The young rebel contemptuously brushed aside the handkerchief which the officer of the execution squad attempted to tie over his eyes and faced the firing squad smoking a cigarette.

"Castillo confessed to me that he and Ochoa were aided by the leaders of the Legalista movement," said General Gonzales after the execution. "A number of papers were found in the saddle bag of one of Ochoa's men that further incriminate the former general and his followers."

## RUMANIA ENTERS THE WAR

### FOURTEENTH NATION TO ENTER THE CONFLICT.—CASTS HER LOT WITH ALLIES.

Rumania has thrown in her lot with the entente allies by declaring war on Austria-Hungary and almost simultaneously Germany has announced that she is at war with Rumania.

Already the troops of King Ferdinand are seeking entry into the plains of Transylvania through the Eastern Carpathians toward Kronstadt, the chief city in Transylvania, and in the direction of Hermannstadt, evidently in an endeavor to press northward through Transylvania toward Bukowina and Galicia borders and to take in the rear the Austro-Germans trying to hold back the Russians from entering the plains of Hungary.

Nothing has come through to indicate what preparation has been made by the Bulgarians to offset a probable attack by the Rumanians along the Danube front or a possible attempt by the Russians at invasion by means of the Danube and through Dobruja or by the Black sea. It is estimated that Rumania will be able to throw nearly a million men into the field.

The entry of Rumania was hailed with expressions of satisfaction at the allied embassies where officials made predictions of important developments in the Balkans within the next six weeks, affecting Bulgaria continuance with the Teutonic allies.

Rumania becomes the fourteenth nation to join in the war. Her intervention either on the side of the entente allies or the central powers has been awaited with symptoms of concern by both since the beginning of the great conflict. This is due not entirely to Rumania's military strength but also to the strategic advantages of her geographical position and the fact that her entry into the struggle opens to the Russian army a gateway through to Rumania to attack the Bulgarians from the north while the allied army, having its base at Saloniki attacks them and their German allies from the south. On the other hand Austria has been accumulating military forces at Orsova prepared to attempt to force the "iron gates" where the Danube river touches the western Rumanian border. Bulgaria is said to have stationed 100,000 or more troops along the southern bank of the Danube to protect her northern frontier from a Rumanian invasion.

Apprehension in Germany that Rumania intends to permit a Russian army to march through her territory to attack the Bulgarians has been apparent for some time. Military authorities in Budapest assert that the chief factor for the consideration of the central powers is not the half a million or more men of the Rumanian army, but the opportunity offered for a new Russian invasion of Hungary. Rumanian sympathizers in Transylvania have been sent to other sections and the Rumanian priests and churches there have been kept under military supervision. The Transylvania-Rumania frontier defense has been strengthened by Austria as a precaution against Rumanian invasion.

Powerful influences on the part of most of the central powers and the entente allies have been exerted at Bucharest to influence her decision in the war for the last two years. Recently reports from the Rumanian capital have stated that Rumania awaited only the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive in Macedonia before throwing her fortunes with those of the entente allies. Another reason for delay in her decision, it is said has been lack of ammunition, which now has been relieved by large supplies coming from Japan by the way of Vladivostok, according to recent reports.

**Teacher Resigns.**—Miss Janet McKenzie, who has been supervisor of primary work in the city schools for several years, has resigned to accept a similar position in the schools of Greenville, S. C. She will be succeeded by Miss Florence Pannill, who has been a member of the teaching force of the Greensboro schools for some time.

Messrs. Clifford and Robert Frazier have returned from an automobile trip to the mountains.

## THOUSANDS WILL BE IDLE

### RAILROAD STRIKE WOULD DEMORALIZE BUSINESS, AND SUFFERING RESULT.

New York, Aug. 30.—Representatives of New York city and its various industries were making feverish efforts tonight to prevent a complete paralysis of traffic in the event of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike. Millions of persons, it was estimated, may be thrown out of work almost immediately if the strike becomes a reality.

With the tying up of the railroads, steamship service out of New York and other American ports, particularly freight traffic, virtually would be at a standstill, it was admitted by representatives of steamship lines. It was regarded as doubtful whether European freight traffic would be able to continue any length of time.

Coastwise shipping lines announced that as a result of the railroad freight embargo, they will be unable to accept freight except for terminals and points which can be reached by water. Official notices to this effect will be issued tomorrow.

Embargoes declared by the various roads already are having a serious effect on commerce, it was said. One of the most serious problems the steamship lines are facing is a possible shortage of bunker coal. Ship agents say that the reserve supply in New York and vicinity is not sufficient to carry the demand over any long period, the supply companies depending in the main on daily shipments by rail from the mines.

While there has been accumulated in many of the terminals here sufficient cargo to load ships now in port, vessels on their way here undoubtedly will face an immediate shortage of cargo. The loss to manufacturers, shipowners, charterers and labor, it was said, would be tremendous.

Thousands of manufacturing concerns throughout the country, which have been supplying the warring nations abroad, with foodstuffs, clothing, munitions and other articles, probably will be forced to suspend work, it was said.

Shipments of grain which are now beginning and for which many vessels have contracted cargo space, virtually would be stopped. The loss to the farming communities in all parts of the United States, it was said, might bring about unprecedented conditions.

## Southern Roads Place Embargo on Freight.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30.—Movement of perishable freight will stop at midnight Saturday on virtually all railroads throughout the South in anticipation of the general strike called for Monday.

Most of the Southern roads issued embargoes today directing that no shipments which would deteriorate if delayed en route should be accepted for destinations that would not be reached before Sunday. In some cases the ban was extended to include explosives, and some roads made the embargo immediately effective. The several lines which had not issued embargo orders tonight were preparing to do so tomorrow.

## NEGRO STABS AND THEN ROBS WILSON COUNTY MAN.

Wilson, Aug. 29.—Monday morning Bose Smith, after selling a load of tobacco and cashing his check, hired a negro, Tobe Artis, to work on his farm. He started for his home in Black Creek township and when about six miles from Wilson found that a bridge on his route had been washed away by the heavy rain early in the morning. He detoured and while in a heavy wood Artis knocked him from his seat on the wagon and plunged a knife in several places in his body. He then robbed his victim and left with the team and up to this writing has not been seen. A posse, with dogs is on his trail. Mr. Smith's condition is critical.

**Married in Texas.**—Mr. J. A. Highsmith, formerly principal of the Pomona graded school, and who is to be principal of the practice school at the State Normal and Industrial College during the coming year, was married a few days ago in Mexia, Tex., to Miss Ernestine Alderman. Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith are expected to arrive in Greensboro next week.

## LARGE CROWDS ATTEND FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Aug. 29.—Traveling by automobile and on trains, great numbers of farmers and their wives and daughters, representing every section of the state arrived in Raleigh last night and today for the fourteenth annual state farmers' convention at the A. & M. College, an annual gathering designed especially for practical study and demonstration of farm and farm home methods and exchange of ideas as to farm management. Rainy conditions are making some inroads on attendance, but it is the best on record in spite of the rains and the folks are still arriving, the convention to continue until Friday.

The convention opened this morning at 10.30 o'clock with President Roger A. Derby, presiding, and T. E. Browne as secretary. The farmers were welcomed by President W. C. Ridick, of the college, and W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, and they quickly got down to the actual work of the convention, hearing first the annual address of President Derby.

He commended the steady progress that is being made by the farmers of the state and indicated something of the advantages in lectures by experts and demonstrations on the college and experiment station farms that are in store for the members of the convention, appealing that advantage be taken of every opportunity for improving methods of management by the individual farmers.

He congratulated the wives and daughters of the farmers on the opportunities they will have in the daily sessions of the convention of farm women, with the demonstrations on household management by experts in the state and from a distance.

The convention heard with great profit addresses on the most practical subjects of deep plowing, management of cover crops, corn club work, methods of fertilization, community seed production by such men as A. L. French, W. F. Paté, W. B. Kilgore, O. F. Hudson, T. B. Jenkins, E. D. Weaver, Dr. R. Y. Winters, R. W. Collett and others, these being 10-minute talks.

The farm women heard Mrs. Kate Brewer Vaughn, of Tennessee; Mrs. Mahie, of Richmond, and others on phases of household work. The daily programs abound in practical demonstrations.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS FOUR BIG MEASURES.

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson today signed the army, navy, Philippine and bill of lading bills. The ceremony was featured by the presence of nearly a hundred people, including Secretary of War Baker, members of the committees who handled the different bills in the house and senate, prominent Filipinos and others.

"I think the whole country will feel," the president said after signing the army appropriation bill, "that this congress has done a great service in the cause of national defense. This bill, which provides appropriations for the army and does not deal with the reorganization plan, shows that the nation's finances are behind the defense movement. The navy bill is a remarkable one. Never before has so much been done to develop this branch of the service. The Philippine bill excites peculiar feeling in me because there have been times when the people of the islands have doubted our spirit towards them. This provides for a genuine and broader self-government, contentment and political capacity. It is high time this country admitted this act of justice."

**Eastern Star Meeting.**—Many members of the order are here to attend a district meeting of the Order of the Eastern Star this afternoon and tonight. The district embraces the chapters in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Mt. Airy, Pilot Mountain, Lexington, Spencer, High Point and Burlington. The sessions will be held in the Masonic hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon and 7.30 this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wright and children have returned from an automobile trip to Morehead City. Mrs. J. A. Gilmer, who accompanied them to the coast, remained to visit her son, Lieut. Col. E. L. Gilmer, of the United States army, who is stationed with the troops at Camp Glenn.

## THE CRUISER MEMPHIS SINKS

### TWENTY LIVES LOST AND A NUMBER INJURED.—VESSEL A COMPLETE LOSS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—One enlisted man was killed, two officers and five men seriously injured and 67 other men slightly hurt aboard the armored cruiser Memphis in addition to those lost by drowning when the ship was wrecked in the storm yesterday at San Domingo city.

Rear Admiral Pond's dispatch today said that a steam main burst causing the additional casualties.

Rear Admiral Pond, at San Domingo city, cabled the navy department last night that the armored cruiser Memphis, swept upon the rocks by a heavy sea in the harbor there, would be a total loss, and although it was expected all on board would be saved, 20 men returning to the ship from shore leave in a motorboat had been drowned.

The admiral's dispatch follows:

"Memphis driven ashore by heavy sea, San Domingo city, west of light house, at 4.30 P. M. She is lying close under bluff, has lines ashore and is getting crew off. Heavy sea came up suddenly and ship was unable to get up steam in time to save herself. Twenty men of liberty party drowned on way back to ship. Castine (gunboat) dragged close in but did not strike and got out to sea. No other casualties known. Memphis will be total loss. Expect to save everybody on board."

The United States cruiser Memphis formerly was the armored cruiser Tennessee. Her name was changed May 25 last. Recently she has been doing duty in San Domingo waters in connection with the revolution.

The Memphis is of 14,500 tons and has a horsepower of 23,000. Her complement is 900 men. She is the flagship of the cruiser force of the United States Atlantic fleet.

The Memphis was launched in 1904 at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company plant in Philadelphia. She had a speed of over 22 knots an hour. She is armed with four 10-inch guns and carried four torpedo tubes. She was 562 feet long on the water line, 75 feet beam and had a maximum draft of 26 1-2 feet.

## MOB SEEKS THE LIFE OF A YOUNG NEGRO.

Rocky Mount, Aug. 29.—Prompt action by the authorities and a speedy removal of Larry Hooks, a young negro from Nashville jail at an early hour Sunday afternoon to Louisville and thence to Raleigh later, probably averted serious trouble, for the negro was being sought by a mob and posse of several hundred citizens for the serious crime of murderous assault on Clarence T. Short and for entering his home and making himself objectionable to Mr. Short's wife and mother. Mr. Short, who is a prosperous planter of the Nashville section, had trouble with Hooks at a tobacco barn about 2 o'clock Sunday morning and the negro went on off, but a short time later went to Mr. Short's house and demanded entrance on a plea that he wanted his account aroused Mrs. Short and her mother and he was talking very boisterously and disrespectful when Mr. Short arrived. A fight followed the negro's declining to leave the house when told to do so by Mr. Short and the negro brought a knife into play, giving Mr. Short a number of stabs about the body, two entering his lungs. The injured man was brought to the Rocky Mount sanatorium and a report of his condition today indicates that it is extreme.

Following the altercation the negro fled and was making his way towards Wilson county when bloodhounds were placed on his trail and he was found within a few miles of the city of Wilson. He was returned to Nashville about the noon hour yesterday and by that time a great number of citizens from the vicinity in which the trouble had occurred had gathered about the jail and it was thought best to remove him to the Franklin county jail. This was done, but developments during the afternoon, as the report of the injured man's condition was received, indicated that it was advisable that the prisoner be removed to Raleigh and this was done.

Mr. Charles A. Hines spent yesterday in Charlotte on legal business.