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INTERNATIONAL SITUATION SUMMARY FROM CABLES

GERMANY WILL KNOW THE DECISION OF PEACE CONFERENCE BY THURSDAY.

Germany will know the decision of the peace conference on her counter proposals to the treaty by Thursday or Friday of this week, according to the latest dispatches from Paris.

It is understood the allied and associated governments have decided to adopt a middle course as between the fixing of a definite sum to be exacted from Germany, a proceeding strenuously objected to by the French as likely to lead to a political upheaval, due to the disappointment of the French public, and the provisions of the draft of the treaty demanded of the Germans, which the latter have declared mean economic slavery. The reparations to be demanded for certain forms of allied claims will be made known to the Germans, but not all of them, as the only sum for the total losses which the French have declared themselves willing to agree to amounts to a figure the experts declare Germany will be unable to pay.

It is probable the Germans will be allowed safe working capital and tonnage for overseas trade with which to earn the sums required of them.

The clauses of the treaty concerning responsibilities, punishment of the former kaiser and the disposition of Germany's overseas colonies likely will stand as set forth in the original draft of the treaty, with a plebiscite in upper Silesia with regard to the future sovereignty of the district is believed to have been definitely decided upon.

President Wilson, interviewed by a Paris newspaper Friday, declared his conviction that the peace treaty handed the Germans violates none of his principles and conforms in its entirety with his 14 points.

The statement again is made, this in Copenhagen dispatches, that part of the Bulgarian army has been mobilized and is advancing on the Serbian frontier. No confirmation of this from other sources has been received.

Apparently the government of Admiral Kolchak at Omsk will be recognized as the government of Russia by the allied and associated governments. Kolchak's reply to the conditions imposed upon such recognition has been received in Paris and is understood to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Portuguese cabinet has resigned but its members have agreed to remain in office until after the death of President-Elect Pessô, of Brazil.

FORTY AMERICANS AND MEXICANS KILLED.

Nogales, Ariz., June 7.—More than 40 Americans and Mexicans were killed by Yaquis and bandits in the La Colorado district of Sonora, Mexico, during the last two days, according to the statement of the American mining men who arrived from that neighborhood to-day.

The party of Americans, whose names are in Arizona, Colorado and California, have sent a statement on conditions in that district to the state department at Washington. Copies to Senators Thomas, of Colorado, Johnson, of California, and Marcus Smith and Henry F. Harst, of Arizona.

"Wild Cats" Reach Newport News.

Newport News, June 8.—Bringing about 2,500 troops, mostly units of the 1st North and South Carolina and Florida national army division, the battalions South Carolina and Newport arrived here to-day from the front.

The units aboard included the 1st field artillery complete, battalions of the 306th ammunition company, the 3rd corps artillery park and four casual companies included in the 1st North Carolina.

Some of the defrauders unearthed. Detroit, June 7.—An alleged conspiracy to defraud the government for \$100,000,000 worth of munitions has been uncovered by department of justice agents here, it is known to-day.

ATTENTION AS TO THE RATIFICATION OF SUFFRAGE.

Washington, June 6.—With their fight in Congress won after nearly forty years of effort, advocates of woman's suffrage to-day turned their attention to the various state legislatures, three-fourths of which must ratify the constitutional amendment before victory can be won.

There is a division of opinion among suffrage leaders as to whether the ratification by the states of the proposed amendment can be secured in time for the women all over the country to vote in the next presidential election. The few state legislatures now in session are expected to adjourn this month or next. Regular or special sessions of the law-making bodies in Texas, Alabama and Georgia are due this or next month, while the legislatures of Louisiana, New Jersey, Maine, Iowa, Kentucky, South Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia and Maryland are not scheduled to meet before next year.

Counting on Special Sessions.
Because of pressing reconstruction problems, however, special legislative sessions are expected to be called in a number of these states, and the suffrage amendment will be presented. Where none are called for the suffragists will demand special sessions, it is announced.

Senator Gray's Prediction.
Chief opposition to ratification is expected to come from the Southern states because of the entailed franchise of negro women. Senator Gray, of Louisiana, in opposing the resolution predicted that thirteen states would refuse to ratify the amendment thus causing its defeat.

Susan B. Anthony, author of the resolution, had the draft of her amendment introduced in Congress by Senator Sargent, of California, in 1878. Since that time there has been almost a continuous fight with advocates of the measure slowly gaining strength until after numerous defeats victory crowned their efforts.

A NATION-WIDE STRIKE OF WIREMEN IS CALLED.

Chicago, June 7.—A nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone operators who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was ordered to-day to take effect next Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, standard time. The order was issued at general headquarters of the union here on telegraphic instructions from S. J. Koenekamp, international president, who was in Pittsburgh on his way to Chicago.

The strike order applies to employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company with its associated institutions.

It is estimated at headquarters here that the strike would affect between 60,000 and 100,000 individuals, of whom nearly 25,000 were said to be members of the union. Outside of the union ranks, it was said, many wire workers had pledged themselves to support a strike.

Directed Strike in South.

The decision to call a nation-wide strike was reached by President Koenekamp, after spending several days in Washington, where he had directed a strike of union employees in 10 Southeastern states. The strike followed a strike of telephone workers in Atlanta, where the telephone employees were said to have been discharged because of union affiliations, although the Southern Bell Telephone Company denied union membership had been the basis of any discharges.

A strike vote was taken recently concurrently with one by the International Electrical Workers' Union.

Mrs. Reynolds' Offer.

Winston-Salem, June 6.—In connection with plans to build a million dollar high school plant here, as a memorial to the late R. J. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds to-day offered the city \$50,000 to be used in purchasing a site and further offered to build an auditorium as a personal memorial to her husband.

Mr. W. B. Kearns has taken our club offer with the Atlanta Constitution for \$2.65.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

NEW EPOCH IN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WILL DATE FROM THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

Washington, June 6.—Inauguration of a new epoch in Pan-American commercial relations will date from the second Pan-American commercial conference, Director General John Barrett, of the Pan-American union and presiding officer of the conference, declared in summing up the achievements of the meeting at the concluding session to-day.

"Its one great outstanding characteristic," said Mr. Barrett, "has been the expression of the Pan-American or all-American idea and viewpoint, in which the interests of Latin-America, just as much as those of the United States, have been frankly considered and discussed by the most eminent and skilled authorities of both North and South America."

The applause which greeted the statement of Director General Barrett was considered as reflecting the sentiment of the more than 750 representatives of the United States and Latin-America who have attended the five-day meeting.

Conclusions Summarized.
"If the work and results of the conference were to be submitted in the form of conclusions," said Mr. Barrett, "the following should be included:

"The immediate establishment of abundant freight and mail passenger steamship facilities between the principal ports of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts of the United States on the one hand and the corresponding ports of Latin-America on the other.

"The making of every effort by both government and individuals to develop thorough reciprocity and mutual co-operation in trading methods, regulations, business ethics, and general treatment of commercial relations.

Financial Needs.

"The meeting of the unavoidable and pressing financial needs of the Latin-American governments and legitimate private understandings and also the protection and enlargement of the United States-Latin-American trade, through the financial and banking interests of the United States providing the necessary money loans and credits.

"A well-defined program for the protection of the patents, trademarks, and copyrights of each country in all the other 20, through the new international bureau established in Havana and the opening of the South American office in Rio de Janeiro.

"The making of the parcel post beneficial alike to the export business interests of the United States and the rank and file of the Latin-American of consular invoices and fees, the necessary restrictions and regulations.

Other Results.

"The improvement in the administration of consular offices, similarity of consular voices and fees, the annulling of petty laws annoying to trade revision and permanency of tariffs.

"The understanding, without delay, over all Latin-America, of extensive railway and highway road construction, the renewing of railways already in existence, but suffering from the lack of supplies during the war, and the establishment of fast aviation mail service.

"Better credit facilities for Latin-American buyers, a closer study of the Latin-American trade and social conditions by the interests of the United States, and the extension of United States banking connections, for the benefit alike of the United States and Latin-America.

"The improvement and extension of news service, cable service, and the employment of the best methods of advertising, publicity, and other agencies of commercial intelligence.

Something New in Labor Circles.

Kiel, Germany, June 6.—In these days of strikes for seven and six-hour days, the action of workmen at the Kiel docks in voting voluntarily to work eight rather than seven hours is so unusual that the papers call attention to it in special articles.

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

JUDGE CLARK APPROVES WORK OF MISS ALICE PAUL—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Washington, June 6.—Predicting that North Carolina would ratify the suffrage amendment immediately upon convening of the legislature, Chief Justice Walter Clark, of Raleigh, wrote the following letter to Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party:

"Will you permit me to congratulate you upon the great triumph in which you have been so important a factor?"

"Your place in history is assured. Some years ago when I first met you, I predicted that your name would be written 'on the dusty roll of the ages kept.'"

"There were politicians, and a large degree of public sentiment which could be won only by the methods which you adopted. There were others which could only be won by the methods adopted by the other wing of the suffrage movement.

"It is certain that but for you, success would have been delayed for many years to come.

"Permit me to express what I believe will be the verdict of history. There will be a special session of the general assembly of this state next spring, and I feel fully assured of the ratification of the amendment by this state at that time."

Now For South American Trade.

The first steel vessel plying between Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Latin-America is expected to arrive at Charleston and Jacksonville during the latter part of June. The ship will be the "Walden," and will make its initial voyage from the Southern ports to Buenos Aires, Argentina and Montevideo, Uruguay. The voyage will mark the first regular sailings between Southern ports and Central and South America.

"The business people of the South should make use of the 'Walden,' said Matthew Hale, president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, in a statement to-day. Southern shippers desiring to patronize the ship should write J. M. Whitsett, of Charleston, S. C., or J. P. Stevens, 26 East Bay street, Savannah, Ga.

Tribute to Negro Patriotism.

A striking tribute to the patriotism of negroes and to their usefulness in industry is paid them by an executive officer of a large western North Carolina tannery where 50 per cent or more of the help is composed of colored employees. The views of the tannery official are thus expressed in a communication sent to Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics, department of labor.

"To say that the work of the colored men is satisfactory would be putting it mildly. We have always considered their work equal to that of the others and have paid them accordingly.

"Of the 52 employees from this plant who entered the service 22 were colored. Of these a number have returned and the pleasing part of their return was that they immediately came to us and went to work. We have tried not only to make room for them who were in our employ but also for a great number who were not in our employ before entering the service.

"There cannot be too much said of the colored men who stayed with us during the war. We purchased at the tannery \$66,000 in bonds, notes and stamps, and when it is considered that the employees are 50 per cent colored, it is evident that the colored men stood right back of their colored brothers in the service."

The Nation's Public Debt.

Washington, May 6.—The nation's public debt reached a new high mark of \$25,921,151,270 at the end of May, an increase of \$1,096,640,750 during the month, resulting from new issues of certificates of indebtedness and payments on victory loan subscriptions. Ordinary disbursements in May amounted to \$907,492,920, only slightly less than the \$1,068,203,020 in the same month last year.

Mr. W. A. Welker, of the Mt. Hope section, was here Friday.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS BIDDING FOR SUPPORT.

Washington, June 6.—Republicans and Democrats are busy bidding for the support of the people at the polls in the 1920 campaign. The old guard Republicans are hunting for a "safe and sane man" of the McKinley type. The Democrats would like a duplicate of President Wilson.

Every unbiased person who is conversant with the facts must admit that the Democratic record is a fine one. The Wilson administration and the Democratic Congresses have achieved a great deal.

In a speech, Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, summed up the work of his party as follows:

"The Democratic party came into power on the fourth day of March, 1913. Its achievements, in the way of domestic reform, constitute a miracle of legislative progress. Provision was made for an income tax, thereby relieving our law of the reproach of being unjustly burdensome to the poor. The extravagances and inequities of the tariff system were removed and a nonpartisan tariff commission was established. Pan-Americanism was encouraged, the great reaches of Alaska were opened up to commerce and development; dollar diplomacy was destroyed; a corrupt lobby was driven from the national capitol; a workmen's compensation act was adopted; the federal trade commission was created; child labor legislation was enacted; the Smith-Lever bill for the improvement of farm conditions was passed; the parcel post and the rural free delivery were developed; a corrupt practice act was adopted; a good roads bill and a rural credit act were passed, and the federal reserve system was established. This last law not only reformed an archaic currency system, but placed our financial affairs upon such a sound basis that we successfully met the vast expenditures made necessary by war, and, without strain or panic, were able to supply the needs of our allies.

"When war came we provided the necessary legislation. A war finance corporation was created, the office of alien property custodian was established, war risk insurance was provided while the shipbuilding laws re-established America's supremacy upon the seas. Vocational education was provided, industry was successfully mobilized and the navy was expanded until it became the second in size in all the world and the first in efficiency.

"An army of 4,000,000 men was organized and more than 2,000,000 soldiers, fully equipped, well officered and indomitable in spirit; were safely transported across 3,000 miles of sea, where they turned the tide of battle, won imperishable glory and triumphed in the greatest war that the world has ever known. Petty criticism of minor defects and individual officials may, for a time, attract a superficial attention, but the significant things—the great outstanding facts of the last six years—lead eloquently for the Democratic cause."

The Republicans are now organized, and ready for legislation. The old guard is in possession of everything worth having, while the progressives nibble a few political crumbs.

The plan of the Republicans is to drive hard against the Wilson administration. They will criticize the conduct of the war. It is believed, however, that they will fail to get anywhere with this, for the war was a success. People pay very little attention to carping critics if those criticized have gone forward.

The truth is the Republicans have very little ground to stand on. They will find it hard to climb the hill to victory.

Two Americans Ransomed.

Nogales, Ariz., June 6.—After being held in ransom for five days by bandits, A. D. Ayle and H. Barton, American farmers, having holdings near Ameca, in the state of Palisco, were released to-day when the Chamber of Commerce of that place delivered \$2,000 to the bandits, who are said to be a Zapatista gang.

Passengers on the train arriving at the border last night from Mazatlan, said they saw six Mexican bandits hanging from several telegraph poles along the railroad at intervals between San Blas and Navjoa, in the state of Sinaloa.

EXPLOSION KILLS A TRAINLOAD OF MEN

NEARLY 100 MINERS ON WAY TO WORK MEET SUDDEN DEATH BY FIRE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 5.—Eighty-three men dead and fifty others burned and maimed, many of whom will die, is the toll of a disaster in the Baltimore tunnel of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company in the East End section of this city to-day. Seven kegs of black powder, 3,000 pounds in all, were detonated, and the dead and maimed were literally roasted by the super-heated gas flames, following the explosion.

The tragedy occurred while the men were on their way to work this morning. Owing to their working places being two miles from the mouth of the tunnel, the men were making the trip in a train of fourteen mine cars, drawn by an electric motor, the powder being carried in two cars in the middle of the train.

Great Sheet of Flame.

The train had penetrated the tunnel about 200 feet when August Ruddle, one of the survivors, states the overhead trolley wire sagged and, touching a steel powder keg, formed a short circuit. In an instant there was a shower of sparks and a terrific blast. A great sheet of flame, drawn by the air current, enveloped the helpless men who were huddled closely together in the cars, with no possible chance to escape.

Owing to the ventilating system the smoke and flames were drawn inward and the first intimation of the disaster to those on the surface was the shrieks of anguish of the injured. Rescue corps were at once formed and the dead and injured were rapidly brought to the surface where the living were given first aid treatment by physicians and then rushed to the city and mercy hospitals in ambulances and vehicles of all sorts, even the fire apparatus were used in the emergency.

Dead Burned in Heaps.

When the rescuers first entered the tunnel they found the dead and dying piled in heaps in the cars along the tunnel. Bodies of the dead were burned in a crisp. Of the dead, sixty-nine were found dead in the tunnel and fourteen others succumbed to their injuries at the hospitals.

Only 49 have been identified. Among the men killed outright was James J. McCloskey, a former baseball pitcher, at one time a member of the Philadelphia national league club.

Were 143 on the Train.

Assistant General Manager Buchanan, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, after investigation at the scene of the disaster, gave it as his opinion a steel bar or drill carried by one of the men came in contact with the overhead wire, forming a short circuit. According to the company's figures 143 men and boys were being carried by the train.

SITUATION GROWING CRITICAL ON MEXICAN BORDER.

Washington, June 7.—Declaring that the Mexican situation is so critical that a larger force of troops on the border is necessary to protect lives and property of citizens, Governor Hobbs, of Texas, has requested Secretary Baker to call into the federal service the first and second brigades of Texas cavalry and to mobilize them at a convenient point.

The war department immediately telegraphed the commanding general of the southern department, who has charge of the border guard, asking his views on the request and for any information bearing upon the situation described by Governor Hobbs.

Small Girl Rescues Baby.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 5.—The four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hunter, who moved to this city from Charleston three weeks ago, was saved from drowning in a deep pool here to-day by Miss Gertrude Tinsley, a 12-year-old girl. The little child was playing by the side of the pool and in some way fell in. Little Miss Tinsley, seeing the child, rushed to the scene and without removing any of her clothing jumped in after the child. After a struggle she succeeded in rescuing her.