

WEATHER

Partly cloudy Sunday; showers extreme northeast portion Monday.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL

On your watch, the material is days before expiration and must include a single copy.

VOL. CIX. NO. 166.

FORTY PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1919.

FORTY PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

ALLIES CONSIDER TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE SCREW

Blockade Council Holds Session and Lays Plans in Case 'Huns Don't Sign'

FINAL TERMS TO BE GIVEN WITHIN NEXT 48 HOURS

A Maximum of Five Days Will Be Given Germans in Which to Reply; No Authoritative Statement From German Delegation or Government; Assembly Still in Session

COUNCIL OF FOUR COMPLETES ITS WORK ON REPLY, GERMANS MUST ANSWER BY JUNE 21.

Paris, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The council of four finished its labors today on the reply to the Germans, which will go to Count von Brockdorff Rantzau Monday. The last day permitted them for acceptance or rejection of the treaty is June 21.

If the German reply is in the negative, the allied armies will start to march into Germany the following day and a new blockade will be immediately effective.

If the Germans express their willingness to sign the document, the ceremony will probably take place Monday in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

(By the Associated Press.) Germany will know probably within the next forty-eight hours the final terms on which she must make peace or face a further invasion of her territory by the Allied armies.

Indications in Paris Saturday were that the terms would be given the Germans Monday. If they are delayed Monday, which appears unlikely, the Germans will receive them Tuesday. Meanwhile, the work of putting the terms in shape is being pushed rapidly.

After receiving the terms, the Germans will have a maximum of five days, it is indicated, in which to reply. The Germans themselves, it is said, are partly responsible for the brevity of the time in which to consider the final terms.

Nothing authoritative has come from the German side as to the German attitude. The convention of the majority socialists, or the administration party in Germany, made no clear statement on the peace situation. The convention, it is reported, will continue in session at Weimar until the peace conditions are received.

The Supreme Allied Blockade Council met Saturday in Paris to consider measures to be taken in case the Germans decline to sign. The five neutral nations nearest Germany have declined to participate in an economic blockade should the Allies request it.

Military plans for a forward movement from the Rhine, should the Germans refuse to meet the final terms, were completed several weeks ago. There are no indications that any additional measures have been taken by Marshal Foch in the past few days.

If the Germans receive the terms Monday, next Saturday, June 21, may witness either preparations for the signing of the treaty or for a renewal.

CARRANZA TO QUIT AT END OF HIS TERM

No Matter What Happens He Means to Get Out Immediately, Says Aguilar

Washington, June 14.—President Carranza of Mexico will not be a candidate for re-election and under no conditions will he continue in office after the expiration of his present term.

This definite statement as to Carranza's political intentions was made here today in an authorized statement by his son-in-law, Gen. Candido Aguilar, governor of the state of Vera Cruz, who was sent to this country on a confidential mission.

"News has been received from Mexico City to the effect that a number of President Carranza's friends and supporters will meet soon," General Aguilar said, "to offer him his re-election or to ask his advice regarding the man that must be supported in the coming presidential campaign. President Carranza will not continue in the presidency of the republic a moment after the expiration of the term for which he was elected by the people, whatever the conditions of the country may be. He has thus informed the press and his friends."

Furthermore, President Carranza will not lend direct or indirect assistance to any presidential candidate. His strongest desire is that the Mexican people may elect freely the future president and to retire himself to private life with the satisfaction of having done his duty.

General Aguilar declared the Mexican government was doing its utmost to put down revolutionary movements along the border and blamed "certain unscrupulous dealers of this country who have no objections to delivering to Villa munitions and equipment in exchange for metals and cattle stolen" by Villa.

BURLESON ORDER STOPS TELEPHONE WORKERS' STRIKE

Right To Bargain Individually and Collectively Is Conceded

PRESIDENT ELECTRICAL WORKERS CALLS IT OFF

Was To Have Taken Effect Tomorrow; Claims of Telegraph Companies and C. T. U. Officials Still Widely Vary As To Extent and Effect of Key-men's Strike

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, June 14.—An order granting employees of telephone companies the right to bargain individually or collectively, and to organize or to affiliate with organizations to serve their interests, was issued today by Postmaster-General Burleson after conferences with J. P. Noonan, acting international president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Orders calling off the threatened strike Monday of electrical workers were issued tonight by J. P. Noonan, acting international president of the electrical workers' union, after his acceptance of Postmaster-General Burleson's granting employees of telephone companies the right to bargain collectively.

Secretary Ford's Comment. Springfield, Ill., June 14.—"I hope it is so" was the only comment Secretary Charles Ford, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, would make late today when informed that an order had been issued by Postmaster-General Burleson, granting employees of the telephone companies the right to bargain individually or collectively and to organize or affiliate with organizations in order to serve their interests.

Call Off Order Monday. Springfield, Ill., June 14.—Official notice to the effect that Postmaster-General Burleson had issued an order granting the employees of the telephone companies the right to bargain individually or collectively, and to organize or affiliate with organizations in order to serve their interests, was received tonight by Charles P. Ford, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Ford said that the order calling off the strike would be sent out Monday from union headquarters here.

CONTRADICTORY CLAIMS ABOUT TELEGRAPH STRIKE

Chicago, June 14.—With officials of the commercial telegraph companies claiming that the order to railroad telegraphers to discontinue handling commercial telegraph business, had caused virtually no inconvenience, strike leaders tonight asserted that telegraph communication "with some 23,000 towns and cities had been paralyzed."

Officials of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, who are directing the nation-wide strike of commercial operators, claimed their reports showed great constipation of commercial business at points that rely over railroad wires.

The headquarters of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in St. Louis, announced that reports indicated the order to refuse commercial business had been carried out by the 80,000 members of the organization.

Postal Telegraph Company officials stated that the order did not affect that company which transmits a small part of its business over railroad wires.

Officers of the Association of Western Union Employees, which represents 65 per cent of the workers of that company, said their reports showed that the railroad operators had, with few exceptions, failed to follow the instructions of their union leaders.

M. R. Telegraphers' Position. Members of the association, did, however, wire E. J. Manion, head of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, asking that the instructions be rescinded. The telegram, sent to headquarters of the organization at St. Louis, explained that the Western Union men were not on strike and that the order placed the railroad telegraphers on record as opposing the Western Union workers.

A reply was received asking whether the Association of Western Union Employees "was a union organization and so recognized by unions." It requested that references along this line be furnished.

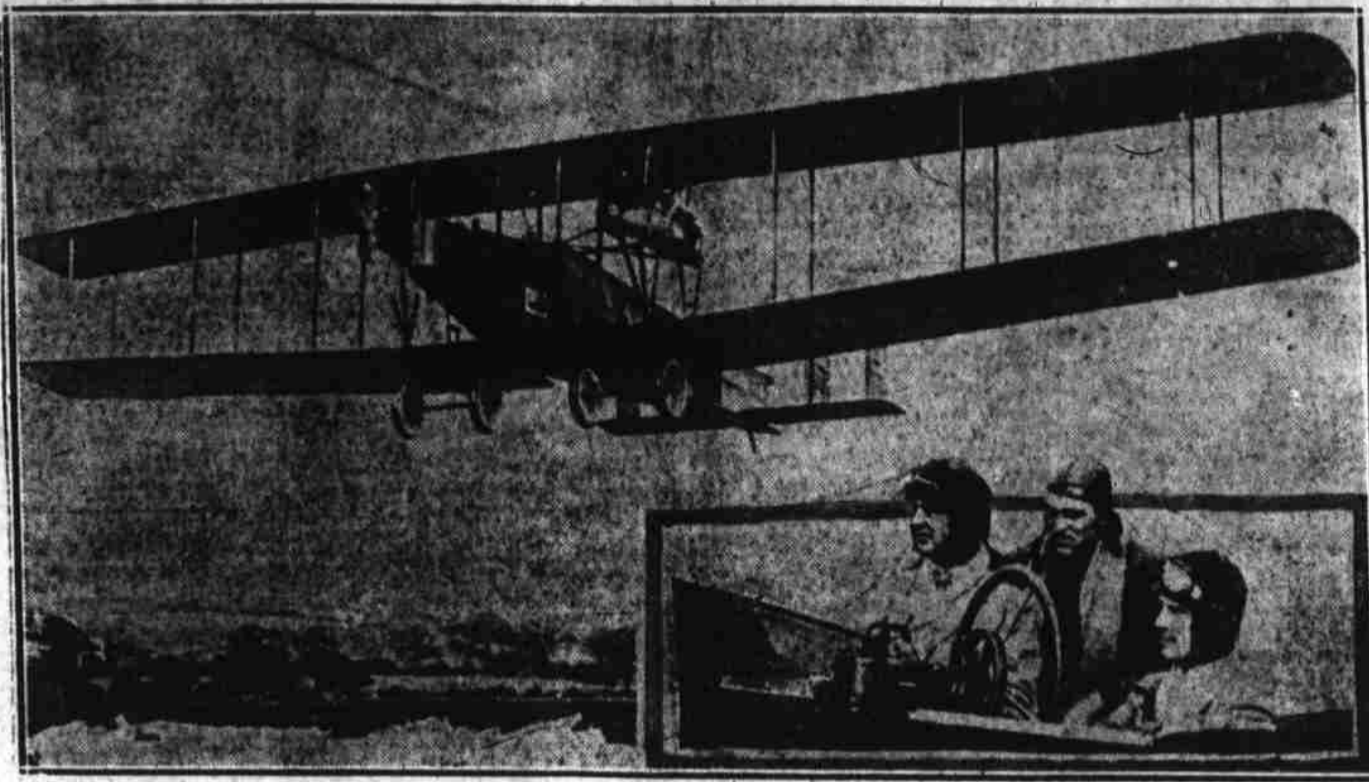
Officials of the Association of Western Union Employees expressed the belief that the reply had not come from Mr. Manion but some irresponsible who had drafted the reply without authority. The message then was sent to Manion direct to Atlantic City, N. J.

Claims and Counter-Claims. Claims and counter-claims were made as to the extent of the strike. The commercial companies that they were accepting business without restrictions as to delivery and operating on a normal basis.

S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who is striking for "the right of collective bargaining" and for certain wage adjustments, placed the number of strikers at not less than 22,000. He asserted that the strike is "spreading hourly" and that the tie-up will be complete early next week.

A referendum is being taken among operators of the brokers' division to determine whether they shall join the strike in sympathy, it was announced. Mr. Noonan said that the orders had been sent out from the offices of the brotherhood at Springfield, Ill., postponing the strike indefinitely, pending the results of the referendum.

GIANT BOMBER AIRPLANE AND BRITISH OFFICERS; TWIN MOTORED MACHINE TO HOP ACROSS ATLANTIC IN NON-STOP FLIGHT



Handley-Page Bomber—Giant English twin-motored machine with 127 foot wing spread which will try flight from Newfoundland to Ireland probably this week. From left to right they are: Vice Admiral Kerr, Col. Tryggve and Major Herbert G. Blackley.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE U. S. DENOUNCED

Report Made By Overman's Senate Judiciary Subcommittee

WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE SENATE MONDAY

Recommends Permanent Law To Control 'Forces of Anarchy and Violence' and To 'Adequately Protect Our National Sovereignty and Established Institutions'

Washington, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Radicalism, lawlessness and violence in America and Bolshevism as exemplified by Soviet rule in Russia, were denounced in a report made today by the Senate Judiciary sub-committee which made an exhaustive investigation of these and other subjects during the last session of Congress. The report will be presented to the Senate Monday.

Recommendations by the sub-committee for legislation included: A permanent law similar to the war-time espionage act designed to control "forces of anarchy and violence" and "adequately protect our national sovereignty and our established institutions."

Strict regulation of the manufacture, distribution and possession of high explosives.

Regulation of "mushroom organizations" and special interests which propagate "notions of government, sociology, benevolence or whatnot."

Foreign Language Papers. Control and regulation of foreign language publications. More specific identification of newspaper interests, by amendment and broadening of the law requiring publishers to report their ownership, editors, creditors, circulation and other facts to the postoffice department.

Strengthening of the corrupt practices act regarding political contributions, existing State and Federal laws being declared "entirely adequate to meet present day political methods."

The report comprised nearly 25,000 words, and was signed by the full sub-committee, Senators Overman, North Carolina; chairman; King, Utah, and Wolcott, Delaware, Democrats, and Nelson, Minnesota, and Sterling, South Dakota, Republicans.

Three Main Subjects. Broadly, the report dealt with three main subjects, investigation of which was ordered by the Senate, Bolshevism, pro-German propaganda, both before and after the United States entered the war, and the political activities of the brewery and liquor interests.

Activities of German agents and sympathizers and of the liquor interests were severely arraigned, but the committee made no specific recommendations other than those relating to better identification of newspaper interests and the strengthening of the corrupt practices act.

Dangerous Abuse Existed. In a general statement prefacing its legislative recommendations, the committee said its investigation disclosed "certain well defined abuses, prejudicial to the best interests of the nation and calculated to undermine and destroy our form of government."

"The activities brought to the attention of the committee," says the report, "are so startling that we believe the real advantage of the inquiry will be lost unless Congress profits from the knowledge thus obtained by undertaking appropriate legislation to make impossible a repetition of these activities by those whose activities are still continuing, and by others who at some future time may seek to undermine the government or pervert the popular will by adoption of similar methods against

BRITAIN'S SECOND ATTEMPT TO CROSS ATLANTIC OCEAN

Vickers-Vimy Bombing Plane Started On Non-Stop Flight Last Evening

(By the Associated Press.) St. John's, June 14.—Great Britain's second attempt to span the Atlantic in a non-stop air flight began here at 4:03 o'clock this afternoon, Greenwich time, when Captain Jack Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown, both veterans of the British aviation service, "hopped off" in a Vickers Vimy bombing biplane bound for the Irish coast.

Loaded to her capacity with fuel, the powerful little plane narrowly escaped the recent fate of Raynham's Martinus machine which was wrecked at the start of its attempt to follow Hawker and Grieve. As the Vimy sped eastward to Conception Bay in a difficult struggle for altitude, she barely missed houses, trees and hills. The plucky little flier cleared them, however, and continued climbing slowly, over the bay, where she swung about, and with a following breeze, straightened out for a return flight over her airfield. Passing the signal station overlooking the harbor she had reached an altitude of 1,000 feet and was off on her great adventure. Three minutes later she had passed out of sight of the signal station, speeding direct for Ireland. Fog was reported to be prevailing off the Atlantic coast.

During the first few hours of her flight no word came back from her by wireless, but this was thought to be due either to the fact that Lieutenant Brown, the navigator, must be busy with his work, or that the radio transmitter had failed.

MARINE NAVIGATION APPLIED TO AIR FLIGHTS

St. John's, N. F., June 17.—By applying methods of marine navigation to an air flight, Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown expects to fly across the Atlantic in the Vimy bomber machine, piloted by Captain Jack Alcock, and to "make a landfall" within twenty or thirty miles of his objective in Ireland or England.

Lieutenant Brown was an American electrical engineer before he joined the British Flying Service in 1914. He has described in "Excitement" which he has prepared for The Associated Press, an interesting description of the difficulties encountered in a trans-Atlantic flight and the methods by which he hopes to overcome them.

Test of Statement. "In flying an airplane over large bodies of water such as the Atlantic Ocean where the pilot may be for hours out of sight of any landmarks by which he could judge his position, it is to the methods of navigation which have been developed by the mariners that the pilot turns to learn where the location and the course to his destination is," writes Lieutenant Brown.

"Unfortunately difficulties arise from the start in applying these methods with accuracy. This is true because the airplane is at the mercy of the wind and appears to move in the direction in which the wind blows with the speed at which it is blown. In the second place the speed of the airplane is from five to ten times that of the commercial vessel.

Special Charts Used. "The high speed of the airplane renders it necessary to make frequent observations for position, and this in turn makes it undesirable to use the slow, albeit accurate, means of calculation ordinarily employed. In consequence, special charts have been devised for use with the sun or stars which enable the pilot to fix his position in a very short time, although not with the accuracy demanded in marine work. With the aid of these charts, together with a sextant for observing the sun or stars, a chronometer, and a compass, the pilot should be able to make a landfall with-

ABERNETHY IS IN RECEPTIVE MOOD

Third District Lawyer Makes It Plain That He Is Considering Candidacy

GIVES OUT STATEMENT WHILE IN WASHINGTON

Former Candidate for Congress Submits Reasons for Entering Race; Sixth District Politician Discusses Probable Opposition to Congressman Godwin Next Time

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By S. R. WINTERS

(By Special Licensed Wire) Washington, D. C., June 14.—Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, in a statement today gave documentary proof to political prophecy that he would be a candidate for Congress and swept aside any reports to the contrary. "My friends in the Third district are insistent that I shall be a candidate for Congress in the next primary," is the prelude to a statement in which he recapitulates his strength in the campaign of 1918 and refers to his action in obeying the mandates of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Abernethy, who was in Washington on his way to New York City, while avoiding the formal introductory sentences "I am a candidate for Congress in the Third North Carolina Congressional District subject to the Democratic primary, etc.," gives a positive answer to his informal announcement from which there is no mistaking of his irrevocable inclination to make the race in 1920. The New Bern lawyer evidently still feels the sting of the 1918 primary which resulted in such a snappy contest. He states, "My friends claim that the people of the district will right the wrong done me by sending me to Congress next time."

Abernethy Makes Statement. Abernethy called to see Senator Overman while in the city and then proceeded to New York. His statement as to his candidacy follows: "My friends in the Third district are insistent that I shall be a candidate for Congress in the next primaries. They take the position that I carried six out of the nine counties in the last primary and that in two out of the other three counties the claim was only 48 majority against me in one and only 127 majority in the other, and that in the entire district the claim was only 187 majority against me."

"That the courts never tried the contest and that there is a general feeling that I should have been declared the nominee by the district committee when my opponent died."

"That at the request of the National Democratic executive committee when it looked as if the congressman from the Third district might decide the control of the House of Representatives, I voluntarily gave up the contest before the people as the regular nominee of the party and saved the district and assured the election of a Democrat for the district."

"My friends claim that the people of the district will right the wrong done me by sending me to Congress next time."

A distinguished citizen and shrewd politician from the Sixth North Carolina congressional district, who was in Washington today, unfolded his observations as to the efforts shaping to defeat Representative H. L. Godwin in the 1920 Democratic primary. He calculated that the "Bloody Sixth" would live up to its former reputation, but coincided with a prediction, appearing in The Wilmington Star, of June 13, that should the contest develop a strong man that "the retirement of Mr. Godwin to private life is inevitable."

He is of the opinion that either Judge W. F. Stacy or Solicitor Homer L. Lyon had the measurement of the Dunn cit-

323D ARRIVES IN NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Entire Infantry Regiment of 81st Division Comes On The Luckenbach

TRIP ACROSS WITHOUT MISHAP OF ANY KIND

"When Do We Eat?" They Ask As They Start For Tramp To Camp Stuart; Showered With Gifts By Red Cross and Other Organizations; Will Soon Be Back Home

Newport News, Va., June 14.—The entire 323rd infantry, of the "Wild Cat" division, landed here today on the transport, Walter A. Luckenbach, after a pleasant voyage of less than two weeks from France. The regiment was in command of Col. Thomas A. Pearce, of Los Angeles, Calif., and its ranks were filled with men from Tennessee and North and South Carolina, along with a great many Virginians.

The ranks of this Wild Cat unit are changed from their original formation, because in the Argonne-Yeuse offensive they left a number of men who fell in their commendable fight. Loren Bradshaw, of Charlotte; William A. West, of Raleigh; Elihu White, of Hertford; Bently Murphy, of Farmville; Cleveland Dillard, of Henderson; Jason Joyner, of Greenville, and William Wilson, of Hurdle Mills, were among the Carolinians who spoke of their experiences in France, and of the keen delight at being home again.

Eats Were in Demand. "When do we eat?" was repeated, and the crowd declared they were always hungry although they had been well fed on board the transport. The air of the sea, after seasickness was over, bred an appetite and they sent a kitchen detail ahead of the regiment to camp to prepare a substantial meal for the men when they reached their barracks.

Colonel Pearce superintended the debarkation of the men while their hand and bands from the transport headquarters furnished music for the gala occasion. Lieut. Oscar Leach, of Raeford, told of the work of the regiment "Over There." They fought in the Voges mountains, and then went into the Argonne when they were engaged in the fury of that contest for three days and nights without rest and without sleep, often being without food.

Casualties Were Heavy. Their casualties were heavy in this engagement, although Lieutenant Leach did not know how many of the men who were missing have returned and how many wounded ones are still again. Colonel Pearce stated that the condition of the men was splendid, and that they were returning home in better shape than when they left. "I am proud to have been able to bring them safely home," he stated, "and I am sure their folks at home have every reason to be proud of them."

The men are at Camp Stuart this afternoon and are feverishly working to get their affairs in shape to go home early next week.

Happy Beach of Men. The spirit of the men were high and their happiness seemed complete when they landed on native soil after their strenuous experiences over there. They swung their heavy packs into shape, and were impatient to begin the march to Camp Stuart, but when they fled out of the pier gates they were halted and their packs removed, piled on trucks and hauled to camp, while the men were showered with little gifts from the Red Cross and other welfare organizations. They marched through the streets without equipment, and their brief journey of a mile and a half to camp was a lively one.

In camp, when they had been assigned to barracks, they were ordered to unpack their equipment and get their clothes in order for the final eradication processes held here against the cootie.

GOMPERS TALKS AT FLAG DAY PROTEST AGAINST DRY LAW

Union Labor's Public Demonstration On East Front of Capitol Building

UNABLE TO CONTROL INDIVIDUAL WORKERS

Claims Prohibition Affects Rich and Poor in Vastly Different Way and Declares It Unjust To Deprive The Latter While The Rich Keep a Well Stocked Cellar

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, June 14.—Organized labor, bringing to Congress today in a public demonstration its protest against prohibition of beer and wine, gave warning that the tranquility of the working classes might be seriously menaced by enforcement of the war-time prohibition law.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, said he was "apprehensive of results," fearing labor would not adjust itself to the new conditions. While he declared labor leaders would do everything they could to control the situation, he was unable to say "what individual workers will do."

In a three-hour meeting on the eastern steps of the capitol other advocates of wine and beer prohibition respect protested that the provision was striking at the personal liberty of the masses and was taking from millions of workers an accustomed part of their daily food.

Thousands Come To Special Train. A crowd of several thousand, said by labor officials to represent union men in every State, came by special trains for the flag day protest meeting and cheered again and again declarations that the people never had been given an opportunity to express themselves on prohibition. Applause also greeted every prediction that the ban on beer and wine would increase unrest among the masses.

Three Representatives, John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston; Adolph J. Sabath and John W. Rainey, of Chicago, all Democrats, addressed the meeting, predicting that if Congress did not modify the July 1 law President Wilson would do so by proclamation. They agreed there was little prospect that Congress would act.

Prejudicial to Peace of the Masses. It was at a hearing before the Senate judiciary committee that Mr. Gompers expressed apprehension over the outlook. He told the committee it was his opinion, from a long knowledge of the habits and thoughts of the workers, "that nothing could be done by Congress so prejudicial to the peace and tranquility of the masses" as the absolute prohibition law. He asked that the beer prohibition be modified to permit sale of the beverage when containing not more than 2 3-4 per cent of alcohol.

Later, speaking at the capitol meeting, the federation president said prohibition would affect the richer and poorer classes in a vastly different way.

(Continued on Page Two.)

MEXICANS FLEE TO AMERICAN BORDER

First Shots Against Approaching Villa Army Causes Panic in Juarez

El Paso, Texas, June 14.—The first shots from Fort Hidalgo were fired against the approaching Villa army at 7:55 p. m. Within five minutes Juarez was in a panic and hundreds were fleeing toward the American side where they were detained by American troops stationed at the international bridge.

Villa's "Flying Column." El Barro, Chihuahua (by courier from Villa's camp), June 14.—Rebel forces under Generals Angeles, Villa and Martin Lopez brook camp here late today and started a movement in a southerly direction, forming a half circle to the south and east of Juarez.

Villa, with a flying column of cavalry, led his forces in a cloud of desert dust. Lopez followed with Angeles and headquarters staff in the rear.

El Barro is completely deserted except for ranchers. No fighting has occurred yet between outposts.

Enveloping Movement. El Paso, Texas, June 14.—Villa's rebel forces were completing an enveloping movement at Juarez at dark tonight, cavalrymen being plainly visible from the top of the highest building in El Paso. The rebel troops were southeast of the Juarez racetrack and appeared to be moving in toward the town.

Rebels Doing Execution. El Paso, Texas, June 14.—At 9:30 o'clock tonight the first Federal wounded were brought into Juarez from the outposts on the west side of town and taken to the Federal hospital. They reported that the rebels had advanced down the river road from the west and were within rifle shot of the Federal trenches.

(Continued on Page Twenty-three.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)