

**WEATHER:**  
Local showers and thunderstorms Sunday; Monday fair.

# The News and Observer

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## FIRST UNITS OF THE FIRST DIVISION BACK FROM FRANCE

**General McGlachin, Jr., Commander of Division And His Staff Arrive**

**1,800 OFFICERS AND MEN COME IN ON THE ORISABA**

**Other Units of the Division Are Due to Arrive Within Next Ten Days, and One of the Transports Will Tote Gen. Pershing, Commander of American Forces Overseas**

(By The Associated Press.)  
New York, Aug. 30.—Nearly 1,800 officers and men of the First Division, the first members of that outfit to return home after more than two years overseas, arrived today from France. Major General Edward F. McGlachin, Jr., commander of the division, his staff and detachments of the 28th infantry and first engineers were on the transport Orisaba, while 19 officers and 30 enlisted men comprising the advance section which is to make arrangements for the division's reception, returned on the transport Pastores.

Detachments of the 28th infantry to return comprised the field and staff headquarters, machine gun battalion, medical detachment and first battalion complete, a total of 40 officers and 1,292 men. The engineering units were the first battalion headquarters, medical, veterinary and ordnance detachments and companies B and C, a total of 13 officers and 360 men.

**Pershing and Staff Coming.**  
Other units of the division are due to arrive within the next ten days on the transports Swanee, Liberator, Freedom, Amphion, Calico, Santa Teresa and Leviathan, which is expected to carry General Pershing and his staff.

Members of the division will be sent to camps around New York, pending the return of the last unit when they will be the guests of the city for two or three days.

Tentative arrangements have been made for a parade of the division on Fifth Avenue September 10. It is expected that General Pershing will ride at the head of the procession.

Eight transports, carrying 6,703 troops, arrived today from Brest. In addition to the Orisaba and the Pastores, they were the Graf-Waldersee, Iowa, Peerless, Santa Leonora, Henry B. Mallory and Santa Malta, which brought casualties and small detachments from the service of supply.

**History of the Division.**  
Washington, Aug. 30.—The First Division, first units of which returned home today from Germany, is justly proud of its claim as being "the first division in France; first in a fighting sector; first to fire a shot at the Germans; first to attack; first to conduct a raid; first to be raided; first to capture prisoners; first to inflict casualties; first to suffer casualties; first to be cited singly in general orders; first in the number of divisions, corps and army commanders and general staff officers produced from its personnel."

The official history of the division shows it was organized in France, the last units to arrive reaching that country July 2, 1917. It was composed of troops of the regular army, the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Infantry regiments; the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Artillery regiments; the First Engineer regiment and train; the Second Field Signal Battalion and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Ambulance Companies and Field Hospital.

**Great Military Record.**  
It occupied successively the Sommeville sector, near Nancy; the Ansoville sector, near Toul; the Cantigny sector, near Montdidier; participated in the Soissons operation southeast of Soissons, occupied the St. Mihiel operation; the Meuse-Arzon operation in the Sheppy sector, west of Vereennes; the operation against Mouzon, and the operation south and southwest of Sedan, attacking the heights on the morning of November 7, 1918.

**March Through Lorraine.**  
On November 17 it began the memorable march through Lorraine and Luxembourg, reaching the Coblenz bridgehead on the Rhine December 14, 1918, which position it held until relieved recently by other American troops.

Replacements in the division up to the time of the armistice totaled 30,596, and the losses in killed and died of wounds were 4,411; wounded and gassed, 17,201; and prisoners lost, 152. It captured 6,467 Germans; 119 pieces of artillery; 62 trench mortars and 413 machine guns. The total of Distinguished Service Crosses awarded the men of the division was 356.

**Its Service Commanders.**  
Maj. Gen. William E. Sibert commanded the division from June 8, 1917, to December 12, 1917; Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard from December 12, 1917, until he became corps commander; Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall from July 20, 1918, to October 11, 1918; Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford from October 12, 1918, to October 24, 1918; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker took command on October 25, 1918, and from May 31, 1919, Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachin, Jr., was in command of the division.

**The "Crusade One."**  
The divisional insignia is a crimson "1" on a khaki background, chosen because the numeral "1" represents the number of the division and many of its subsidiary organizations.

## GOMPERS TALKS OF LABOR SITUATION

**Says Ry. Brotherhood Plan For Tri-Partite Control Not Yet Acted On**

**NO MOVE BY WILSON YET; GARY'S TIME HAS EXPIRED**

**Cigarmakers and Actors Strike Endorsed; To Hear Special Committee on Plumb Plan; Amsterdam Conference Voted Against Bolshevik Tendencies**

(By The Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 30.—Efforts to organize the workers in the steel industry still are being made with the hope that an amicable adjustment of their demands "may be reached before any outbreak or cessation of work shall be inaugurated," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today in a statement summarizing the work of the federation's executive council.

The council has been in session three days considering the general labor situation over the country, but Mr. Gompers did not deal with the situation as a whole. Nor did he indicate upon what was based the hope that the controversy between the steel men and the United States Steel Corporation would be adjusted without resort to a strike.

**Wilson May Have Declined.**  
President Wilson was asked yesterday to intervene in the controversy but as he has as yet made no move, some believe he had declined to take a hand. Meantime, the time limit, set for Chairman Gary, of the steel corporation, to answer the men's request for a conference, has expired without an answer being received.

Engagement of two strikes—those of the cigarmakers and actors—by the federation's executive council, was announced. The cigarmakers were pledged the full moral and financial support of the federation, which promised also to appeal to all labor and friends of labor to come to the financial and moral assistance of those engaged in the strike.

**The Plumb Plan.**  
As to the railroad brotherhood's plan for tri-partite control of the railroads, generally known as the Plumb plan, Mr. Gompers said the council had considered this of such importance to labor, the people and the country that no action would be taken until a special committee had gathered and presented all the facts.

Regarding the Amsterdam conference of international trade unions, which he attended as an American delegate, Mr. Gompers said it had voted overwhelmingly against any Bolshevik principles or tendencies. A report of the American delegates, he said, showed that the wave of Bolshevism had receded.

No reference was made by Mr. Gompers to the President's decision not to grant general wage increases to railroad employees at this time.

**Text of Statement.**  
"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor was called into extra session to consider a number

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## OWEN REPLIES TO SENATOR LODGE

**Says Massachusetts Peacock Is Blinded By Distrust and Partisanship**

Washington, Aug. 30.—Replying in the Senate today to arguments presented by Chairman Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee, against unreserved ratification of the peace treaty, Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, declared Mr. Lodge had been blinded by partisanship and by a distrust of popular institutions.

Referring to the committee chairman's parallel between the League of Nations and the ill-famed Holy Alliance, Mr. Owen said the argument had overlooked the intrigue and autocratic selfishness which surrounded the alliance.

"The fact that was followed the treaty of the Holy Alliance," he continued, "was because this treaty was between military dynasties, made by monarchical autocracies, each controlled by intrigue. The Senator from Massachusetts believes that the promises of these royal scoundrels may be justly compared with the promises and aspirations of the honest organized democracies of this whole world."

## CARMACK'S SLAYER VICTIM OF MURDER

**Tennessee Lawyer Who Killed U. S. Senator Found With Skull Crushed**

**PROBABLY DONE TO DEATH FOR MONEY HE CARRIED**

**Body of Robin J. Cooper Taken From Creek Near Where His Blood-Stained Car Stood Containing Empty Pocket-Book; Evidence of Struggle; \$500 Reward Offered**

(By The Associated Press.)  
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Robin J. Cooper, a Nashville attorney, whose trial for the killing of former United States Senator Edward W. Carmack during the celebrated pistol duel between his father, Colonel D. B. Cooper and Carmack, in 1908, attracted country-wide attention, has been murdered here under mysterious circumstances.

Cooper's body was taken from Richland creek today soon after his blood-stained automobile had been found on a bridge near his home in the fashionable Belle Meade Park section. The skull had been crushed, but there were evidences that a violent struggle had taken place before the fatal blow was struck.

A coroner's inquest late today developed so clues to the murder or murders, but the police tonight were proceeding on the theory that Cooper met his death at the hands of a whiskey seller. While no arrests have been made, the authorities are known to be searching for an unidentified man, believed to have been a Nashville whiskey merchant, who it is thought, enticed Cooper from his home at a late hour Thursday night with the promise to deliver to him a stock of liquor.

"Cooper, the police said tonight, was overheard to remark that he was expecting some liquor the latter part of the week, but did not mention from whom the purchase was to be made. The police also said that it had been learned that Cooper borrowed some whiskey recently from a friend with a promise to return the amount Thursday or Friday. From this the police deduce that Cooper must have been expecting to purchase some liquor about the time he met his death. Cooper is known to have had about \$500 on his person when he visited Belle Meade Park and after meeting the supposed whiskey seller. It is believed by the authorities that the attorney was murdered for his money.

"A man whose name is being withheld by the police and said to be a whiskey dealer, could not be found tonight, but at police headquarters it was said that with the arrest of this man, it was expected that the mystery would be cleared up.

The authorities assume that the young lawyer was lured from his home to the secluded bridge over the creek and there done to death. The contents of his clothing indicated that he had been dragged some distance before he was thrown into the water. Physicians who examined the body said the small amount of water found in the lungs was evidence that Cooper was dead when dropped in the creek.

Mrs. Cooper, who is a daughter of Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has been visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky., and her absence accounts for the fact that the disappearance of her husband did not become known until today.

There was no evidence that the Cooper home had been robbed after the murder and some doubt has been expressed that the murderers could have any great sum on his person. His empty pocketbook, however, was found in the bottom of the automobile.

Governor Roberts has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the lawyer. This later was supplemented by offer of a similar amount by the family. The police admit that they have nothing on which to work in solving the mystery.

**The Carmack Tragedy.**  
The Carmack tragedy, the most notable in the history of Tennessee, grew out of the Carmack-Patterson race for governor in 1908, in which Col. D. B. Cooper, father of Robin J. Cooper, was one of Patterson's closest advisers. In the fatal encounter which occurred on an uptown street of Nashville, November 8, 1908, the son fired the shot which ended Carmack's life, and in the shooting was himself wounded. Father and son were convicted of murder in the second degree in the lower court, but on appeal of the case to the Supreme Court, the verdict was reversed as to the son, the judge standing 3 to 2. The verdict as to Col. Cooper was sustained 3 to 2, but before leaving the capitol the father was pardoned by Governor Patterson. The case against Robin J. Cooper, when it came up in the Davidson county criminal court, was dropped.

A preliminary examination indicated that Mr. Cooper had been shot through the head, the bullet coming out at the left eye. There was also a bruise on the forehead. As the body was taken from the water the left ear bled profusely. His coat was almost torn from the body and the trousers were torn and bare other evidences that the body had been dragged over the rocks.

**PERSHING SAILS FOR U. S. MONDAY, SEPT. 1.**  
Paris, Aug. 30.—General Pershing will leave Paris for Great Britain on September 1, sailing on the Leviathan on September 1.

The Panama peace delegation, in behalf of the President of Panama, has presented General Pershing with a gold medal in appreciation of his efforts in the allied cause.

## KITCHIN HAS THEM BEAT ON FIGURING

**Some Think They Can Make Better Tariff Talk But Nobody Outfigures Him**

**STORY OF STEM WINDER WHICH CONGRESSMAN HAS**

**Senator Simmons Buys Another Farm, This Time In Maryland; Hearing On Confirmation of Postmaster R. T. Wade Discharged From Navy**

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By S. R. WINTERS.  
(By Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—"A lot of folks think they can make a better tariff than Claude Kitchin who used to be Democratic leader of the House but no one ever tries to out figure him," comments the Washington Star in a story describing the fondness and aptitude of the Tar Heel Congressman for figures. The Washington newspaper doubts that Representative Kitchin would compare favorably to the proverbial calculator who can figure a fellow out of a well on paper. His Washington friends who jocularly refer to his infatuation for mathematics as an explanation why he got many of his tariff bills through. He figured so rapidly that his colleagues threw up their hands and said, "Let 'er go as Kitchin says."

Not content with observing his mathematical turn of mind as evidence on Capitol Hill, his colleagues go back to his boyhood days when the father of Representative Kitchin encouraged his rapid fire calculations by giving him trophies for his excellency in adding columns of figures. Here is the story going the rounds and given credence through the publicity in Washington: "How He Earned Watch."

"As proof of his ability to figure quickly, Kitchin wears an old fashioned key wind watch that is almost as large as a can of corn. He got it for figuring fast.

"One time when Kitchin was a boy he read in a newspaper that a certain man had multiplied four sets of figures in his head without so much as batting an eye. That put Kitchin on his metal so he hurried to his father and said: "I believe I could multiply four sets of figures in my head just like that fellow the paper describes."

"Well, son," Kitchin, Sr., said, "if you can do that, I'll give you this fine watch, which I brought from California, and if I do say it myself it is as fine a watch as any man in Scotland Neck owns."

"Whereupon the figures began to buzz around in young Kitchin's head, and in no time at all he had multiplied the four sets of figures. Several hours later, after figuring out the correct answer Kitchin, Sr., presented the boy with the watch.

Kitchin's father was a Congressman himself. They called him "Fog Horn" and he was a buster with his voice."  
**Senator Simmons Buys Farm.**  
Most United States Senators invest

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## PACKERS MARSHAL SOME NEW FORCES

**Tennessee Stock Raisers Appear Against Bills To Regulate the Industry**

Washington, Aug. 30.—Delegations of Southern, introduced by Senator Shields and Representative Hall, of Tennessee, attacked proposals in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills to regulate the packing industry, during hearings today before the Senate Agriculture Committee. Taking the position that the Southern States are just beginning development of livestock, they asked the committee to refrain from disturbing the packing industry.

"We've just gotten into stock producing in Central Tennessee," said R. E. Powers, vice-president of the Nashville Stock Yards committee. "That territory is just now turning out about \$20,000,000 annually in stock. We've had wonderful help from Swift, Armour, and the rest. We could not have cleared the receipts if they had not been there to take the stuff out of our hands. Getting away from cotton, our producers would be totally devoid of a place to find a market for their stock. If it were not for the big game concerns."

"They've put in packing houses in Georgia and in Florida, too. We ourselves are engaged in organizing a little independent packing concern, but we are now getting close to Chicago prices from the packers.

"If you are going to license the packing business, we think you ought to license most other lines too."  
Henry M. Hood, of Mt. Sterling, voiced similar objections.  
"We are satisfied with marketing conditions," he said. "The packers come to our farms and buy our cattle. If there is a combination, make it a penitentiary offense, and prosecute, but don't weigh them down with licenses. During the war it was all right, but now let the country alone and let it get back to work. The packers are a great blessing. You cannot find a man for \$10,000 a year in this country who knows enough to sit down here as a commissioner and control all this business."  
After hearing a number of Western stockmen, the committee adjourned until Tuesday.

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## MODEL IN FAMOUS WAR POSTER "AMERICANS ALL" AND ARTIST CHRISTY, RECENTLY MARRIED



Howard Chandler Christy, artist and illustrator, has married Mrs. Nancy M. Palmer, his model. She was the model in Mr. Christy's famous war poster, "Americans All." In obtaining the license for his marriage to Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Christy gave his age as 47 and that of his bride 28.

## ORGANIZED LABOR MAKES FIRST MOVE

**Cause the Arrest of Declared Leader of Strike Breakers in Charlotte**

**MURDER ALLEGED IN CHARGE AGAINST HIM**

**Attorney Jake Howell Requests Names of Employees At Car Barns During Riot In Order To Start Ad Testificandum Proceedings; Adjutant General Royster Leaves**

By FRANK SMETHURST (Special Staff Representative.)  
Charlotte, Aug. 30.—T. J. Fitzgibbon, alleged leader of strike-breakers employed by the Southern Public Utilities Company, smashed the tie-up in its street car service here, was jailed tonight on a warrant charging murder, sworn out by F. H. Robbins, a union carpenter. The charge grew out of disorders at the car barn early Tuesday morning when five members of a crowd gathered in front of the place were killed by shots from the police and employees doing garrison duty. The warrant was sworn out before Justice of the Peace E. B. Alexander and his service was effected by a deputy sheriff while the man was at the car barn.

In the custody of the sheriff, Fitzgibbon declined to talk or even to state where he came from, while the officials of the Southern Utilities Company immediately began movement to secure his release.

Fitzgibbon went to jail while Norman A. Cooke, attorney for the Southern Public Utilities Company, started the machinery working for habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Shaw. Action is not expected to result before tomorrow.

**To Issue Other Warrants.**  
Other warrants, it is understood, will be sworn out by union men in Charlotte as a result of the shooting at the car barn. Efforts to secure the names of the employees of the company, made by the attorney of the Charlotte Labor Executive committee in a demand upon President Taylor has, thus far, borne no fruit.

Adjutant General B. S. Royster, satisfied after conferences with the mayor and other officials of Charlotte that the danger of organized violence in the street car strike has virtually disappeared, left this afternoon, and the situation resolves itself into one of suspense, for the first move toward the adjustment of the primary differences between the Southern Public Utilities Company and its striking employees.

**Company Stands Firm.**  
It was understood that when Adjutant General Royster left this afternoon, he would stop off in High Point, where there has been a general cessation in work among the furniture factories for the last several weeks.

The company, operating cars on a reduced schedule, with the use of imported strike breakers, insists it will have nothing to do with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees nor will it now renew offers of contracts with its former employees as an organized body. But while this status exists and while the carmen and electrical workers state that they can remain out indefinitely, the latest move indicates that organized labor will take

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## AMERICAN IRISHMEN IN DRAMATIC APPEAL CHEERED AT HEARING

**Impassioned Protests Against League of Nations Covenant Presented**

**SAY IT WOULD FASTEN YOKE UPON ASPIRATIONS OF IRISH**

**Speakers Represented 20,000,000 People of Irish Origin in the United States; Thrilling Appeal of a Virginia Irishman Who Spoke "As a Protestant and a Mason"**

Washington, Aug. 30.—Impassioned protests against the League of Nations were presented on behalf of American Irishmen today at a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In a series of dramatic appeals which repeatedly drew cheers from the crowd jamming the committee, the spokesmen declared the covenant sought to pronounce a death sentence on the aspirations of the Irish people and to fasten forever upon Ireland what they characterized a yoke of British oppression.

Among the speakers who said they voiced the sentiments of more than 20,000,000 Americans of Irish origin, were Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City; Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia; and Edward F. Dunne, former governor of Illinois, members of the American commission which sought to get a hearing for Ireland at Versailles. An opening statement was made by Daniel F. Coahalan, justice of the New York Supreme Court, and the legal aspects of the covenant as they affect Ireland were summed up by Bourke Cockran, also of New York.

Representatives of various Greek societies also appeared before the committee during the day and made a statement of the claims of the Greek people regarding the peace settlement.

**Asked Outright Rejection.**  
Outright rejection of the peace treaty was asked by the Irish speakers, who charged that under the covenant Great Britain would receive a guarantee that no outside nation ever would help Ireland gain her independence. The denunciation of the British fleet over the seas, they also declared, would be made so complete by the treaty as to be a direct menace to the United States.

**Not Wilson's Ideals.**  
In the Versailles negotiations, Walsh, Ryan and Dunne declared President Wilson's ideals all had been brushed aside by the other powers. At the open session when the league covenant was approved, they said, delegates in all parts of the hall tried to make protest but were silenced by the "steam-roller methods" of the controlling figures of the conference.

Of conditions in Ireland where the commission spent some time, the three speakers painted a gloomy picture. Civil law had been suspended, they declared, and local officials were being arrested, and their homes searched without warrant, while women and children were ground beneath a "despotic" military rule whose excesses, they said, the censorship had concealed from the United States.

**Offended British Statesmen.**  
The three commissioners said they had been referred to E. M. House when they tried to get a hearing with President Wilson in Paris, and later that Secretary Lansing had written them that it would be useless to press their requests further since their statements while in Ireland had offended British statesmen.

**"John Bull's Grip On Every Quart of Salt Water."**  
Great Britain, the speakers said, had drawn the United States into the league to help guarantee such "outrages" as she was committing in Ireland. At the same time, they asserted, England had been careful to preserve a sea power which gave her "a grip on every quart of salt water in the world," and which under present circumstances could be intended for use only against the United States.

Although the committee originally had allotted only two hours to the hearing, when presentation of the Irish cause had been fairly launched it was voted to extend the time for as long as the speakers desired. They took most of the day.

**Opposition Brief Filed.**  
A brief opposing the views expressed by the witnesses was filed with the committee by Albert E. Kelly and five others. The brief protested against the "attempt of representatives of a faction in Ireland," known as the "Sinn Fein party, or of kindred organizations favoring their movement in the United States," to bring the Irish question into discussion of the peace treaty.

**Virginia Irishman's Plea.**  
Washington, Aug. 30.—Resuming the Irish hearing the committee was today addressed briefly by Lieutenant-Governor W. W. McDowell, of Montana, who said sentiment in his state was "very strongly in favor" of Irish independence.

D. C. O'Flaherty, of Richmond, Va., told the committee that "as a Virginian, as a Protestant, as a Mason, and as a Democrat," he believed ratification of the treaty would only "make the world safe for hypocrisy." He presented a resolution adopted on August 26 at a mass meeting of 4,000 people in Richmond expressing opposition "to any proposed league of nations which does not protect all American rights and ideals and which binds us to guarantee the territorial integrity of the British and Japanese Empires."

Affects Peace of the World.  
Mr. Cockran in his argument closing

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