

**THE WEATHER**  
Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

# The News and Observer

**WATCH LABEL**  
On your paper, this renewal is not valid unless you have a watch label on your copy.

VOL. CXI. NO. 42. SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920. SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY. PRICE: FIVE CENTS

## 3,582 INFLUENZA CASES REPORTED IN 42 COUNTIES

### Sixty Cases of Pneumonia and 27 Fatalities Reported For Day

## DAVIDSON COUNTY HAS 611 CASES IN ONE DAY

### Increased Number of Pneumonia and Toll of Lives Comes As No Surprise To Health Board; Demand For Nurses and For Physicians Equals That of 1918-19

Forty-two counties in North Carolina yesterday reported to the State Board of Health 3,582 new cases of influenza, 60 cases of pneumonia and 27 deaths from influenza-pneumonia. The total for influenza is slightly under that of the previous day, but there is a distinct upward trend in the pneumonia and death rate.

The total for the day is admittedly below the probable number of cases developed in the State during the day. Asheville and Buncombe county are off the list with no report, and reports are lacking from communities that have been calling steadily for help without making any report of the conditions that make help necessary.

No surprise is occasioned by the jump in pneumonia and deaths. Health authorities have been warning the public against the inevitable trail of pneumonia that follows the influenza, and of the high death rate from the disease. It is believed that the rate will increase from day to day, even after the influenza has been definitely checked. The death rate is abnormally high for pneumonia, it being reckoned that about 25 per cent of pneumonia patients die.

## DAVIDSON HARD HIT

Davidson county, with Lexington for its center, seems to be the worst stricken community in the State, judging from the report of 611 new cases for the day, with four cases of pneumonia developed and six deaths following the influenza. Winston-Salem reporting for two days, has 425 cases of influenza, 32 of pneumonia and four deaths. So far the deaths have been low, but with the continued spread of pneumonia it is feared that they will go much higher.

Health authorities see no indication as yet of any material slackening of the pace with which influenza has swept over the State. There are only relatively few counties in which the epidemic, judged by former experience, has run its course and exhausted itself. Asheville is one of the latter cities, and Winston-Salem it is believed, has experienced a sufficiently thorough epidemic to be about through the worst. Other places where the disease has not been universal may yet experience the worst.

## Reports by Counties.

- Reports by counties follow:
- Alamance, 30; Anson, 97; one death; Bertie, 120; Cabarrus, 150; Carteret, four deaths; Chatham, 56; Cherokee, 31; Cumberland, 17; Davidson, 611, six deaths; Durham, 130; Edgecombe, 97, five deaths; Forsyth, 88; Franklin, 35; Gaston, 9; Granville, 76; Halifax, 26; Johnston, 125; Lee, 24; Lenoir, 19; Madison, 43; Martin, 89; Montgomery, 36; Polk, 13; Richmond, 59; Rockingham, 140; Rowan, 273, two deaths; Rutherford, 35; Sampson, 28; Stanly, 79; Swain, 10; Wake, 18; Wilson, 129; Yancey, 50.
- Cities reported as follows:
- Winston-Salem, 475, four deaths; Greensboro, 40, three deaths; High Point, 42; Charlotte, 31, one death; Wilmington, 28; Raleigh, 149; Goldsboro, 3.
- Pneumonia was reported as follows:
- Durham, 2; Rutherford, 1; Stanly, 1; Murphy, 9; Goldsboro, 1; Tarboro, 5; Wilson, 6; High Point, 4; Winston-Salem, 23; Wilmington, 1; Lexington, 4; Montgomery, 1; Anson, 1; Sampson, 2.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR LABOR

### Vigorously Attacks Present Congress As Being Most Reactionary In History

Washington, Feb. 10.—Organized labor's campaign to elect a Congress friendly to it, was opened formally today by Samuel Gompers, president, and J. A. O'Connell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in addresses before a Shipbuilders' Trades Convention here.

Both speakers vigorously assailed the present Congress as the "most reactionary in the history of this country," and declared that from it labor need expect not the slightest assistance in the shape of "remedial legislation."

Inviting the representatives of 500,000 shipyard workers present to join the Federation in its fight to "reward our friends and defeat our enemies," Mr. Gompers promised them every assistance of his organization in forcing the government to continue the wartime ship construction program to its logical conclusion, giving the United States the "greatest merchant marine in the world."

"We propose to move ahead no matter what obstacles are placed in our way," said Mr. Gompers, referring to the campaign. "The labor movement cannot stand still; it must, of necessity, progress."

## To Sell Ships Monday

Washington, Feb. 10.—Sale of a portion of the thirty former German passenger liners, for which bids were recently received but not accepted, was set for Monday by Chairman Payne, of the Shipping Board today.

## DURHAM VOTES \$655,000 IN BONDS FOR SCHOOLS IN SPITE OF INFLUENZA

Durham, Feb. 10.—Durham voters today voted \$655,000 school bonds in a special election called by the city aldermen. Despite the influenza epidemic, which kept many advocates of the bonds away from the polls, 891 votes out of a possible 1,332 were cast for the bonds. Only 411 votes were cast against the bonds, although citizens registered who did not vote, counted against the issue. Several new school buildings will be erected.

## FREDERICK WILHELM IS READY "TO SURRENDER"

### Former Crown Prince Sends Message To Wilson Offering Himself As "Victim"

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Wilson had before him tonight a personal cablegram from Frederick Wilhelm for former Crown Prince of Germany, suggesting "if the allied and associated governments want a victim, let them take me instead of the 900 Germans who have committed no other offense than that of serving their country in the war."

What action the President might take on the message, which presumably is identical with that reported in Amsterdam dispatches as sent to the rulers and presidents of other powers opposed to Germany in the war, was not disclosed. There was a suggestion at the White House that he might reply. In some quarters, however, the opinion prevailed that he would not even acknowledge its receipt since, it was pointed out, the United States is not a party to the treaty or a member of the League of Nations and has no legal voice in any proceedings as to extradition of German officials or officers for trial.

## MAMMOTH CONCERN WILL OPERATE CHAIN STORES

### Three-Quarters of Billion Dollars Said To Be Proposed Capital of Company

Richmond, Va., Feb. 10.—Formation of a mercantile corporation with three quarters of a billion dollars capital, is announced here today with the return of officers of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

The new combination is said to have quietly purchased 1,800 stores within the past few weeks. The announcement shows that the entire property of J. L. and P. Gilmer of Winston-Salem, N. C., with stores located in various parts of that state, figure in the transaction. The firm owns stores in Greensboro, High Point, Durham, and Lexington, N. C., and Roanoke, Va. Complete holdings of the Montgomery Ward, United Candy Company, Marler, Dalton and Gilmer Company are also included.

George J. Wheeling of the United Cigar Stores, the United Retail Stores Corporation of New York, and James B. Duke, of the American Tobacco Company of New York, are said to be the backers of the new corporation.

Announcement tonight is that an application has been filed in Delaware for a charter.

Besides the various stores obtained, it is said the corporation has gained control of several well known textile mills the names of which are being held.

Discussing the new coalition today, Norman H. Johnson, secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, declared this is the largest business transaction ever recorded in the mercantile world.

## COW KNOCKS LOCOMOTIVE OFF OF RAILROAD TRACK

### Animal Slaughtered, Engineer Painfully Injured and Engine Smashed Up

Asheville, Feb. 10.—When a switch engine, on the Murphy division, between Tipton and Rhodo struck a cow, the engine and tender were derailed and Engineer B. E. Sowers was injured. The cow was killed and the engine and tender were considerably damaged.

The engine turned a curve, it is stated, and the cow was crossing the track, but owing to the short distance between the engine and the cow it was impossible for the engineer to stop his engine before the cow was struck. Mr. Sowers remained at his post and was thrown to the ground sustaining several very painful injuries.

## ROANOKE RAPIDS WOMAN BADLY CRUSHED BY TRAIN

### Jumped From Automobile That Stalled On Track; One Leg Out Of

Weldon, Feb. 10.—Jumping from an automobile which she had stalled on the S. A. L. tracks in front of the Terminal Hotel here late this afternoon, Mrs. Scott of Roanoke Rapids, was badly crushed under a freight train. The automobile was only slightly damaged and the other members of the party, who remained in the car, escaped unhurt. One of Mrs. Scott's legs was cut off. She was taken to a hospital in Roanoke Rapids.

The automobile, coming from Roanoke Rapids to Weldon, with Mrs. Scott driving, stopped on a shifting engine was approaching with a string of freight cars. The engineer failed to see the automobile in time to entirely avert the collision. Mrs. Scott, fearing the impending crash, jumped and landed directly under the approaching freight.

## ENGLISH PREMIER NOT WORRIED OVER FUTURE OF RUSSIA

### Lloyd George Says While Force Failed, Yet He Believes Trade Will Succeed

## FEARS NO INVASION IN ENGLAND, HE DECLARES

### Dangers Not All In Russia, He Explains, and Warns English Parliament Anarchy Must Be Fought at Home; Self-Determination For Ireland Out of Question Now, He Says

London, Feb. 10.—Replying to general criticisms of the government's policy made by William Adamson, a labor leader, Sir Donald MacLean and others who demanded especially the version of the Versailles peace treaty, Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons this evening that it would be impossible in a single speech to deal with all the questions raised. He said, however, that he would remark that after the excitement of the great war nobody could expect anything but a period of reaction and discontent, and even a certain measure of disaffection.

Alluding to Ireland, the Premier asked whether Mr. Adamson meant by "self-determination," that if the majority of the Irish people demanded a republic he would give it. Unless Mr. Adamson would say so, the Premier, his talk of self-determination was dishonest. There were murders and assassinations "of the most cowardly and despicable kind in Ireland," the Premier told his questioner, and he asked whether the member thought the government should withdraw all its troops "and leave the assassins in charge of Ireland."

More Protection Needed. Declaring that the duty of the government was to maintain law and order in Ireland, the Premier turned to the high cost of living, which he said was attributable to the depreciation of money and not to profiteering. The only remedy was to increase production, he declared.

Replying to Sir Donald MacLean's inquiry, the Premier said he was glad to be able to say that the coming budget would balance and more than balance.

Dealing at length with the situation in Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said he agreed with the view that Europe could not be restored without putting Russia, with all her strength and resources "into alienation."

Bolshevism was possibly efficient, said the Premier, but it was not democracy, and Russia must be restored under an anti-Bolshevik regime.

Bolshevism and Russia. "Bolshevism cannot be crushed by force of arms," continued the Premier. "I held that opinion a year ago, but my attitude, tendered on that assumption to the warring factions, was declined. It was necessary to give the anti-Bolsheviks a chance to recover Russia, but they failed. The failure was not due to lack of equipment, but to more fundamental causes."

The Premier contended that the suggested "ring of fire" to crush the Bolshevik was impossible, because it was doubtful whether Finland would consent, and the Baltic States, he pointed out, were making peace with Russia, while Rumania was really engaged in watching the Hungarian front, and the Japanese were disinclined toward the idea. Moreover, he added, neither France, the United States, Italy nor Great Britain was willing to provide funds.

"Until they are assured that the Bolsheviks have dropped the methods of barbarism in favor of civilized government," added the Premier, "no civilized community in the world is prepared to make peace with them. Further, there is no established government possessing the right to speak for the whole of European Russia. We failed to restore Russia to sanity by force. I believe we can save her by trade."

Must Fight Anarchy at Home. "Commerce has a sobering influence. There is nothing to fear from a Bolshevik invasion of surrounding countries or the middle East, because the Bolsheviks cannot organize a powerful army. I believe that trading will bring an end to the ferocity, rapine and cruelties of Bolshevism more surely than any other method, and Europe badly needs what Russia is able to supply but cannot supply with contending armies moving across her borders. "The dangers are not all in Russia; they are here at home. I speak with knowledge, with apprehension and responsibility and I warn the House that in the face of things which may happen we must use every legitimate weapon. We must fight anarchy with abundance."

## BARON APPROVES GREY LETTER ON PEACE TREATY.

London, Feb. 10.—Baron Charnwood, seconding the address of thanks in the House of Lords for the King's speech, expressed approval of the recent letter of Viscount Grey, British Ambassador at Washington with regard to the American position on the peace treaty. He said: "We must allow the American people to choose their own path. I am convinced, despite recent misleading appearances, that we may confidently anticipate increasing participation by the United States in the world's affairs."

Earl Curzon, secretary for foreign affairs concurred with Baron Charnwood and said that although Viscount Grey had acquainted him with his intention to publish the letter, it was neither

(Continued on Page Two.)

## TALENTED MEMBERS ORGANIZED LABOR

### Receive Report In Washington of Action Taken at Conference In Raleigh

## LISTEN WITH INTEREST BUT CAN'T PROMISE MUCH

### Congressman Small Catechizes Benjamin C. Marsh Regarding His Interest In N. C. Farmers; Government Ownership of Railroads Urged by Representatives

Washington, Feb. 10.—Members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress, meeting this morning with a conference committee from the Farmers Union and the State Federation of Labor, heard with apparent interest the brief favoring government ownership concerning the addition laws pending and chastising the packers and retired to their several offices for meditation. The consensus of opinion among members after the conference was that it is too late now to interplead for extension of government control of the railroads although admittedly the representatives of the North Carolina organizations offered some good argument.

Charles H. Carver, of Rocky Mount, who with J. P. McMahon, of Raleigh, represented organized labor at the conference, told the two Senators and the members of the House that government ownership had not been given a fair trial. Federal operation, they insisted, has been in the hands of officials inimical to government ownership and, as a result there has been about as much harmony as there would be between a Baptist Sunday school class and a Catholic teacher.

Small Catechizes Marsh. Representative John L. Small, who recently fired a broadside at the organization in Washington claiming to represent the farmers, catechized Benjamin C. Marsh, Plumb plan advocate and representative of the National Farmers' Union, regarding his interest in the North Carolina farmers. Mr. Marsh, whose credentials consisted of a telegram from C. C. Fair of the Farmers' Union, did not make the impression on the Tar Heels that McMahon and Carver did. The latter expressed confidence in their representatives in Congress and only asked that their side of the question be given consideration. There was no threat of organized labor starting a party of its own or of that part of it now Democratic sticking a knife in office holders at the next election.

Mr. Marsh was not quite as agreeable. He spoke for Mr. Fair and Mr. Fair is generally understood to be the Alexander understudy, patiently hiding his time when the doctor shall forsake the cause of the embattled and return to the practice of physics.

Discuss Anti-Sedition Law. As for the protest of the committee against the pending sedition laws, there was scant sympathy and when the law which the Attorney General has asked for was explained, there appeared to be less opposition to the present conferees. Members of the delegation pointed out to Messrs. McMahon and Carver, who remained after Mr. Marsh excused himself, that the present statute is inadequate to deal with the individual who mounts a soap box, condemns the government and advocates its overthrow. There is enough in the books to get the conspirators but there isn't one drastic enough to get the individual. The North Carolina members favor strengthening the statute.

By calling attention to a statement providing a fine of \$5,000, or a jail sentence of three years, the Civil Service Commission promises to keep government employees out of politics and to keep politicians from molesting government employees. The War Department today made public an extract of a letter from the Commission for the information of the public and the guidance of the department employees. Employees will not be barred from speaking, but they are forbidden to take any active part in campaigns, and this applies to the postmaster-general throughout the country who are under the Civil Service regulations. The announcement reads: "That no legislative, executive or judicial officer or employe shall solicit or receive any money or contribution for political purposes from any officer or employe of the government; that no solicitation or receipt of political assessments shall be made by any person in any room or building occupied officially by any officer or employe of the United States; that no officer or employe shall be demoted or discharged for refusing to make any contribution for political purposes; and that no officer or employe of the government shall directly or indirectly handle any money or other valuable thing for the promotion of any political object whatever."

The criminal code provides that: "Whoever shall violate any of these provisions shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

"Under the Civil Service rules, competitive employes, while retaining the right to vote and to express privately their opinions on political subjects, are forbidden to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. This also applies to temporary employes, employes on leave of absence, with or without pay; substitutes and laborers. Under this rule, a competitive employe may attend political meetings or assemblies, as a spectator, but is prohibited from becoming political."

(Continued on Page Two.)

## Sims Says He Didn't Say It; Two Congressmen Say He Did

### Representative Byrnes Reiterates That Admiral Told Him Armistice Forced On Allies By Failure Of American Army To Break Through Lines; Senator Glass Corroborates But Puts Different Construction On Admiral's Statements

Washington, Feb. 10.—The controversy over naval war decorations took a new turn today before the Senate investigating committee the question of just what was said in conversations between Rear Admiral William S. Sims and a trio of members of Congress in Paris during the war, displacing to some extent inquiry into charges made by Secretary Daniels in decorations recommended by Admiral Sims.

Secretary Daniels before the committee, had referred to a speech in the House by Representative Byrnes in which the South Carolina Representative asserted that Admiral Sims had told him the armistice was forced on the Allies by failure of the American army to break through the German lines, the failure being due to a collapse of the American service of supply.

Admiral Sims today denied that he had made such assertions, except as to repeating rumors then current in France and which, he said, he warned his visitors not to believe. He denied flatly other statements attributed to him by Representative Byrnes said to belittle the part of the American navy in the

war, and asserted he had not told Byrnes and his associates that the American merchant marine should not be developed and the seas be left to Great Britain.

Chairman Hale asked Representative Byrnes and Representative Whaley and Senator Glass to come before the committee. Representative Byrnes, the first of the three to be heard, not only reiterated all he had previously said, but added that he had personally reported his conversation with Admiral Sims to President Wilson before Mr. Wilson made his first trip to Paris. Senator Glass, who was a member of the Lower House at the time, while recalling the conversation with Admiral Sims such as Byrnes reported it, put a somewhat different interpretation on what the officer had said. He did not understand Admiral Sims to wish to "discredit the army," he said, adding: "I rather believed that he was simply telling us what he had heard and thought to be true."

Representative Whaley did not appear today because of illness. He asked to be allowed to testify Monday, but Chairman Hale fixed no date for resumption of the investigation.

## OSBORN "THOUGHT" HE WAS CANDIDATE

### However, Michigan Man Discovered Shortly, He Explains, That He Wasn't

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 10.—Chase S. Osborn, testifying in the Newberry election conspiracy trial in Federal court here today, told the jury he had once "tried to be governor of Michigan" and "thought" he was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1918 when the principal defendant, Truman H. Newberry defeated him and Henry Ford in the primary.

Mr. Osborn said Constantine A. Daniels told him that Mark T. McKee, law partner of Paul King, manager of the Newberry campaign, had "possibilities of an organization which could deliver the Senatorship for \$150,000."

The witness next told of a conversation with Milton Oakman—a Detroit political leader. He said he told Oakman: "Make it cost them what you are worth."

Edward O. McLean, of Milwaukee, former publisher of a paper at Ludington, Mich., was assured in a campaign chat that Osborn "could not blame him for going with the gang."

Hanshal Hopkins, head of the Newberry public bureau, was told he was "making a financial sewer of himself."

Paul King, in a Fourth of July conversation, was told to "drag out Newberry and I'll take care of Ford," this remark coming in response to King's suggestion that Osborn quit the campaign so Ford could be defeated. Mr. Osborn related some strong language he used in this conversation and apologized for repeating it, saying that he was "worked up" at the time.

Richard Fletcher, State labor commissioner, was also mentioned in the Osborn testimony. The witness said that when he met Fletcher early in the campaign he was for him but when he talked with him later he learned Fletcher was against him.

## TREATY'S FOES IN FIGHTING FRAME

### Senator Borah Leads In Assailing Pact of Versailles As "Cruel and Murderous"

Washington, Feb. 10.—The peace treaty was laid aside for a week today by all members of the Senate except the Irreconcilables.

Dragged into the spot light in the midst of legislative business the pact of Versailles was assailed first by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, on the ground that it was "cruel and murderous" in its effect upon the people of the Central States. Both Senator Borah and Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, declared the treaty as it stands would "impoverish" Germany, Austria, and Hungary and that the result of putting its provisions into effect would be the destruction of the commercial enterprises upon which rest the financial stability of Europe.

"It is one thing," declared Senator Borah, "to punish Germany, but it is an entirely different thing to reduce countless thousands to starvation. It is an unjust thing to put upon a debtor a debt which he cannot pay, but it is a cruel and murderous thing to put on a debtor a debt which involves indirectly as this one does the distress of others."

"Yet we are asked here to agree to this treaty which will impoverish millions, and then we are asked to appropriate money to feed the people we have impoverished."

Senator Borah also assailed Herbert Hoover's stand on the treaty and called on him to reply to the list of questions which have been put by the Idaho Senator to several Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

Sensators Hitchcock of Nebraska, the Democratic leader, and Sterling, Republican of South Dakota, replied briefly, declaring the only way the influence for stability was by becoming a party to the treaty.

The debate was preceded by completion of the parliamentary steps necessary to restore the treaty to a status making formal consideration possible, the Foreign Relations committee reporting the pact back to the Senate with the Republican reservations framed at the last session of Congress. The committee's action, taken under instructions voted by the Senate yesterday, was entirely perfunctory and without discussion or a record vote.

## QUIET PREVAILS SINCE SOLDIERS TOOK CHARGE

### Federal Troops Continue To Guard Courthouse, Where Lynching Was Prevented

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10.—No loosening of military precautions to prevent a recurrence of mob violence in Lexington was apparent today.

Federal soldiers continued to surround the Fayette courthouse where Will Lockett, negro slayer of 10-year-old Genove-Hardman and center of the disturbance Monday in which five persons lost their lives, was confined under heavy guard. Patrols guarded every avenue to the city and detachments still were stationed in the warehouse district.

General Marshall announced that the Federal government had no authority to take him out of Fayette county, now under martial law, unless Governor Morrow requested it.

Two civilians were arrested during the day. One engaged in an argument with a military patrol and the other was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

## EARTHQUAKE OF GREAT INTENSITY IS RECORDED

Washington, Feb. 10.—An earthquake of considerable intensity, having its center approximately 1,600 miles from Washington, was recorded tonight at the Georgetown seismographical observatory. The disturbance was first recorded at 5:16 o'clock and continued until 6:50 o'clock, reaching its height at 5:25. Indications were that the quake occurred in Mexico or Central America.

## TWO MILLION MEN IN RAILROAD WORK WANT MORE MONEY

### Railroad Administration In Its Closing Days Faces Critical Situation

## CONFERENCES TODAY TO DETERMINE OUTCOME

### Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Pressing Director General Hines For Answer To Demands For Increases; Large Majority Said To Have Voted For Strike

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Railroad Administration nearing the end of its control over the nation's rail transportation system, tonight faced a critical situation with respect to the wage demands of more than 2,000,000 employees. Conferences tomorrow between Director General Hines and leaders of the workmen unions probably will determine the outcome of the situation.

Officials of the unions submitted to the Director General at today's meeting a new statement which served to open up all important questions, on which the two sides were at variance, and will require further discussion before a settlement can be reached. Mr. Hines informed the union leaders he would reply tomorrow to their new statement of claims.

Meanwhile W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was pressing Mr. Hines for an answer to the demands of his individual organization and insisting the trainmen were ready to strike unless a satisfactory settlement was reached. Railroad administration officials also received informal notice that they must contend with a strike called by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers.

Further than admitting that he had given the railroad administration the required 60-day notice of intention to cancel the present wage contract on February 23, Mr. Lee declined to discuss the plans of his organization. The strike vote taken under his instructions was said to show a large majority of the trainmen favorable to a strike.

## FAILURE TO AGREE MAY MEAN GENERAL WALKOUT

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10.—Failure of the railroad unions and Director General Hines to reach an agreement at the Washington conference may result in a general walk-out of railway workers, according to Allen E. Barker, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, who yesterday called a strike of his union for February 17.

A message received at headquarters here late today, that Barker stated tonight, indicated that heads of thirteen railroad men's organizations now in Washington would "stand pat and act as a unit" in pressing their wage demands.

Meanwhile, plans were going ahead for putting the maintenance of way and shopmen strike into effect. In sending out the call it was found the union numbers 357,000 members, and all but 23,000, employed on Canadian roads, it was said, are affected.

## CLEVER FORGER ABROAD IN STATE RECENTLY

### Gets Small Sums From Leading Business Houses and Hotels In North Carolina

Winston-Salem, Feb. 10.—Officials of a local bank sent out a warning against what is said to be one of the smoothest and boldest forgers that has ever appeared in North Carolina. This financial institution has the evidence in the shape of fake drafts, neatly printed on white paper in lining gothic type. One of these was cashed by Roper Welfare, of Wilson. This draft was reported to be on stationery of the J. G. Flint Tobacco Company, of this city, and was an order on the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company here for the payment of fifty dollars and the name of T. P. Fulton, secretary and treasurer of the company was signed to the draft. When called up over the phone and questioned about it Mr. Flint declared that it was a case of forgery, explaining that their salesmen were paid with checks drawn on another local bank. Today two other drafts in the same form came to the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. One was made payable to K. H. Perry and was cashed by the Guilford hotel in Greensboro, the amount being thirty dollars, and the other was made payable to J. C. Thompson and was cashed by Huntley-Stockett-Hill Company, also of Greensboro, this amount being for eighty dollars. One of these drafts was dated January 28, and the other February 1.

## TWO AIRPLANES COLLIDE BOTH PILOTS ARE KILLED

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 10.—Lieut. Harry D. Smith, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Harry W. Brokaw, of Barberton, Ohio, were killed late today in a fall, following a collision of the airplanes they were piloting during combat practice at an altitude of 1,800 feet. Lieutenant Smith had a long overseas record. He was attached to the 27th and Lieutenant Brokaw to the 9th aero squadrons.