

THE WEATHER  
Fair and colder in East Thursday; rising temperature Friday.

# The News and Observer

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## PRIVATE CONTROL OF ROADS RESULTS IN UTTER FAILURE

### Railroads Estimate Claims Against Government For First 6 Months at Approximately \$650,000,000

### COST GOVERNMENT ONLY \$715,000,000 TO RUN ROADS FOR 26 MONTHS

### Taxpayers Pay Nearly As Much To Operate Railways Under Private Control For Six Months As They Did For 26 Months Under Governmental Operation; Strong Suspicion That Roads Have Done Lot of Padding and Have Paid Enormous Profits To Selling Corporations; Winslow Bill Opens Treasury For Another Raid

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., by JOE L. BAKER.

Washington, Feb. 23.—From the time the government took over the railroads last June, it has been a case of the government paying the railroads to operate them. The government has paid the railroads for the first six months of their operation under private control for nearly as much as it would have cost to operate them for 26 months under government control. The government has paid the railroads for the first six months of their operation under private control for nearly as much as it would have cost to operate them for 26 months under government control.

Each-Cummins bill, known as the transportation act, of 1920, the country is growing sick of this legislation, another chapter of which was finished yesterday when the Senate passed the Winslow bill, providing for partial payments out of the Federal treasury to the railroads under the guarantee clause of that act. One short comparison of figures contains as much eloquence as is sometimes found in a whole library. The railroads estimate their claims against the government under the guaranty section of the transportation act, covering the first six months of the roads operation after their return to private control, will amount to approximately \$650,000,000. Under 26 months of government operation the Federal treasury costs was \$715,000,000.

Private Control A Failure. In a sentence, it cost the taxpayers nearly as much for the railroad companies to operate the roads six months of last year as it cost the taxpayers for the government to operate them 26 months. And the government was operating the roads much of the time under war conditions while the war had been over a year and a half when the railroads took their property back. The roads were returned to their owners March 1, 1920. The Each-Cummins bill was passed by Congress guaranteeing them an adequate return for a period of six months which they insisted was necessary to tide them over the period of readjustment. The railroad administration's deficit was \$715,000,000, but most of that deficit was accumulated during the earlier period of government control and toward the termination of Federal control constantly better showings were made each month. Each recurring month the loss from their operation was smaller and there was reason to believe that in a few more months, they would be back on a paying basis, if the government had retained control.

But railroad magnates were howling that the railroad administration was inefficient; if they were only allowed to have the roads back, efficiency would be developed and the service improved. The roads went back but in six months claims estimated to approximate \$650,000,000 were piled up by the government and that despite the fact that they were granted an increase in rates both freight and passenger. Treasury Opened for Raid. Now, in the Winslow bill the Treasury is opened for a raid. The roads say they can't tell yet just how much the government owes them under the guaranty clause of the Each-Cummins act, that it will require a long time to prepare their full claims and in the meantime they must have money. And so the Winslow bill was jammed through Congress for partial payments to be made on these claims. Under this bill, these partial payments must be made. Meanwhile the roads may continue to pile up their claims. Opponents of the Winslow bill took the position that the government should never have given any guarantee in the first place, but since it had been given, it was a contract and should be lived up to. But, they argued, the government was not obliged to make any settlement until it could settle in full; that the railroads should be required to bring in their full claims and that they should be paid, but that they shouldn't be paid something now and have the privilege of beginning in additional claim every time they could trump up something to charge to the government. There is no time limit in which the railroads are required to file their claims and the roads may for the next ten years be digging up charges on which to file claims against the government under this guaranty.

In 26 months, with war conditions prevailing much of the time, the government operated the roads at a monthly loss of about \$28,000,000. The monthly deficit during the first six months of their operation following their return to private control was almost \$10,000,000, besides another increase in rates. If the railroad administration had been granted this increase, it would probably have operated the roads at a profit, even if it did during the last months of its control. Needs Probably Padding. There is a very strong suspicion that the roads have been doing some padding; that they have been making enormous expenditures for improvements, with the government paying the bill. With a net return guaranteed, it was only to be expected that they would spend all the money they could for permanent improvements, for if

## HOOVER EXPECTED TO ENTER CABINET

### President-Elect Rests For Inauguration After Settling Cabinet Appointments

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Although formal acceptance still were to be received tonight from three of the men selected for membership in President-elect Harding's cabinet, the feeling of those close to Mr. Harding was that the whole question was as good as settled. Despite some published reports about the attitude of Herbert C. Hoover, chosen for Secretary of Commerce, there was no evidence of apprehension here regarding his final decision. It is understood that he was felt out indirectly on the subject some time ago and that nothing has reached the President-elect to indicate that his position has changed. Mr. Hoover's acceptance of the appointment formally accepting the appointment will be received here within the next 24 hours.

A formal acceptance from James J. Davis, selected for the Labor portfolio, also is expected shortly and Edwin Denby, Mr. Harding's choice for Secretary of the Navy is on his way here for a conference that is believed certainly to seal his appointment. Mr. Denby is to see the President-elect Friday.

Regarding none of these selections would the President-elect make any comment today and definite announcements regarding them are not expected later unless there is some upset in the cabinet slate. Except for the two appointments already definitely announced, it is regarded as unlikely that Mr. Harding will make known any of his cabinet selections officially until inauguration day. It also is believed improbable that a definite announcement will be made regarding the choice of George B. Christian, Jr., to be secretary to the President. It is understood, however, that a positive decision has been reached on the subject and that Mr. Christian who has been Mr. Harding's private secretary for the past six years, will go into the White House with his chief. Another who probably will become a part of the White House official circle as physician to the President, at least for a time, is Dr. C. E. Sawyer, of Marion, who has accompanied Mr. Harding practically all of his trips away from home. He is expected to go to the capital at inauguration time, but it is understood that the question of retaining there depends largely on his own inclination and has not yet been finally decided. Today Mr. Harding spent several hours in seclusion at his office working on his inaugural address. He saw no callers.

## NEW CONTINENTAL TRIP RECORD FOR AIRPLANES

Hazelhurst, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Pilot E. M. Allison descended at Hazelhurst field at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon with several coaches of mail from San Francisco. The plane left the Pacific coast with another plane, later crashed in Nevada, at the same time that two planes started West from Hazelhurst in a test ordered by the Postoffice Department in the hope of establishing a new record for mail carrying machines. Victory on the simultaneous trans-continental flights therefore goes to the eastward bound team, as one of the planes leaving Hazelhurst was forced to alight yesterday near Dabon, Pa., and the other stopped at Chicago. Pilot Allison used the same plane that left San Francisco at 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning. The time consumed in crossing the continent was 33 hours 20 minutes, beating by more than two hours the goal set for the coast to coast dash.

## SHARP CONTENTION OVER POWERS OF LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Sharp contention over the powers of the United States railroad labor board and the provisions of the transportation act marked the hearing of employees of the Erie Railroad against their employer before the board today. The petition of the employees charged violation of the act and decisions of the labor board. Representatives of the road denied both. The case resulted from an order, effective February 1, reducing common labor wages and deducting one day's pay a week from the salaries of all employees paid on a monthly basis.

## CARUSO PLANS TO SAIL FOR EUROPE LATE IN MARCH

New York, Feb. 23.—Dr. Antonio Stella, one of the specialists attending Enrico Caruso, tenor, who is ill here with pleurisy, said tonight that the tenor will sail for Europe about the end of March, if his condition continues to improve. A trip to Atlantic City has been planned during his convalescence. Mr. Caruso's condition was reported as improving steadily.

SPENCER WOMAN TO TAKE PART DOUGHTON-CAMPBELL CONTEST. Salisbury, Feb. 23.—The Campbell-Doughton congressional election contest hearing in Rowan county, which begins Monday, will be held before Mrs. J. D. Doherty, of Spencer, as commissioner of testimony, she being duly appointed notary public. Mrs. Doherty is the wife of a prominent Republican of Spencer. The contest is between Doughton and Campbell, with Doughton being the Republican challenger.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL GIVES ATTENTION TO AMERICAN NOTE

### Strictest Privacy Attends Discussion and Only Brief Summary Given Out

### REFERS SPECIFICALLY TO JAPANESE MANDATE

### Calls Attention To Fact That United States Never Gave Consent To Have Island of Yap Included In Territory Under Japan's Control Because of Basis For Cables

Paris, Feb. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American note respecting mandates occupied the council of the League of Nations throughout the day. The note was discussed in the strictest privacy and the council decided this evening to issue only a brief summary for publication. The note deals specifically with the mandate attributed to the emperor of Japan over all former German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator, and calls attention to the fact that the United States government has never given its consent to the inclusion of Yap in the territory under Japanese control. The note has a very important bearing in the matter of cable communications and that no power can limit or control its use.

The United States declares itself not bound by the terms of the mandate and asks that the question be submitted to a new investigation. Members of the council consider it necessary to confer with their governments regarding the American note and, with this in view, they forwarded the text today. It is, therefore, considered likely that any decision will be reached at this session. It was suggested this afternoon that the whole matter might be referred to the supreme council, as it is declared that it was in reality that body which attributed Yap along with other northern Pacific islands, to Japan, and this was the principal point raised in Secretary Colby's note. Further than this, it is expected, that the council will merely acknowledge receipt of the note and give assurance that it will be dealt with through the proper channels.

## OVERMAN SECURES ROAD AMENDMENT

### Bill Authorizing Distribution of Road Equipment To States Reported Favorably

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., by JOE L. BAKER. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, Feb. 23.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today favorably reported Senator Overman's amendment to the army bill authorizing the distribution of surplus motor equipment held by the War Department to the States for use in highway work. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 pieces of motor equipment, trucks, automobiles and other motor units, adjudged surplus, and under the army bill as it passed the House the War Department is directed to sell them. Senator Overman introduced an amendment directing the Secretary of War to turn this surplus equipment over to the Department of Agriculture to be allocated to the State highway departments for road purposes. The amendment has been endorsed by nearly all the State highway commissioners, and as the government would get but a small part of their real value if they were disposed of at a forced sale, it is believed the House will accept the amendment.

House conferees today agreed to the appropriation of \$50,000 to put the coast guard cutter "Fulmar" back in service in the New Bern waters. The appropriation was written into the sundry civil bill as a Senate amendment. Senator Overman was one of the Senate conferees, being ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, and was thus in a position to insist on the appropriation staying in, to which the House conferees agreed. Senators Overman and Simmons and Representative Brinson have been working on this matter for a couple of weeks. The matter of making available \$41,000 left from the appropriation for the new customs building at Wilmington with which to buy adjacent property to improve the appearance of the government property and also reduce the fire danger, had to go back to the House for a separate vote. Under a new House rule any amendment put in by the Senate as a point of order must go back to the House for a vote, hence the conferees were unable to accept this amendment today.

The Senate also accepted Senator Overman's amendment to the annual Agricultural Department bill appropriating \$48,000 with which to establish a forest experiment station in western North Carolina. If the House accepts the amendment, the experiment station will be located at Asheville. Postmasters announced by the Postoffice Department today as having been commissioned included William H. Graybeal, at Sky, and David G. Howell, at Todd. Both are fourth-class offices. Postmasters announced as appointed today included Hugh H. Shields, vice N. J. Carter, resigned, at Hemp, and Jefferson D. Welch, vice Franklin Amann.

Convicted of Bank Robbery. Lexington, Va., Feb. 23.—William Porter and Charles Wilkes were convicted by a jury in circuit court here today of robbing the bank of Glasgow, Va., last November of nearly \$100,000 in Liberty Bonds and currency and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

## ORGANIZED LABOR CONDEMNS USE OF THE INJUNCTION

### Want Law Declaring Labor Organizations Are Not Co-Partnerships In Law

### DECLARATION ISSUED OUTLINING PRINCIPLES

### Leaders of American Federation of Labor Outline Platform After All Day Conference In Washington; Employers Warned That Standards Must Be Maintained

Washington, Feb. 23.—Enactment by Congress of a law declaring that labor organizations are not co-partnerships and "shall not be so treated in law or in equity" is demanded by organized labor in a declaration of principles adopted tonight by representatives of National and international unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor. The declaration which was approved after an all day conference here in the city today, was read by the Federation, presided, also called for the "immediate restoration of exemption from or the repeal of all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws."

Condemns Use of Injunction. Condemning the use of the injunction under present laws, the declaration asserted that the "only immediate course" through which labor could find relief lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunction which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do. "Labor realizes fully the consequences of such a course," it was added, "but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions it is compelled to adopt this course, be the consequences what they may."

Organized labor in the declaration sets forth at length the principles for which it stands and calls upon the people of the United States to rally with labor "to the defense of our imperiled American institutions." "Employers are warned in the declaration that labor not only insists upon maintaining the present standards of wages and working conditions but declares its solemn purpose to continue its struggle to further improve these standards."

## LAWYERS TAKE UP DAY IN GREENSBORO TRIAL

### Federal Court Jury Will Get Varner Case Some Time During The Day

Greensboro, Feb. 23.—Unless unforeseen obstacles develop, the case of Mrs. Florence C. Varner against her husband, H. B. Varner, prominent business man and publisher of Lexington, will likely go to the jury shortly before noon Thursday or during the early hours of the afternoon session of Federal Court. Four speeches were made today, with J. C. Bowers, E. E. Raper and E. T. Candler, counsel for the defense, and T. C. Guthrie, counsel for plaintiff, speechmakers. Candler made the feature address of the day, talking for two hours and occupying the complete afternoon session of court. The capacity of the court room was again taxed today. Large numbers of women were in attendance. Some women may have been on hand at the trial of the Varner suit for every session of court since the trial began. Few of them get a chance to sit down, but that doesn't make them go home. They stand up. Their attendance has caused quite a lot of comment. Mr. and Mrs. Varner, defendant and plaintiff, entered the court room with their respective counsel a few minutes before court convened.

While Mr. Bowers spoke, Mr. Varner gave way to his emotions and bowed his head a number of times, using his handkerchief to wipe away the tears. Mrs. Varner was well composed, and did not show any visible signs of grief, although at certain intervals, when argument approached delicate phases of the analysis of testimony, she bowed her head.

DOLLAR DAY  
March 3rd  
It will be bigger and better than ever. Every merchant will participate.

## Author, Preacher and Lawyer Take Off Gloves in Debate

### Bitter Clash Before Committee Hearing On Moving Picture Censorship Bill; Rev. Dr. Barber Prods Dixon For Leaving Ministry For Moving Pictures; Dixon Brands Preacher's Statements As False, and Lawyer Meekins Pulls Dixon's Record On Him; Committees Give Censorship Favorable Report

With preacher attacking author, author wading back at the preacher, and then lawyer-politician loosing the floodgates of invective upon the author, Rector Milton A. Barber, Author Thomas Dixon and Lawyer-Politician Ike Meekins staged the bitterest debate in the recent chronicles of the General Assembly when they appeared before the joint Education Committee yesterday afternoon to discuss censorship of motion pictures. After three hours of speechmaking and counter-speechmaking, the committee decided that censorship was a proper thing, and voted to so recommend to the General Assembly. The Senate's poll stood at 7 for and 6 against a favorable report and the House with a 14 to 10 record. The proponents of the bill gained the first phase of the battle, and the measure now awaits the second stage when it comes up on the floor. By all odds it stands to itself as a hearing before a committee. People who have thought that the House could hold only so many folks revised their estimates when they surveyed the throng that packed inside. Committee members who thought that they had heard some revealing. The violence was entirely vocal, but it was unmistakably violence. Some History Cited. Dr. Barber set the pace for the hearing when he impugned the motives that led Thomas Dixon to leave the

Baptist ministry "for the fields of morning pictures where the pastures are greener." Dr. Dixon returned in like measure, with somewhat added for interest when he denounced the Episcopal minister's statement as false, and then Lawyer Meekins, speaking last, pulled history on Dr. Dixon to prove that 36 years ago he had fought the same law that he was now pointing out as a stronghold for society. The galleries and the lobbies divided their allegiance with about equal favor. There was no applause when Dr. Barber made his attack upon Dr. Dixon, but when the author entered the fray the galleries rocked. And again when Meekins was thundering against the author of the "Leopard Spots," the gallery drowned his monster vocal outbursts with a tidal wave of uproarious approval. There was the usual jockeying for position before the committee when the gavel called the session to order at 3 o'clock, with the final agreement that Dr. Dixon's time takes up last week would be charged against the opponents. The speaker who was to speak first was the only speaker the objectors had to offer, and it was determined to let Meekins have the last say. Women Have Opening Road. Senator McCain was spokesman for (Continued on Page Two)

## Propose Six Year Building Program as Tribute to Graham

## WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR HERE

### Mrs. Moore's Red Head and Scrapping Spirit Make Salisbury Race Look Lively

"My hat's in the ring, and now I'm going to start something!" emphatically declared Mrs. James E. Moore of Salisbury, who has just set her home-town announcing her candidacy for mayor, and who is now visiting at the home of Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain in Raleigh. Mrs. Moore will enter the Democratic primaries in April and is the first woman in North Carolina to go into a race for mayor. Mrs. C. C. Hook, of Charlotte, having been invited to do so last year, and having declined. Mrs. Moore strikes one immediately as a very definite person who means what she says, and who is going to take no foolishness off anybody. Red-headed, alert, keen, with an overflowing sense of humor and a sparkle and snap in her eye, she evidently means business and it looks to be a safe bet that she will give the other candidates in Salisbury a good, stiff run for their money. "I'm not politic at all," Mrs. Moore said, with a twinkle. "If I may not see the Promised Land, but whoever gets it will have to fight for it with me. Anything so hot as I didn't get it. I haven't had a thrill since I took an airplane trip over the mountains of Tennessee. I got a lot out of that, but I expect to get more out of this." Mrs. Moore declared that she stood for equity and justice in municipal administration, and the consistent enforcement of laws, for a clean city, and good schools, and for frank cooperation between the mayor and the citizens. Especially does Mrs. Moore believe in mutual effort of the city officials and the local woman's club. Some four years ago she was president of the local Civic League of Salisbury, and resigned because of the handicap of a lack of civic cooperation. "I believe that a woman should be mayor in order that she may cooperate with the Women's Club. A live Woman's Club is the most important progressive factor in a town. You have a wonderful organization here in Raleigh," she added. Mrs. Moore is one of the most able and influential women in Rowan county. She has for many years been active in all sorts of civic and club work. President of the Civic League, Secretary of the Red Cross during the war, one-time State Agent of the B. A. B., and representative of her county in the State Food Administration Conference, she has a fine record of service behind her, which together with her red hair and her scrapping spirit makes it look as if she will lead the other Salisbury mayor-candidates a merry song and dance before she is done with them. "I have no God-given qualities that set me for this office, other than the right of an American citizen to assert herself," Mrs. Moore said in conclusion. "I am not knitting my predecessor. I only think we need to branch out more in city government, and that the people should get more representation. And for that I am going to fight in my tracks like a hob-cob!"

## Mrs. C. C. Hook, President State Federation, Makes Powerful Appeal

### COMMITTEES BOMBARDED WITH MANY ARGUMENTS

### For Two Hours the Joint Appropriations Committees of the General Assembly were bombarded with arguments and pleas in behalf of the proposed six-year building program for the State institutions of higher education last night when former Senator A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, director of the Association for the Promotion of Education in North Carolina, marshalled mothers and fathers, business men and politicians, college graduates and self-made success before the committees in a rapid fire demonstration of what the people think.

Of the score of speakers who told the committee of the needs of the colleges and institutions supported by the State, none made more profound impression than Mrs. C. C. Hook, of Charlotte, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who summoned the memory of Edward Kilder Graham and swept the committee and the immense audience that attended the hearing off their feet when she pictured him pleading for the program that would allow these institutions to function in accordance with the needs of the State. "Can't you see Edward Kilder Graham here pleading for this thing?" she cried and an immense roll of applause swept over the house and through the galleries until the chairman broke in with the gavel. "Can't we in one moment of wild extravagance—by a tribute at the feet of Edward Kilder Graham?" she ended and the suggestion that the proposed program be adopted as a memorial to the man who gave his life in the service of the University of North Carolina met apparent approval. Senator W. H. McCain and Representative R. N. Everett, Chairman of the Senate and House Appropriations committees, respectively, presided jointly at the hearing in the House last night. But just before Mrs. Hook was presented to the committee by Mr. Scales who directed the hearing, Representative Everett relinquished the chair in honor of Miss L. Exum Clement, of Buncombe, the only woman member of the General Assembly. Great delegations from many parts of the State, the largest coming from Greensboro and Asheville, probably, along with local advocates of the twenty million dollar program, filled the Hall and crowded the aisles. They listened intently, frequently interrupting with applause during the progress of the hearing. The speakers included, besides Mrs. Hook, C. E. Wharton, of Greensboro; Former Senator Dorman Thompson, of Statesville; C. C. Covington, of Wilmington; Thomas J. Harkins, of Asheville; W. L. Small, of Elizabeth City; J. J. Walls, of Rocky Mount; John R. Person, of Charlotte; R. W. S. Pegram, of Canton; C. B. Riddle, of Burlington; J. R. Latham, of Greensboro; Mrs. W. H. Smith, of Greensboro; C. B. Newcomb, of Wilmington; Prof. F. F. Hubbard, of Statesville; Dr. H. B. R. R. Williams, of Winston-Salem, and R. B. Williams, of Asheville. Voice of the People. Coming from all parts of the State, the speakers before the committee last night presented assurance that the folks are behind a generous provision for higher education, they expect it and will applaud. Business organizations, including Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, were heard from and such men as Dorman Thompson and Staley Lynn assented to the committee that the voice of the people

## SYRIAN TESTIFIES REGARDING SCHEME TO SECURE GOODS

### E. Nassar Gives Details of Alleged Fraudulent Plan Worked at Goldsboro

### JUDGE CONNOR BEGINS TRIAL OF SYRIAN CASES

### Nassar Testifies To Securing \$100,000 Worth of Merchandise and Tells of Agreement With Neil Joseph To Cause Failure and Divide Stock; Other Witnesses On Stand

Ellis Nassar, one of the ten Syrians comprising the first group of sixty defendants facing trial in Federal Court on charges of conspiracy and of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, testified on the witness stand yesterday afternoon that approximately \$100,000 worth of merchandise was secured by him from Northern business houses as part of the alleged fraudulent scheme. Nassar was the first of the Syrians to go on the stand, and when court adjourned until this morning his testimony had been given. Nassar testified that he started a merchandise business in Goldsboro in March of 1919 known as The Leader, and agreed with Neil Joseph, another Syrian, to establish credit with Northern merchandise houses, secure a large stock of goods, cause the business to fail and then divide the merchandise. Under the agreement, Nassar asserted, Joseph furnished money to establish credit and advanced Nassar expense money to go to New York, where he said he purchased a large part of the alleged \$100,000 stock of goods. Nassar further testified that about \$11,000 worth of the goods was carried to three stores in Goldsboro operated by George Farfour & Bros. by Joseph and himself, he stating that Joseph was employed by the Farfours as manager. The witness added that his business was closed out later under coercion of the government. Trial of Cases Begins. Trial of the first group of defendants began yesterday morning after the empanelling of the jury, several witnesses, including Postoffice Inspector L. T. Farborough, testifying before Nassar was introduced by the government as a witness in the afternoon. Cross-examination of Nassar will be continued this morning and the next witness will be N. T. Auld. Nassar proved a good witness, answering questions readily and using fairly good English. He said he and Syrian and was born in 1883 at Mount Lebanon. When questioned, he asserted, he had known a majority of the ten defendants in the first group since his childhood days in Syria. He went to Cairo, Egypt, when 18 years old and worked as a bookkeeper in a bank. He received seven years' schooling in a French school in Syria. Nassar left Cairo with his father, A. Nassar, in 1914, and went to Bogota, Colombia, remaining there eight months. The two came to New York and proceeded directly to Greenville, N. C. Nassar went into business at Greenville by himself and his father went to New Bern, where he opened a grocery establishment. Nassar said he had been in the State since that time. From Greenville the witness said he went to Lumberton, where he opened a merchandise shop called The Leader in October of 1918. He said that while on a visit to Goldsboro he made arrangements with Neil Joseph for the latter to rent a store building for him, and that he moved his business from Lumberton to Goldsboro in February, 1919, formally opening the store in March. In reply to a question by District Attorney Aydtell, who examined the witness, Nassar stated that he and Joseph entered into an agreement whereby Joseph was to furnish money to establish credit for The Leader. Nassar asserted that the plan was to establish credit with all business houses he could go to New York and buy a large stock of goods, cause the business in Goldsboro to fail, and then divide the goods between Joseph and himself. Nassar further stated that credit was also to be established by mail as far as possible. Joseph Advanced Money. Nassar testified that from the time he opened business in Goldsboro to the time he went to New York in July, 1919, Joseph had advanced \$4,000 for Nassar's use in establishing credit. Nassar stated that Joseph had him to make a mortgage on the business and six notes for a total of over \$4,000 as security for the money advanced. The six notes were made payable to Joseph after periods of four, five and six months. The witness, continuing his testimony, said that Joseph advanced money for his trip to New York, where he remained fifteen days purchasing a large stock of merchandise as he could. Nassar said shipments began coming to Goldsboro July 27 and continuing arriving until October 27, the approximate total of all goods received by him being \$16,000. Nassar said that when he returned from New York, Joseph and Mike Mansour, another Syrian, came to his store and asked for money for which Nassar was obligated to them. Nassar said he previously had secured a note through Mansour for \$5,000 for making improvements to his store and for buying credit, and that Joseph guaranteed \$3,000 of the note. Nassar said that he told them he did not have the cash, and that Joseph and Mansour asked for merchandise in settlement. Nassar said that he delivered over \$1,000 worth of goods to Mansour for the \$3,000 share of the note, and paid Joseph also in merchandise. Nassar said that he and Joseph delivered the first lot of merchandise to George Farfour's store No. 3 on August 15, the goods being valued at \$1,000. From August 21 until October 21, 1919, Nassar said that he and Joseph

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