

President Harding, whom former Collector of the Port of New York Byron Newton says is a "prompt paymaster" of political obligations will stand by David Hoir, and that Secretary Mellon will do the same is another matter that may be put down as certain. Lay your bets on the winner as you choose

Delegation Visits Daugherty.

"I am impressed with the presenta tion you have made of the name of Judge Bynum for appointment as judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appea's," said Attorney General Daugherty today after he had heard what delegation boosting Judge William P Bynum for the vacant position had told him of the legal attainments and the qualifications as a man and as a Republican of the Greensboro lawyer for the position. It was a pleasant interview that the delegation had with Attorney General Daugherty. He met its members most cordially, put them ease with some jocular remarks, sat back in his chair and let the spokesman for the delegation have their own time in telling why Judge Bynum should be appointed. And when the delegation left his office it was with the feeling that the chances of Judge Bynum were excellent.

Senator Overman went with the dele-Pennsylvania, gation and presented its membtrs to the Attorney General. The engagement the Mayflower at the Washington navy was for 11 o'clock, but the pressure of was ushered into the innermost sanctum

ceived, each man for himself, the warm handshake of the Attorney General. In forces. the delegation from Greensboro were B. R. King, chairman; Judge R. C. Strudwick and G. Sam Bradshaw, spokes-man for Judge Bynun; Frank P. Hob-Aboard the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, April 27.-(By Wireless to The Assogood, Jr., Clifford Frazier, former clated Press.)-The Atlantic fleet, home the beligerency of each, must be com-postinaster A. Wayland Cooke, John A. ward bound from the winter drill municated to the German government grounds in the Caribbean Sea, arrived today off the Virginia Capes. The war-Barringer, Martin F. Douglass and G. S. Ferguson, now a resident of Washington, formerly of Waynesville, at some ships will proceed tomorrow to Hampton early date to go to Greensboro as a Roads for the review by President Hard-

S. Manning. In the delegation was also John E. Woodward, of Wilson, who also spoke in behalf of Judge Bonne spoke in bohalf of Judge Bynum, say-ing that he endorsed the Greensboro man if no Democrat was going to be MAN FOUND DEAD AT HOME the cost of sustenance by the allied families and dependents; allowances for appointed.

lenator Overman said that he came to introduce the delegation and that while he did not come to endorse any Repubican for office, but he could endorse Judge Bynum as a lawyer of ability and as a man. The presentation of the reasons for the appointment of Judge Bynum were set forth by Judge Strudwick, who extolled Judge Bynum as a lawyer excelled by none in the State, versed in Federal court practice, of high reputation and of warm heart. G. Sam Bradahaw next spoke and told of the claims of Judge Bynum as a Republican, of his services to the party, of his

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rison would not comment on the Great Britain in requesting its rep gram. resentatives in Berlin to inquire infor

HARDING LEAVES TO with a view to making clear the term of years over which the payments would **REVIEW ATLANTIC FLEET** President Will Hold Reception On Board The U.S. S.

Pennsylvania Today

party aboard the Mayflower, and also

Fleet Now Off Capes.

Winston-Salem, April 27 .- Carl F.

Nissen, for many years a succesful wagon manufacturer in Waughtown,

was found dead in bed this morning at the father's old home place in

Waughtown. Besides his wife and two

children he is survived by two broth-

Mrs. Mrs. V. Horton, age 82, widow of

1.10

ers and three sisters."

to this city.

under consideration is an intimation from some of the allied governments Washington, April 27.-President Harding left here late today on the that the mere transmission of the Ger-man offer by the United States would Mayflower for Hampton Roads, where tomorrow he will review the Atlantic division of the American fleet and later involve the American government in some measure of responsibility. hold a reception aboard the flagship Pennsylvania for the officers of the 68

Not Accept Responsibility. It is believed that the State Depart ships forming the armada. ment is not ready to accept this view The executive was accompanied by of responsibility on its part, provided its efforts are confined to a mere trans-Mrs. Harding, his naval and military aides and a party of Senators. He mission of the communication without planned to return to Washington early endorsement of any kind. Friday morning. Secretary Denby, Admiral Coontz,

As only three days remain before the date set by the French government for chief of naval operations, and members the beginning of its move into addi-of the House naval committee, also left tional German territory, it is expected aboard the naval yacht Sylph for Old that a reply to the German communica-Point. Just before the review be- tion will not be long delayed. President Harding left Washington today on the yacht Mayflower for Hampgins they will join the Presidential

will attend the reception on board the ton Roods to be absent until Friday, bu it is not thought likely that this will The President and his party boarded serve to delay the American answer, as it is understood that the administrayard with the plant band playing and tion's plans were agreed upon at the guns was fired. This was Mr. Harding's first trip on communicated with readily by radio. of the Department of Justice and re-the presidential yacht and it will be his The action of the reparations com ceived, each man for himself, the warm first review of the American naval mission is in accordance with the pro-

vision of the treaty that the findings of the commission as to the amount of damage done to the civilian populations of the allied and associated powers and to their property during the period of

on or before May 1, 1921. According to the -treaty, Germany undertakes to meet this obligation. In cluded in the various categories for which compensation is demanded are damages suffered from bombardments cruelty, violence, or maltreatment, all pensions to naval and military victims;

similar purposes, and all levies, fines Nissen, youngest sno of the late Frank and other exactions imposed by Ger many and her allies upon civilian popu-

## lations. REPARATIONS COMMISSION

FIXES AMOUNT DUE FRANCE. Paris, April 27.-The reparations com-mission has fixed 132,000,000,000 gold marks as the total damages for which reparation is due by Generation the late Captain A. H. Horton of Wilkes county died las tnight at the home of her son, Dr. H. V. Horton, following article 233, second paragraph and an-nex one, part eight, of the treaty of Versailles. The commission's decision was offi-

e stroke of paralysis last Friday. She lived in Wilkes county 35 years and einly communicated to Dr. Von Oert-after the death of her husband moved zen of the German war burdens comafter the death of her husband moved mission tonight, A STORESTORE

sary to the merchant marine. Reject Wage Reduction. mally regarding the new German offer W. S. Brown for the Marine Engi-

neers Beneficial Association flatly rejected the proposed wage reduction. W. A. Thompson, representing the American Steamship Owners' Associa-

Administration officers continued to day their policy of silence with regard to the whole reparations question. It tion, said that unless the unions were prepared to negotiate a new wage scale was understood, however, that an elefurther conferences would be useless ment in the situation which they have. and that his organization was now prepared to act.

When Admiral Benson's declaration that he would not trade on his wage appeals had brought meters to a cli max, the president of the International Seamen's Union made a plea for delay and further consideration in behalf of the American merchant marine and won the consent of the conferees to another

**One More Proposition** 

In his appeal, Mr. Furuseth warned ship-owners that he had one more proposition to offer, should a break come which he hoped he would not be called upon to present. If that could not be avoided, he added, witout revealing what he had in mind, "let the chips

acssion.

fall where they may." Replying to Chairman Benson's pronosals for a readjustment of wages and working conditions, Mr. Brown read a resolution adopted by the engineers' wage committee, which declared that proposed wage scale and re-classiothers presenting candidates for var-ious positions was so great that it was mearly 12 o'clock before the delegation guns was fired. would not recede from the stand they had taken and would not accept a wage reduction.

## HEAVY HAIL STORM VISITS SALISBURY AND VICINITY.

Salisbury, April 27 .-- A severe hall storm visited this section this after-noon, doing much damage to grow. ing crops and stripping many trees. The hall was preceded by a heavy wind storm, which, however, did not do great damage. The storm as nearly as can be determined tonight was purely local, only covering an area of about five square miles. Some of the hail was quite large and for a few minutes fell in profusion.

## The People's Market

Filling the essential needs of the household constitutes the great bulk of the business done daily bulk of the business done daily through the Want Ad Columns, which, have become generally recognized as the people's market. Here the workmen meets the employer, the employer finds the ones who would be employed, the seller meets the buyer, those who would exchange goods are brought together.

would exchange goous are brought together. The Want Ad Columns—the people's market—alive with human interest and brimful of opportu-nity, are ready to serve all. Phone 127 and our Want Ad man will gladly call for your ad.

desperate field of encounter. For five months Paris endured the

the only point that called forth a de- has the formal assurance of money as bate, and when the vote wos finally fast as the roads can be built. As the called a complete understanding had matter stood at the end of the confer-heen reached and the opposition had ence, the Commission is to proceed as

faded away. rapidly as possible to build such roads Tomorrow morning the nominating in such places as its judgment prompts, and the Governor and Council of State committee will report on officers for will furnish the money.

the following year. It is understood that Dr. Hubert A. Royster, of Raleigh, Most of the day was spent in the is to be president, Dr. W. T. Parrott, consideratio. of a large number of pro-of Kinston, first vice president, Dr. L. B. McBrayer who has been acting ties or from Road Districts looking

(Continued on Page Two.) (Continued on Page Two.) How U.S. Navy Guns Put Stop to German Shelling of Paris

> By JOSEPHUS DANIELS Former Secretary of the Navy

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From the standpoint of spectacular sensationalism Germany gave the world the biggest surprise of an amazing war when, on March 23, 1918, shells began to fall in Paris.

Bombs from a fugitively visitant aeroplane were to be excepted, but shells from a gun-how could that be possible when the German lines were, at their nearest approach, at least seventy miles from the French capital ?

The world was at first incredulous, horror of this menace. No one knew but as the shells continued to fall in the city and its suburbs increduility gave but the city went about its business and city and its suburbs increduility gave way to stunned belief. Ten people were kept its courage. Nemesis from America.

killed and fifteen wounded the first day. A week later, Good Friday, March 29, Meantime, over here in America the Nemesis of the great German cannon the long-range bombardment resulted in a tragedy which shocked civilization.

was in preparation. The United States Navy was at that It could scarcely have been by design, and yet the coincidence of the day and very time building long-range guns, the objective is extraordinarily signifiwith this difference of purpose and viewpoint from the enemy; that our cant for mere chance.

Kill Seventy-five in Church. objectives, was a weapon which would On this day of sacred fast, the holiest memorial of the Christian year, while be effective from a military standpoint; which could accomplish definite destruccongregation of devout worshipers- tion within the combatant lines of the women and children and men too old foe.

to fight-prayed in the Chutch of St. The German gun was a frenk. It may Gervaise, a shell erashed through the be questioned whether it has sufficient Gervaise, a shell crashed through the value for future warfare. It was moof of the building, killing seventy-roof of the building, killing seventy-five persons, of whom fifty-four were teresting as a demonstration of what ean be done in hurling projectiles as a through space; it was terrible as a further evidence of the heartless cruelty Ninety other persons were injured. In all Christian lands people were of Teutonic milifarism; but whether it contributed anything of greater use aghast at this slaughter of the defense-888.

The thing that stirred man's indigfulness to the practical science of artilnation was that this phenomenal gun lery than Jules Verne's story of the was apparently of no practical value gun which dropped a projectile on the for military purposes. Its use lay whol-ly in terrorizing the civilian popumoon is open to debate. The development of guns and shells

for use in the event of possible future wars-which, pray God, the world will be spared-is more likely to follation of Paris by slaying the helpless. It was an attempt to weaken the heart of France, to break her spirit and resolution. It was hoped, doubtless, low along the lines on which American that when news of what was happening experiment and achievement have to the women and children at home moved.

reached the men at the front it would Threw 1,400-Pound Shells. shake the wonderful morale which had The new United States navy guns were being built on plans which would held at Verdun and on many another (Continued on Page Ten.)

nd that the failure of th nal to show the proper entry is by clerical error. If it is held invalid, Mr. Dowell be-

iewes, North Carolina cities will be serously crippled in finances. It may cost Raleigh and every city of approximately the same size between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

## Manning's Opinion.

The opinion of the Attorney General follows:

"The Legislature at its recent set sion attempted to revise, amend and re-enact the Municipal Finance Act. The bill was of such a character as to require its enactment in accordance with Article 2, Section 4 of the Constitution. The House Journal shows that it passed properly and constitutionally the various readings in that body. The Senate Journal shows that it passed its several legal and constitutional readings in that body, the ayes and noes being taken and entered upon the jour-nal on its second and third readings. It appears from the Senate Journal,

however, that after the bill had passed its third reading in accordance with the Constitution, on motion of Senator Varser, the vote upon which it passed its third reading, was reconsidered. Thereupon, Senator Sams offered an mendment, which was adopted and the bill then passed its third readings There is no entry of the ayes and nays upon this passage of the bill as amended. The original bill itself has stamped on it by the principal clerk of the Scnate this entry: 'Passed third reading, ayes 43 and nays none,' while between the words 'reading' and 'ayes' written with a pen 'as amended.'

Constitutional Provision.

"Article 2, Section 14 of the Constiition, provides as follows:

'No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the pay-ment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State or to allow the counties, eities and towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly, and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each house respectively and unless the yeas and nays on the see ond and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the provisions of this section are mandatory and that a statute of the character therein defined is void if not enacted in accordance with it. It is obvious that the defect in the enactment of this law was in the failure, if the journal speaks the truth, to call and enter upon the journal the ayes

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journal.