

LINNEY'S FRIENDS APOLOGIZING FOR CAMPAIGN LETTER

Republican State Chairman Remains Silent While They Do The Talking

SOFT PEDALING LATEST ADMINISTRATION PLAN

Brigadier General Sawyer Blossoms Forth With Wel- fare Scheme To Make 'Super Race' of Americans; Con- gressman Lyon On Commit- tee To Help Cotton Farmers

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.,
By EDWARD E. BRITTON.
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, June 20.—As the time for the Linney hearing before the subcommittee of the judiciary committee gets closer there is beginning to be inquiry as to what is really going to be the attitude of Frank Linney. While he has stated at various times that he was standing for the same policy for which he has stood for the past 20 years he disclaims in a large degree the meaning given to his now famous letter to the women of North Carolina by not alone the negroes who protest his course but also the District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, but by vast numbers of the white people.

This was that his invitation to Democratic State Chairman Thomas D. Warren was to connive to keep the negro from registering and voting. Mr. Linney now says that he did not mean this, that he was always ready to have the negro who was qualified to vote to do so. But the fact remains that his words did not read that way when they were given out during the campaign.

Begin Making Apologies

It is to be noticed that backing for Linney is beginning to make apologies to the negroes for the attitude of Linney, and to smooth out matters so that the negro antagonism to Linney may melt away as the snow in summer. That well known Republican writer "Justice," otherwise former Lieutenant Governor Charles Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, who appears in print regularly in the Union Republican, of Winston-Salem, is on the job of explaining things away for Linney, and doing this in an apologetic kind of way.

Here in Washington there is a continuing attempt to have President Harding withdraw Linney's name from the Senate, and at the same time if the nomination does stand, then to have matters connected with the hearing of the Senate who have negro constituents to be reckoned with do not wish negro oratory concerning the act, case aired too much and they are not at all pleased with the resolutions being adopted by Republicans over North Carolina openly antagonistic to the negroes and boasting Linney as a "hilly white."

And Democrats here are not pleased with the tone of these resolutions, for they ascribe to the Democratic party actions with regard to the electorate that are false, the language in some of the resolutions of the bitterest kind towards the Democrats. They hold that Mr. Linney is now much "behind" to the Democrats, for was it not Senator Overman, a Democratic Senator, who saved Linney when the Republicans of the Senate judiciary committee were for lynching him at once with an unfavorable report on his nomination. In fact they had already done so, and Senator Overman secured a rehearing for the North Carolina Republican State chairman. These hold that gratitude at least should animate the friends of Linney when they do their resolving to boost their man.

To Throw Sop To Negroes

While as I have written before the Harding administration appears on the point of seeking to build up a "hilly white" Republican party in the South, with the idea also that it can kick and cuff the negro as much as it likes without the fear that he will leave the Republican party, it is to be expected that it will throw a sop to him now and then, and there is one of the "sop" offerings now about due. It is being freely stated here that an agreement has been reached between President Harding with State and local Republican leaders in New York regarding the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, New York negro politician, to the post of Collector of Internal Revenue in a New York district. In that State there is to be created a new district, so it is understood, and the negro is to be made collector of that district.

It is said by New York Republican leaders that it is in answer to the negro demand throughout the country that a negro be given an appointment to a high post that President Harding is going to name Anderson in New York. The negro has for years been a member of the New York Republican State committee, and some years ago he held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the lower Manhattan district, the wealthiest in the entire country, having been appointed to that position by President Taft. It is the feeling that this appointment by President Harding will keep the negroes quiet for a while at least.

Sawyer Plans 'Super Race.'
The Harding administration is going one better than the Harding campaign orators and leaders. In the days that the Republican party was hallybooging for voters there were all kinds of promises made the people. Taxes were to come down, prosperity was to flourish as a green bay tree, jobs were to be plentiful, we were going to be associated in some mysterious manner with the rest of the world and get all the benefits without having to bear any of

OPPOSES GOMPERS FOR FEDERATION JOB



John L. Lewis, who yesterday announced his candidacy for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor in opposition to Samuel Gompers, the veteran labor leader, is president of the United Mine Workers of America.

LEWIS TO OPPOSE GOMPERS FOR JOB

Veteran Labor Leader Remains In Race But Will Not Stop To Politics

Denver, Col., June 20.—Supporters of Samuel Gompers and John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who today announced his candidacy, tonight were marshalling their forces for the contest which will decide whether the veteran labor leader shall be returned to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor. Both sides are making canvass of the situation and already declare they have mustered sufficient votes to win.

The Gompers forces went into action immediately after the announcement by Lewis, with a declaration that the veteran labor chief would be a candidate and had no intention of withdrawing from the race.

Mr. Gompers stated, however, that "I consider the position of president of the American Federation of Labor so exalted and so dignified, I would not stoop to politics to attain it."

Except for his brief announcement that he was a candidate, Mr. Lewis, who heads the largest union in the United States, declined to make any statement. His supporters, however, were active, and claimed that they had pledged more than 20,000 of the 38,294 votes in the convention.

Labor leaders pointed out tonight that the candidacy of Lewis would change the "whole political complexion" of the convention. They said that there probably would be candidates put into the field in opposition to the present members of the executive council. Up to tonight, however, there had been no indication of such a move.

Mr. Lewis has established a campaign headquarters at one of the downtown hotels and is being aided in his campaign by a large force of mine workers officials from all sections of the country.

The machinists' union, the second largest, and the carpenters and joiners' union, the third largest union in the Federation, already have swung their support to Lewis.

Both Gompers and Lewis supporters claim a majority of the delegates from railroad organizations.

The candidacy of Lewis is the first serious opposition that President Gompers has had since 1894, when he was defeated for re-election by John McBride, a mine worker. Since that time he has been re-elected year after year by almost unanimous vote.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGES
AGAINST CHARLOTTE MEN
Charlotte, June 20.—F. M. Perkins, president and F. S. Westbrook, vice-president of the Southern Trading Company, will return to the city as soon as their bonds of \$5,000 have been arranged. A friend from Greensboro, representing Messrs. Perkins and Westbrook, is here trying to get the bond reduced and to arrange for the bond fixed by the court following the presentation of the two named and others, the specified charge in the present indictment being embezzlement. Colonel Kirkpatrick counsel for those alleging to have lost through the company, said the total number of persons thus involved would be 12. Perkins and Westbrook are both North Carolina men, the Greensboro friend said he had nothing to do with any other cases but that he came here as a matter of friendship.

READY TO FURNISH POWER DIRECT TO GUILFORD CITIES

W. S. Lee Says Southern Power Company Can Provide The Electricity

ONLY WANT CHANCE TO OUST PRESENT CONCERN

Water Power Trust Attempts To Prove Greensboro Con- cern In Dire Financial Straits; Plaintiff In Federal Court Action Will Offer No Evidence

(Special to the News and Observer.)
Greensboro, June 20.—The fourth day of the trial of the suit in equity filed by the North Carolina Public Service Company and the cities of Greensboro and High Point against the Southern Power Company in an effort to get Judge James E. Boyd to render a judgment ordering that the defendant company continue furnishing power for distribution in the two cities, passed without incident of unusual or particularly interesting moment today.

The only evidence that seems to have counted for much with either side was the admission of W. S. Lee that the Southern Power Company would serve the people of Greensboro and High Point if given the chance and were allowed to do so without any butting in by the North Carolina Public Service Company.

Perhaps the greatest thrill produced came at the close of the afternoon session when Attorney W. S. O'Brien Robinson, who has borne a great part of the defense, announced that he was about ready to rest his case, as but little additional evidence if any would be offered by the Southern Power Company.

Argument to Start Today
It was learned from A. L. Brooks, general commanding the legal brigade fighting for the North Carolina Public Service Company, that the plaintiffs will probably introduce no evidence. If neither side offers any evidence tomorrow, the arguments on the points of law involved in the suit will be started.

Mr. Robinson, who seems to be the pilot of the legal staff of the Southern Power Company, will probably make the opening speech for the defense, while A. L. Brooks will doubtless start the plaintiffs' side rolling.

E. T. Canaler, Judge W. F. Bynum and E. D. Broadhurst are all on hand to fire their guns loaded with legal lore at the rostrum, while R. B. King and O. L. Sapp are just as anxious and just as willing to tell the court that the Southern Power Company should be compelled to continue furnishing power for distribution by the North Carolina Public Service Company in the cities of Greensboro and High Point.

Basic Facts for Argument
The ground on which the North Carolina Public Service Company will make its legal fight will probably be that its contention has been proven that the Southern Power Company is a monopoly and, therefore, should be compelled to furnish all consumers who make calls upon it for service.

On the other hand, the Southern Power Company will probably rest its claim for victory on the facts that they have admitted. That they are willing and anxious to serve the people of Greensboro and High Point, but that they are not willing to furnish it to any one man or company for distribution in any way that he or the company may see fit.

Judge Boyd has heard long hours of testimony. Just what he will do is altogether problematical. He has exhibited great interest in the case throughout and will probably give the matter much consideration before rendering a verdict. Both sides have announced that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event that they lose, so that the matter is destined to be in the public eye for many months even after Judge Boyd has pronounced his judgment.

This afternoon the Southern Power Company put several men on the stand, R. L. Pickett, city manager of High Point, and D. M. Morris, city clerk of Greensboro, in an effort to prove that the plaintiff company is in sore straits financially. Both men testified that the company owes their respective cities considerable sums of money.

Superintendent Matthews of the local (Continued on Page Four)

RACE STARTED TO OUTLAW MEDICAL BEER IN AMERICA

Senate Racing With House In Congress To Put Dry Meas- ure Through

COMMITTEE IN HOUSE TO MAKE IT UNANIMOUS

Senator Willis Introduces Bill In Senate Containing Uncon- verted Sections of Pro- posed Volstead Measure; No Friends For Medical Beer In House

Washington, June 20.—The Senate started a race with the House today to outlaw medical beer.

Just after the House rules committee had concluded a long hearing on a proposal to give the Volstead anti-beer and general prohibition tightening-up measure right of way, Senator Willis, Republican, of Ohio, introduced a special bill containing the beer and other unconverted sections of the Volstead bill with the hope of having it passed before the prohibition commissioner promulgated medical beer regulations under the opinion handed down by former Attorney General Palmer.

In view of the statements by prohibition leaders before the House committee that they were unwilling to redraft the Volstead supplement bill and their request that it be expedited as emergency legislation, there was much speculation as to whether the Volstead or Willis measure could be put through first.

No friends have appeared on the House side in behalf of beer as a medicine, and Chairman Campbell, of the rules committee, expressed what was regarded as the general view on that question by declaring a bill to prevent its sale on a doctor's prescription probably would be passed unanimously. The committee will decide later in the week whether the Volstead bill or any part of it shall be given top place on the House calendar.

In introducing his bill, Senator Willis said he was actuated by "the discussion and delay concerning the bill pending in the House." In addition to prohibiting the prescription of beer as medicine, the measure would provide that not more than the same amount of alcohol in wine may be prescribed within ten days than is now authorized for spirituous liquors, which is one-half pint.

Other provisions of the bill would prohibit the issuance of more than one hundred prescriptions within 90 days to any physician for the use of spirituous or vinous liquors as medicine unless an emergency existed, would prevent the further manufacture and importation of whiskey or spirituous liquors, but not alcohol, until the present supply is reduced to a point where it would meet the needs for non-beverage purposes, and would give courts in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands jurisdiction to enforce the prohibition act.

DOZEN PERSONS LEAP FROM BURNING STRUCTURE

M. S. Wiggs Severely Burned In Blaze That Guts Board- ing House

Kinston, June 20.—A dozen persons, men, women and children leaped from the roof, second story and first story windows of a boarding house on 214 King street here early today before firemen could be summoned to rescue them from flames which had spread through the house. The building, a frame structure, was gutted.

M. S. Wiggs, a road construction foreman, was severely burned in the hands, wrists and to an upper story window sill, afraid to drop to the ground, until flames caused him to turn loose. One other man is reported to have been cut in leaping through a window. All the others escaped injury.

Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, wife of the owner of the house, residing next door, said eight minutes were spent in trying to get a telephone connection, but the firemen said the call was prompt and the burning of a wire caused them to lose the telephoned alarm. The screams of men on the roof who later jumped aroused other neighbors and a box alarm brought the firemen.

Great Armada of Air Ships Will Bomb German U-Boat Early Today

Langley Field, Va., June 20.—The greatest armada of air fighters ever gathered by the army in time of peace is resting here tonight ready at a moment's notice to "hop" from the field for practice with demonstration of air service boasts that the day of capital battleships is past.

Across Hampton Roads at the naval base several scores of Uncle Sam's air hosts are tuned up to take first action in the bombing of the German submarine U-117 which is to take place tomorrow off the Virginia Capes. The vanguard of attacking planes will reach the target fifty miles east of Cape Charles at 9 a. m., some but navy machines participating in the opening attack.

Immediately behind the leading scouts will fly nine planes of the F-3-L type each of which will carry four bombs slung in its carriage. A torpedo plane division of six Martin bombers will follow with six bombs each to release. Four machines of the N. C. type similar to those under command of Lieutenant Reese in the first trans-Atlantic flight will follow with cargoes of four bombs each and the column will be closed by a marine corps division of six De Havilland bombers carrying two — by a piece.

Former Mail Clerk On A. C. L. Kills Himself and Three Children

Samuel Cranford, Who Formerly Worked On Railroad Run From Washington to Wilson, N. C., Becomes Enraged With Wife, Forcing Her to Leave Home, and Then As- phyxiates Himself and Three Little Ones.

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.,
By EDWARD E. BRITTON.
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, June 20.—Declared to be one of the most cold blooded crimes in the history of the District of Columbia, Samuel Cranford, a former railway mail clerk, whose run was between Washington and Wilson, N. C., and his three little girls, Caroline, age five, Charlotte, age three, and Evelyn, age two, were found by a horrified young woman dead in a little room on the top floor of the house in which the family had lived. The evidence is that Cranford, during Saturday, after there had been a quarrel between him and his wife, before she went to her work in one of the government departments, had gone to the small room and turned on the gas.

The gruesome find of the four bodies in the room was brought about by the smell of gas, and when the door of that room was opened it was found that two jets of gas were wide open, the three children with their heads on a pillow, their faces peaceful, the father lying nearby with a look of pain on his face. The mother had gone to her work, and she says that the cause of threats made on her life by her husband that she had gone to Lorton, Va., near here, where her mother resides. It was not until late Sunday that she heard of the death of her babies and her husband.

She says that her husband was in a fearful mood when she left home, that he had accused her of undue familiarity with another man, a charge which she hotly denies, and in proof shows how she had lived in poverty and with little to eat, that she might care for her husband and the three little ones. She is prostrated and has not yet returned to Washington, but word from her is that she had no fear that her husband would harm the children, that he loved them often going without food in order to buy milk for them. The family was in dire poverty for ten months.

Mrs. Cranford is just 25 years old, and has been married ever since she was 15. It was only two months ago that she had gone back to live with her husband after he had obtained a position as a reserve man with the Capital Traction Company of Washington, and she is reported as broken in health through the alleged ill treatment from her husband. Cranford had been living here with the children while his wife was away from him, and his rooms showed that there was extreme poverty, no furnishings of any kind, just two bare rooms with a bath, and the three children slept on the floor. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that death came to the four through asphyxiation, that the children died within three minutes after first breathing the gas. There was candy found in the hands of one of the children, and it was at first thought that poison had been used also, but there were no evidences of poison. An autopsy is to be held here. The coroner is of the opinion that the children had gone to sleep before their father turned on the gas.

When the war was at its height Cranford quit the mail service and engaged in the taxi business between Alexandria, Va., and Camp Humphrey, after which he accepted service with the Capital Traction Company as conductor, where he was employed up to the time he killed himself and children.

C. W. MITCHELL DIES AT AULANDER

Prominent Agricultural and Business Leader Claimed By Death

News was received here last night of the death at his home in Aulander of Mr. C. W. Mitchell. He died at 8:30 o'clock last night. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the best known and most trusted business men and agricultural leaders in the eastern part of the State. For six years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture and his fellow board members regarded him not as only thoroughly devoted to the State's best interests but as one peculiarly qualified to pass wisely on matters of agricultural policy. He was also a member of the board of trustees of Wake Forest College and in this capacity also commanded the complete confidence and respect of his associates.

He was a very successful farmer and in addition directed large mercantile and manufacturing interests, conducting a large supply store and also being largely interested in the cotton seed oil mill at Aulander. He was a very public spirited man and had been aggressive in his efforts for the advancement of Bertie county and that whole section of the State.

NO NAVAL VESSEL WILL MEET SIMS, DENBY SAYS

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Denby said today that Rear Admiral Sims, on reaching New York Wednesday aboard the steamer Olympic from his trip to England, would land when the liner docked and that the navy had no intention of sending a vessel to take him off at quarantine or at sea.

Referring to reports from New York that Irish sympathizers were planning a demonstration for the naval officer as a result of his criticism during a London speech of the activities of friends of Ireland in the United States, the Secretary said he hoped no situation would develop to make it impossible for an admiral of the United States to land in the ordinary way or to be embarrassed by any element when he landed.

Admiral Sims is expected to proceed to Washington immediately after his landing to report personally to Secretary Denby who so directed in his order cancelling the officer's leave of absence after the London speech.

FOUR MASKED MEN HOLD UP RUNNER FOR BANK

Philadelphia, June 20.—Four masked men held up Frederick Myers, a runner for the Mutual Trust Company, here today and seized a bag containing between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The runner fled after the fleeing bandits who escaped with the money in an automobile.

Harding Returns to Washington
Washington, June 20.—President Harding returned to Washington early today from a week-end cruise down the Potomac river on the presidential yacht, Mayflower. The President was accompanied on the cruise by Mrs. Harding and a number of guests. He did not land.

RAILROADS OFFER PROPOSAL FOR BIG INCREASE IN RATES

Corporation Commission Calls Traffic Experts Into Con- ference Friday

PROPOSED READJUSTMENT CONSIDERED STAGGERING

If Railroads Press This Propo- sal, Corporation Commission Believes Most Important Rate Controversy In History of State Will Develop Before Interstate Commission

A proposed readjustment of freight rates in Southern territory, involving a staggering increase in Western freight rates and from North Carolina, drew from the Corporation Commission yesterday a hurried call for a conference of representatives of shippers organizations to be held here Friday for the consideration of steps of procedure to meet the situation.

The announcement that the railroads have completed their proposal for a general revision of freight rates affecting Southern territory came to the Corporation Commission just at the time when the Commission and the shippers of the State were tuned up to receive a favorable decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission on the cases now pending before that body involving North Carolina rates. In addition to the full details of the proposed readjustment, the Commission received from a committee of traffic officials representing the associated railways of the South an invitation to attend, with representatives of the shippers, a conference with railroad officials in Washington June 28.

"The plain purpose of this proposal," says a statement issued yesterday by the Corporation Commission, "is to deny to North Carolina any of the benefits of its proximity to trunk line territory, with which it is now in close and unequal competition, and to raise the whole level of our rates to and from the West to the level of Georgia and other Southern States, four and five hundred miles removed from trunk line territory. If such a proposal is seriously pressed by the carriers, it will bring before the Interstate Commerce Commission for determination the most important freight rate controversy we have ever had."

Commission's Statement
The statement of the Commission follows:
The first part of the proposed readjustment submitted covers rates involved in freight rates cases now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon which a decision is now expected daily. It has already been decided, at a previous conference with shippers' organizations, that no negotiations would be undertaken with representatives of the carriers respecting these rates, but that reliance would be had upon the determination of all questions with respect to these rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and further appeal was made to that Commission for a speedy determination of the issues involved in these cases.

"The proposal covering these rates is a reduction in first-class rates of 8 cents from Baltimore; 12 cents from Philadelphia; 8 1/2 cents from New York, and 2 1/2 cents from Boston, and a revision of rates from North Carolina points to South Carolina points to be 25 cents under the rates from the Virginia cities; to Atlanta territory 12 cents under those of Virginia cities, and a relative adjustment extending to Birmingham, Alabama. These proposed reductions are substantially less than found by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its previous order and, as before stated, there will be no discussion with the carriers of any modification of the reductions previously ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in these rates. The proposed reductions referred to do not apply to water points in North Carolina; but, on the contrary, the carriers are proposing material increases in all rates to these water points.

Western Rates
"The proposed readjustment of the whole scheme of western rates to and from North Carolina points covers such radical increases in rates, and is constructed upon a basis far out of line with the factors on which the rates now in effect have been built up, that it should go without saying that the proposed readjustment will not be accepted by any North Carolina interests until every resource has been exhausted to prevent it.

"The basic reason assigned for the proposed readjustment of western rates is to eliminate all violations of the long and short haul principle, as required by the amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act. The long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act permitted the Interstate Commerce Commission to exempt railroads from its provisions, under certain conditions. In the amended Act of February 28, 1920, the following addition to the Act is made: 'and no such authorization shall be granted on account of merely potential water competition not actually in existence.' The carriers are proceeding on the assumption that this does not permit any lower rates from western points to any of the southern points than to intermediate points, and in the revisions they have already made in the southeast and are now proposing for Carolina territory, the rates from the West to all of these water points are being raised to the full level of interior points, and the rates to interior points are being raised to an extent that competing carriers generally, over circuitous routes, may compete at competitive points without having to reduce rates to intermediate points to meet the requirements of the long and short haul principle. A readjustment worked out on these general principles has already been put into effect.

"The problems of Sicily and the Near East remained; their solution lay in adherence to the treaties, and he was hopeful with regard to both.

"There is prevalent a widening and deepening conviction," he added, "that the world must have peace if it is ever to recover its health."

After the Premier's speech the conference adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the Premier of the dominions and the representative statements of India will make their opening statements. It is understood that if the Anglo-Japanese agreement is renewed, Premier Hughes of Australia plans to return to his own country by way of the United States, where he will make a series of speeches and attempt to explain the situation to the satisfaction of the American people.

FOUR MEN ELECTROCUTED IN PENNSYLVANIA PRISON

Belleville, Pa., June 20.—Four men were electrocuted in the Western Penitentiary at Rockview today for the murder of Saima Florio at Erie, Pa., last September. They were Milton Hudson, Robert Trammell, William Straglia, negroes, and Steve Schip, a foreigner. It was the first time in many years four men have paid the death penalty in Pennsylvania for the same crime.

Belleville, Pa., June 20.—Four men were electrocuted in the Western Penitentiary at Rockview today for the murder of Saima Florio at Erie, Pa., last September. They were Milton Hudson, Robert Trammell, William Straglia, negroes, and Steve Schip, a foreigner. It was the first time in many years four men have paid the death penalty in Pennsylvania for the same crime.

Belleville, Pa., June 20.—Four men were electrocuted in the Western Penitentiary at Rockview today for the murder of Saima Florio at Erie, Pa., last September. They were Milton Hudson, Robert Trammell, William Straglia, negroes, and Steve Schip, a foreigner. It was the first time in many years four men have paid the death penalty in Pennsylvania for the same crime.

(Continued on Page Four)