

JUDGE CLARK PRESENTS NORTH CAROLINA'S RECORD IN WAR BETWEEN STATES

(Continued from Page One)

Although many other North Carolina women assisted, special credit was expressed to Miss Martha Haywood for her work for the Soldiers' Home, and to the central committee, headed by Mrs. Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, Mrs. T. W. Hixson, Mrs. James H. Hixson, Mrs. Henry M. London, and Miss Martha Haywood, for their efforts to secure increased pensions.

To Revise Roster of Camps Mrs. Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, offered a resolution, the effect of which was to have a roster of Confederate troops, such as are said to be considerably reduced at the present time. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Chief Justice Walter Clark, who recently returned from a trip through the battlefields of Virginia, where he said he saw only two monuments to Confederate leaders, instanced the vote that the N. C. Division of Confederate veterans petition the Legislature for appropriate funds sufficient for the erection on these battlefields of suitable monuments to distinguished North Carolinians.

The speeches of Judge Clark, Major Steadman and Rev. Daniel Albright Long will be printed as a part of the proceedings of the reunion and distributed in the public schools of North Carolina, due to a suggestion made by Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of Fayetteville, recording secretary of the State Division of U. D. C.

Reception Goes Smoothly. The annoying spectre of the Ku Klux parade having been laid gently to rest, the reception to the veterans given by the Julian S. Carr chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was held in the Thibault College building with great satisfaction to all concerned.

In the receiving line at the reception were the following hostesses: Mrs. T. F. Cheek, president of the Julian S. Carr chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. J. H. Rowin, chairman of the reception committee; Mrs. B. E. Tyrre, Mrs. Ralph C. Jones, Mrs. J. K. Mason, Mrs. Fred Fanning, Mrs. Hurlington, Mrs. L. J. Jones and Mrs. Leary.

Other ladies receiving were: Miss Mary Dodson, Rainsworth, of Sparta; Mrs. S. C. and Mrs. Kate Cotton, Irwin, of Danville, Va., honorees of the reunion; Mrs. Henry A. London, of Pittsboro; Mrs. Eugene Little, of Wadesboro; and Mrs. Jessie Daniel, Thresh, of Tarboro, three former presidents of the State division of the U. D. C.; Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of Fayetteville, recording secretary of the North Carolina Daughters of the Confederacy; and sponsor for the Third Brigade, Miss Carrie M. Jackson, of Pittsboro, sponsor for the Leonidas J. Merritt Camp, of Chatham county; Mrs. Frank Taylor, of High Point, sponsor of the First Brigade; N. C. Division, U. D. C.; Mrs. J. F. Hayden, of High Point, former president of the High Point chapter of Daughters; Mrs. Henry M. London, of Raleigh, president of the Johnston Pettigrew chapter, and sponsor of the Second Brigade; Mrs. R. P. Holt, of Rocky Mount; Miss Agnes Jones, of Durham, sponsor of the N. C. Division, U. D. C.; and Misses Mabel Duke Goodall and Eleanor Erwin, of Durham, maids of honor of the State Division of Veterans.

The program of the veterans for tomorrow will be far from a dull, clock, automobile ride and visits to places of interest in and about Durham, but given by the ladies of the Old Ladies Home, and grand old in honor of the sponsors and maids of honor at Lakewood Park.

Forty-four Members of American and British Navies Perish in Airship Disaster

(Continued from Page One)

and the rescue party had to return to the tug. Story of Disaster. When first seen from Hull, the ZR-2 was approaching the city, flying from a southeasterly direction over the Hauler toward Hull. When sailing on an even level above the city, according to some eye-witnesses, a huge cloud of smoke burst from the tail of the aircraft. It was thought the ZR-2 was sending out a smoke screen as an exhibition act, to the horror of thousands of spectators. It was seen that she had broken in two and was taking a tremendous nose dive, which apparently would bring her down into the thronged streets.

Then there came a loud explosion and a great crash, followed by another explosion, which was accompanied by the breaking of glass in the windows on land, the whole being reminiscent of war times, when German aeroplanes bombed Hull and explosions shook the whole town. Today's commotion was so great that it wrecked windows over an area of about a mile square.

Some spectators asserted that the airship began to buckle before any flame or explosion was seen or heard. The broken halves of the ZR-2 reached the water nearly a mile apart. The general opinion of the public of Hull is that the commander of the airship accomplished a remarkable feat of bravery in diverting the descent of the vessel so that it fell into the water instead of in the crowded streets.

AMERICAN REPORTED SAFE. Mason, Ga., Aug. 24.—Shins R. Halliburton, chief engineer on the ZR-2 is safe, according to a cablegram received tonight by his brother, T. H. Halliburton. The message was dated Hull, England, and signed "Shins."

Missionary Union Meets. Mount Olive, Aug. 24.—The Woman's Missionary Union, of the Eastern Baptist Association, is meeting today in its thirteenth annual session with the Calypso Baptist church, for a two-day session. The session opened this morning at 10 o'clock and will close Thursday afternoon. Miss Mary Cox, of Magnolia, is association leader. A large attendance of enthusiastic delegates is expected, who will bring with them gratifying reports of a splendid year's work.

ADDS SNAP TO THE DRINK. Kellogg's Acid Phosphate makes fruit juices tart, delicious. Fine in plain or charged water. Try it—Ad.

CLARK SPEAKS AT VETERANS' REUNION



Judge Walter Clark, of Raleigh, who for three score years has rendered such splendid service in writing the history of North Carolina in the War Between the States, was given a cordial welcome by the veterans in Durham yesterday. His address dealing with North Carolina's part in the struggle of the "War Between the States," was a review of the facts as they have been developed to date.

PROUD RECORD OF STATE RECALLED

Judge Walter Clark Says North Carolina Never Got Official Recognition

Durham, Aug. 24.—Without the official recognition accorded North Carolina soldiers in the Civil War, blazed a trail of glory which went down in history—never to die. Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme court, eloquently declared this morning at his address before the North Carolina Confederate Veterans in annual reunion here.

An audience that packed Craven Memorial Hall, Trinity College, to appreciate the Chief Justice's address on the bravery and integrity of North Carolina soldiers of the Civil War. The able and honored jurist presented a brief in connection with his address on "North Carolina's part in Gettysburg," and with it a mass of figures and data in true Clark formation. It was a brilliant tribute to the North Carolina soldiers and the aged veterans of gray, seated without a break in the auditorium.

The Chief Justice opened with words of praise for General Julian S. Carr, commander-in-chief of the armies of Northern Virginia, and then launched into a lengthy presentation of the State's share in the glory of the Civil War.

"Sixty years have passed since the great war between the States began," Judge Clark said. "I am glad to see present so many survivors of those four essential years, the memory of which can never be forgotten. We cannot forget that North Carolina sent to that great struggle more men than any other Southern State, and that with a voting population of 115,000 she placed in line of battle, first and last, nearly 130,000 of her sons."

"I should like to see the great work 'Regimental Losses' shows from the official records that North Carolina lost 14,452 killed in battle, 5,451 died of wounds, and 20,992 died of disease, a total of 40,935. Additional returns increased to 41,000, that is to say, that of these three men North Carolina sent to the front on third came not home again."

"No one will dispute for a moment the courage, the steadfastness, the loyalty of the Confederate soldiers from Virginia of any other State, but we may measure the sacrifice made by this State by citing from the same work, giving the figures from 1861 to 1865, that Virginia lost 22,000 killed in battle, 2,500 lost of wounds, 6,947 died of disease, a total of 31,447."

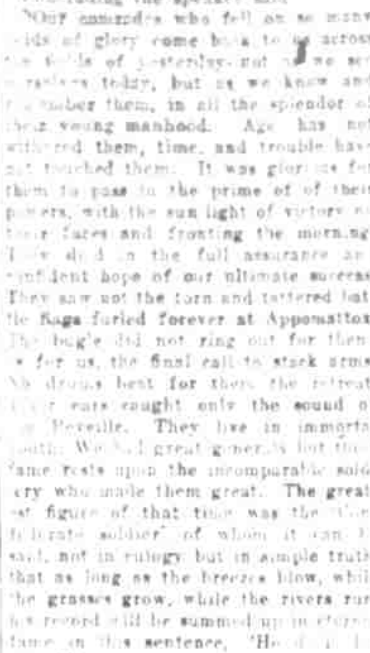
"These things are from the official records and are not given as an offering upon Virginia, whose soldiers, as all the world knows, did their full and complete duty. But it is proper to recall the facts here, in view of bearing that your children and your children's children may remember that in that supreme test of war and battle North Carolina and her soldiers did their full duty and can compare with the noblest sacrifices of a patriot in a corner of any State."

In discussing the battle of Gettysburg, in which Judge Clark declared North Carolina soldiers acquitted themselves in great style, the speaker's all-garment of style, the chief criticism regarding fighting at Cemetery Ridge. This criticism he said may be just. Had Stuart's cavalry been held in that battle, he said, the result of the battle and the future of the continent and of the world might have been entirely different.

"While the troops of all the Southern States were good and certainly those from old North Carolina were second to none in any respect, it did not escape notice then, and today need not suppress the fact now, that we did not have full recognition," the speaker declared.

Virginia, which great State furnished fewer troops than North Carolina and suffered far smaller loss in killed and wounded, (figures already given) had just recognition in the great hall of the army, General Robert E. Lee and another Virginia, Joseph E. Johnston was in command of the Western army, yet in addition at Gettysburg two out of the three corps commanders and four of the nine generals of divisions were from Virginia and another Major General J. E. B. Stuart was in command of the cavalry corps and General Pendleton was in command of all the artillery, and General Imboden of all the cavalry that was not under Stuart; while North Carolina had only one major general, General Frazier, who was mortally

ANOTHER VETERAN ALWAYS PRESENT



General A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, always present at the State reunion of Confederate Veterans and the annual meeting of the North Carolina Firemen's Association. He had to make good time between Gastonia, where the firemen are in session this week, and Durham, where the veterans are meeting, but he is managing to take in both meetings.

NO OPPOSITION TO NAMING OF JACKSON

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and led the fifth field artillery to its camp, Camp Knox, Va., with the second field artillery as active associate, the seventh field artillery, as inactive, to move from Camp Bragg to Camp Knox, with the second field artillery as active associate, the twenty-first field artillery, as inactive, to move from Camp Bragg to Camp Knox, with the eighth field artillery, as active associate.

Among the visitors to Washington is Prof. C. O. Fisher, of the Chair of Economics of Wake Forest University, of Middleburg, Conn., and a native of North Carolina, and a Rev. G. W. Fisher, who is a Trinity College graduate, at one time taught school in North Carolina, and has since won high reputation as an authority on economics. He is at work here gathering data and statistics for a forthcoming publication to be entitled "The Use of Federal Power in the S. M. of the Railway and Labor Disputes."

Heflin Can't Come. At the instance of General H. S. Royser, of Oxford, Senator Simmons today invited Senator J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, to speak at the Granville County fair at Oxford on October 5. Senator Heflin was unable to accept the invitation on account of the fact that the members of his family are to hold a reunion in Alabama at that time. Senator Heflin said that he is always glad to go to North Carolina, that the people here have been exceedingly kind to him, and that he feels at home there. He says he will be glad to make a number of speeches in North Carolina in the campaign next year.

Information has been received in Washington that Vernon Wabman, of Rocky Mount, who held a position with the U. S. shipping board, and who sailed from Norfolk on June 16, upon the shipping board steamer "Hudson," were killed probably en route in Genoa, Italy on August 18. Mr. Wabman was a son of W. V. Wabman, manager of the express company at Rocky Mount, one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of that community. Senator Simmons has called the American Consul General at Genoa, requesting him to take charge and prepare the body of young Mr. Wabman for delivery to the agent of the U. S. shipping board.

William Gibbs McAdoo is being urged to visit North Carolina. At the request of the authorities of the Rocky Mount Fair Association, Senator Simmons has written Mr. McAdoo at his New York address, urging that he accept the invitation extended to him to speak in Rocky Mount at some date during the time of the fair, September 27 to 30.

Congressman Ward left tonight for his home at Washington, North Carolina, in order to attend the session of the court. While away during the recess of Congress he is to make a number of speeches in his district. He will speak at Farmville on Friday of this week, at Currituck on the first Monday in September, the fifth of the month at the opening of the court, on the second Monday in September, the twelfth, he will speak at Edenton. Besides these dates fixed upon he will make other engagements to speak.

Hulwinkle Can't Attend. Representative Hulwinkle today received a huge streamer from H. G. Rhoads, of Gaston county. It weighed something like 40 pounds, and the crate containing it came addressed to "Congressman Hulwinkle, care the White House." But Mr. Hulwinkle got it all right, and when it has cooled for a day or so in a refrigerator he is to have a party of friends to aid in disposing of it. Because of the pressure of his duties here he will not be able to attend the American Legion reunion to be held at Hendersonville this week, and expressed his deep regret, for he wanted to be with the men with whom he served on the front in France.

At a late hour tonight the indication appears to be that Congress will be able to get the recess that is hungry after. Almost all the North Carolina delegates will then make a quick getaway for home. Senator Simmons will remain here, as he will stick to his work on the Finance committee handling the tariff and tax bills. He has not left Washington since the special session began. Representative Weaver is to remain here for some days, as is Representative Hulwinkle.

Miss Hesse P. Turner, of Laurinburg, and W. M. Henderson, of New Bern, are among the visitors to Washington today from North Carolina.

Government Not Bound To Fund Railroad Debt.

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—maintenance, etc., taking from the 180 or more railroads involved with their varying degrees of financial responsibility, such securities as they may be able to provide; securities, which in many instances may not be adequate to protect the government against loss.

"This is not a question of 'legal and moral obligation' on the part of the United States to lend the railroads \$500,000,000 more for ten years. It is a question of policy and should be considered from that standpoint only. For the adoption of such a policy the administration must, of course, take the responsibility, but it should be candid about it. The public mind should not be confused by juggling of figures, manipulation of accounts, or securities or governmental agencies."

Watts Denies Plea of Nine Railroads To Cut Valuation

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amount of its property assessed in the counties. "I reduced the assessment of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company from \$27,840,462 to \$22,840,932, minus the amount of its property assessed in the counties.

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"I inquired of the Attorney General if under Section 3, Chapter 40, Public Laws 1921, the Act creating the Department of Revenue and the State Board of Equalization, I would rehear these cases or would the rehearings be had before the Board. The Attorney General advised me it was my duty under the law to rehear them as Commissioner of Revenue. He suggested that it would be proper for me to request the other members of the Board to sit with me as advisers, which I did, and the other members, Hon. W. T. Lee and J. S. Manning, kindly consented. Representatives of the companies were heard and additional documents were filed.

"After fully considering the oral arguments and statements of the representatives of the companies and the documents filed, and after having had the advice and counsel of my associates on the Board, the last conference being held today, I decided not to change the assessments as announced in letters to the companies on June 21st, 1921, and will so notify the companies."

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Express Deep Regret Over Wreck of Monster Airship

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more than four hours, while the crew made an examination. "From a cause as yet undetermined," the report said, "two intermediate transverse frames, an intermediate longitudinal frame buckled just aft of the mainmast."

Reports were immediately made and structural parts similar to those which had failed were strengthened, a subsequent report said, suggesting that the damage had been caused by overloading one section during the progress of construction. It is presumed here that a thorough survey of the entire ship was made at the time of these reports to determine whether other sections had been strained.

Lacking an official report as to the "sailing list" referring those who were on board today, the department was unable to publish a casualty list.

Was British Owned. Although the ZR-2 had not been accepted formally, under the contract with the British Air Ministry several payments had been made by the United States toward the cost of construction. It was estimated at the Navy Department that these payments might total \$1,500,000, or three-fourths of the total cost. Under law and by naval custom no material or vessel ever is considered to be within the jurisdiction of the department until it has been formally passed by inspectors, or completed (provisionally) and formally turned over. Under this rule title to the ZR-2 would be considered to have been wholly with the British owners today, naval officials said.

A clause in the purchase contract provided that in the event of loss of the ship during her flight to the United States, each party to the contract would assume half the cost of construction.

Treaty With Germany Laid Before Senate Committee

(Continued from Page One)

President Harding and Secretary Hughes at the White House, and later was communicated to the full committee by Mr. Hughes at the Capitol. In each

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weather vessels, each carrying a special staff of forecasters, who would have given the dirigible all the atmospheric and barometric data necessary to assure her of the easiest possible sailing route. Certain defects of the R-34 also were avoided in the new craft, which is 41 feet longer than the earlier ship and seven feet greater in diameter. It also had a gas capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet as against the R-34's 2,000,000, a total horsepower of 2,100, and a cruising "endurance" of 6,000 miles at 90 miles an hour. The R-34 at full speed had a cruising radius of a little more than 4,800 miles.

A complete comparison of the two dirigibles follows: Length (feet)—R-34 654; ZR-2 635. Diameter (feet)—R-34 78; ZR-2 85. Capacity (cubic feet)—R-34 2,000,000; ZR-2 2,700,000. Total lift (tons)—R-34 59 1/2; ZR-2 81. Engines—R-34 5; ZR-2 6. "Ceiling" or maximum altitude (feet)—R-34 14,000; ZR-2 25,000. Cruising radius at 90 miles per hour—R-34 4,800; ZR-2 6,000. Officers and crew (men)—R-34 30; ZR-2 42. Gasoline supply (gallons)—R-34 7,500; ZR-2 8,000. Time in crossing Atlantic (hours)—R-34 108; ZR-2 72 (estimated).

Aboard the R-34's gondolas, the five cars suspended from the airship's framework, the living conditions were not so comfortable as were provided on the ZR-2. The R-34, however, had sleeping accommodations for the officers and crew and an electrical apparatus whereby meals could be cooked. Hot water was obtained from the radiators on the engines. All the gondolas were enclosed and the men were able to keep warmer than they had been flying in an airplane. A wireless set in the forward car enabled the R-34 to keep in touch with the shore almost the entire way across. A still stronger apparatus had been installed in the ZR-2.

Seen in flight the ZR-2 closely resembled her sister ship, the R-34, but her improvements are concealed amid a bewildering confusion of aluminum girders, rows of gasoline and water tanks, acres of fabric gas bags and a miscellany of guy wires, control valves, pipes, swivels and hinges.

Comfortable bunks were provided for the off shift of the 30 officers and men, instead of hammocks, as provided on the R-34. Warm meals are also made possible by a system of cooking over engine exhaust heat.

Electric lights are freely provided and the ZR-2 had been equipped with a device that would enable her to anchor at a mooring mast and replenish her gas, oil, water, and fluid containers through huge feed pipes. In addition to the foregoing equipment, the ZR-2 was built to carry the biggest armament of a dreadnaught of the air, 14 Lewis guns, a one-pound automatic gun; four bombs of 320 pounds each and eight bombs of 230 pounds each. The ZR-2 and its hanger at Lakehurst, N. J., cost \$4,000,000.

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MINOR TECHNICALITY HOLDS UP SIGNATURE OF TREATY. Berlin, Aug. 24.—By the Associated Press.—The peace treaty between the United States and Germany was not signed today as had been intended. The delay in signing resulted from an unexpected technical point raised in connection with the formalities arranged by Ellis Loring Dredel, the United States Commissioner, and Dr. Friedrich Rosen, the German Foreign Minister, yesterday.

The ceremony of signing was to have occurred at noon today at the foreign office, but it was postponed at the request of Mr. Dredel, who asked the privilege of querying the Washington government on the mooted point.

Not a Major Point. At both the headquarters of the American commission and the German foreign office it was said that the technicality which involved the delay did not affect the contents or character of the treaty as both governments reached a full accord on the official text some days ago. German officials had been summoned to the foreign office for a discussion of the treaty this afternoon, but the conference was postponed pending receipt by Commissioner Dredel of a reply from Washington.

Although the point which was referred to Washington is said to be of minor technical importance, Commissioner Dredel preferred to obtain a ruling upon it from the American State Department. If his reply is received early Thursday, it is probable that

instance many questions were asked, but it was said there was little show of hostility on the part of the committee. The conference at the White House lasted for an hour and a half and that at the Capitol more than an hour.

In both instances, members of the committee are understood to have been requested to give no hint of the contents of the treaty until it had been signed and its text made public.

Advices were received tonight confirming the signing of a treaty with Austria, as reported on press dispatches. No statement, however, would be made at the State Department.

The treaty with Hungary was not given to the committee, but it is understood to follow closely the lines of that with Germany. Portions of the peace resolution relating to Austria-Hungary are said to be reaffirmed, along with certain sections of the treaty previously negotiated with America, but not ratified by the Senate.

Rights Reserved. In the German treaty, a document of less than 1,500 words, a large section is understood to be devoted to reservation of the rights and advantages gained by the United States under the armistice agreement and by acts of war, the exact words of the peace resolution being used in the definition of those accessories. Any "indemnities, reparations or advantages" to which this nation is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers are said to be specifically preserved, and all seized property of the German government or of German subjects is left within American possession pending a final settlement of all claims against Germany.

It is understood there is no specific provision in the treaty by which Germany admits her full responsibility for the war, although administration officials are said to take the view that such responsibility is admitted by implication in German acceptance of the specified sections of the treaty of Versailles. These sections are said to relate to reparations, overseas possessions and miscellaneous subjects.

It was the method of naming these sections of the Versailles treaty with out repeating the language of them in the new pact which led various members of the committee to withhold final judgment as to their position of ratification.

SINN FEIN REPLY TO BE REFUSAL OF TERMS

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Dublin, Aug. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—The belief was expressed tonight that the Dail Eireann's answer to the proposals of Premier Lloyd George for peace in Ireland will be a refusal of the terms, but that the refusal will be followed with arguments seeking to induce Mr. Lloyd George to continue the negotiations.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING SCALP

A well informed chemist says dandruff causes a "verish irritation" of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair fall out. Get from any drug store a fifty cent bottle of T