

THE WEATHER
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TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

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TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

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RAIL STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

CLOSE SHAVE FOR BLANTON IN VOTE FOR HIS EXPULSION

Texas Congressman Censured
For Use of Obscene Letter in
The Record

BIG CROWD IN GALLERY
TO HEAR ADDRESSES

All of North Carolina Members
Present Vote Against Expul-
sion But Congressman Pugh
Speaks In Favor of Censure;
Governor Morrison in Wash-
ington

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

Washington, Oct. 27.—It was only by a close shave that Congressman Blanton, of Texas, whose use of a letter containing obscene, filthy, vulgar language aroused the ire of the House, escaped being expelled. There were only eight votes lacking of the necessary two-thirds by which this would have been done, and it was only because those who voted against the resolution to expel thought the punishment too severe that he got off with the resolution to censure.

All the members of the North Carolina delegation who were present, Congressman Doughton and Ward being absent in North Carolina voted against expulsion, though not a vote was raised in condemnation of his conduct against censure. Among those who spoke against the resolution to expel, but in favor of a resolution to censure was Congressman Pugh, his position being that expulsion was too severe a punishment.

Big Crowd in Gallery.
The crowd of visitors who were present brought reminder of the big attendance when President Wilson delivered the war message to Congress. All the galleries except the diplomatic gallery were filled and there were crowds about the doors. Despite the fact that the subject to be discussed was that of the use of vile and filthy language in the "leave to print" section of the Congressional Record there were a great many ladies present, a matter that caused much comment. But in the presentation of the resolution, in the debate on the matter, in the defense of his course by Congressman Blanton, there was nothing said that could not have been said in the choicest company. The debate showed many cross lines of purposes and some of those unthought-of purposes which saved the day for Congressman Blanton.

Morrison in Washington.
Governor Cameron Morrison arrived late from Raleigh this morning and spent the day in the city, leaving to night for New York where he says he goes for two or three days merely for relaxation. "I tell you," he said, "a North Carolina Governor in these days is kept busy. The State is growing and its affairs are growing, giving a governor large matters to look after. I am attending strictly to those affairs. I am doing nothing in the field of politics but an attending high duties of the office. I believe in having a constructive program and in giving attention to it, and I am doing all I can in behalf of these things which I regard as for the best interests of the State."

Asked what he had to say about a call made on him by the railroads to issue a proclamation in the State as to law enforcement in contemplation of the threatened railroad strike, Governor Morrison said: "I have nothing to add to the address I made at Concord during the strike of the textile workers at that place. I think my position about law enforcement in the State is generally understood. The declaration at Concord was a recently made and was given such widespread circulation that I feel there is no necessity for me to make any further declaration upon the subject." At the address at Concord the position of Governor Morrison was that he had nothing to do with the strike but that his duty as governor of the State of North Carolina was to do the things necessary to keep the peace and to uphold the law.

While in Washington Governor Morrison called on Senator Simmons and Senator Overman and A. W. McLendon of the War Finance Corporation called on him. As Governor of a State he has the privilege of the floor of the Senate chamber, and spent a short while there in company with Senators Simmons and Overman, meeting a number of the Senators during his visit. This is the first time that Governor Morrison has visited Washington since his election.

A number of North Carolinians learning he was in the city called on him to pay their respects.

Another State official of North Carolina who was here today is A. D. Watts, State commissioner of revenue.

Dynamite Wrecks Mine
Pittsburg, Kas., Oct. 27.—The Gray Wolf mine near Gross, Kansas, was wrecked by two charges of dynamite shortly before midnight last night.

One charge of dynamite wrecked the Tipple mine and the other the mine The Gray Wolf is a slope mine. Damage was so extensive that the mine can not be worked for several days.

Deputy Sheriff Sugg Gives Woman's Alleged Confession

Trial of Walstonburg Woman Gets Under Way Immediately
After Jury Brings in Verdict of First Degree Murder
Against Wright Rouse, Negro, Implicated in Kill-
ing of William Whitley

Snow Hill, Oct. 27.—Trial of Mrs. Sarah Whitley, of Walstonburg, on a charge of first degree murder, was begun this morning immediately after a jury had brought in a verdict of first degree murder in the case of Wright Rouse, negro, charged jointly with the woman, and Thomas Hayes with murder in connection with the killing of the woman's husband several months ago. The negro was not sentenced by Judge Daniels today.

It was 4 o'clock this afternoon before a jury was secured for the trial of the woman. One hundred Wayne county men were called as a special venire.

Dr. J. H. Harper, county coroner, testified as to the cause of the death of William Whitley, and the State then introduced Deputy Sheriff A. H. Sugg, to whom Mrs. Whitley is declared to have made her confession on the first night after her arrest following the report of the coroner's jury.

There being no fit place in the county to keep the woman, she remained in Dr. Harper's office in custody of Deputy Sheriff Sugg. She had come to Snow Hill to testify at the inquest and her story to the coroner was quite different from that which Sugg says she told him that night.

Attorneys for the defense pressed the question of whether the Whitley woman appeared to be sane and in her right mind. "She was some different" from other women, said the witness, who was reluctant to commit himself further on the question of sanity. When court closed for the day, the cross-examination of the witness had not been finished.

The deputy sheriff said Mrs. Whitley told him of a visit to the home of the negro, accompanied by Tom Hayes and her children, when she went to get some washing done. It was two weeks later, according to the story told Sugg, that she went back to see the negro.

She was quoted as having asked the negro what she could do to sell her land, and was told to use some powder, which the negro gave her. Another time she was told not to use the powder but a blowing machine. The witness quoted her as saying, but the blowing machine proved to be broken.

The negro then had produced a new pistol, Sugg reported Mrs. Whitley as saying, but she didn't have the nerve to use it whereupon the negro was declared to have said that he did. Then the case was referred to five hundred dollars was offered as being made.

Then came the fateful night when the woman said Tom Hayes came by and told her he was going to get Wright Rouse, Mrs. Whitley had remained with her husband until 11:30 o'clock, she told Sugg, and then told it would be an hour before the tobacco barn, where he was staying, would need his attention. She had gone in the house and to bed. She heard the fatal shot, and ran out to find her husband dead.

**STATE DAUGHTERS
ELECT OFFICERS**

Rocky Mt. Scheduled To Land
Next Convention of United
Daughters of Confederacy

Winston-Salem, Oct. 27.—Tonight was historical evening in connection with the annual session of the North Carolina division of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Features included an address by Colonel A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, presentation of portrait of Colonel William Johnston, of Charlotte, by Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston Andrews, and awarding of prizes on best essays on historical reminiscences and etc.

Officers were elected at this afternoon's session. Mrs. Thomas W. Wilson, of Gastonia, was re-elected president; Mrs. J. K. Norfleet and Mrs. P. A. Gorrell, of Winston-Salem and Mrs. John Hollister, of New Bern, first second and third vice presidents, respectively; Miss Mary Henderson, of Salisbury, recording secretary; Mrs. D. M. Jones, of Gastonia, re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. G. Bell, of Morehead City, registrar; Mrs. L. S. Long, of Newton, re-elected treasurer; Mrs. H. M. London, of Raleigh, recorder of essays; Mrs. E. F. Reid, of Lenoir, chaplain; Mrs. J. L. Bridges, of Tarboro, historian; Mrs. Chas. S. Wallace, of Morehead City, director of children's chapters; Mrs. Ella Broadnax, of Greensboro, honorary president.

Announcement was made that the convention city for 1922 would be chosen at Friday morning's session. It was predicted that Rocky Mount will be an early winner.

Guest At Luncheon.
At a luncheon at the Country Club, tendered the daughters by Mr. F. H. Hanes today, the visiting delegates were presented to Mr. Hanes by Mrs. H. L. Riggins, after which Mrs. Wilson, convention president, and Mrs. H. A. London spoke briefly, but appropriately, expressing the appreciation of the courtesy extended the convention by Mr. Hanes.

At the afternoon session the convention endorsed the book entitled, "Old Time Stories of the Old North State," and passed a resolution asking the State textbook commission to place it on the list of books to be used in the public schools of the State.

Following the luncheon at the Country Club this afternoon the members of the Colonial Daughters in the city attending the convention held a conference at which the work of that organization in the State was discussed. Mrs. H. L. Riggins presided.

One of the important features of this morning's business session was reading of report of committee on revision of by-laws and constitution and the adoption of changes in several sections.

A spirited discussion arose when the proposed change of the plan of electing State officers was read. The committee recommended that a nominating committee be named by the president and then elected by the convention. The duties of this committee to be to select suitable persons for the State offices. The change was voted down and the officers will continue to be elected from the floor, as has been the custom for some years. The time of election of Chapter officers was changed from November to October.

Congratulate General Carr.
At the suggestion of Mrs. H. A. London, of Pittsboro, a telegram of congratulations was sent General Julian S. Carr, who on Wednesday was elected commander of the United Confederate Veterans at reunion in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The convention this morning named the three remaining schoolships to the North Carolina College for Women in honor of the late Mrs. William M. Parris, "Mother of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy."

TAMPA RECOVERING FROM EFFECTS OF DISASTROUS GALE

Street Car Service Partly Re-
stored and Streets Cleared
of Debris

TELEGRAPH LINES PUT
INTO OPERATION AGAIN

Street Lights In Full Blast In
Downtown Section, and Few
Traces of Storm Damage Re-
main; Stories of Shipwreck
at Sea and Other Damage
Coming In

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 27.—Tampa has emerged from the hurricane of Tuesday and Tuesday night to a point where the big storm bids fair to soon be nothing more than a memory. Any person walking or driving through the downtown section of the city tonight would have been hard put to find a trace of storm damage. To be sure, a number of sidewalk awnings whose friendly shade was sought in summer time by pedestrians are missing; here and there another awning is supported by temporary props and in a few instances there remains a plate glass window to be restored.

All Debris Gone.
But all storm-debris is gone, thanks to hard work done by the city's street cleaning department, the street car company's crews, and individual workers. All street lights were on full blast downtown and the several "white ways" were as bright as ever.

Street car service was restored in part today and will reach further out tomorrow. There was some extension also of light and power for homes and industrial plants. The telephone company restored a great number of phones to working order. Both telegraph companies set up more wires, so that Tampa was in communication by ordinary means to nearly every point. The long distance telephone lines are still "in" of them.

The Tribune got its first direct Associated Press service tonight since last Monday.

Train Service Normal.
Trains are running in normal to nearly all points in this section of the State. Highways are being cleared of debris.

Reports from outlying sections indicate that the first estimate of losses were overdrawn. It is probable that the Tribune's estimate, published Wednesday morning at \$5,000,000 total for the entire storm-swept section, with loss of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 in Tampa and its suburbs, will prove very close.

Unquestionably, the citrus fruit levee has suffered and there has been a heavy loss of fruit. This loss ranges from perhaps 50 per cent in Lee and Pinellas counties, down to 50 in Hillsborough, 10 in Polk to only trifling damage in Lake, Orange, Pasco and Hernando counties. There was considerable fruit loss in Manatee county, especially along the coast.

Death List At Five
The death list in the storm still stands at five—three at Tampa and two at St. Petersburg.

Not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five persons were re-entered homeless by the storm in Tampa and these have been taken care of by neighbors and by the Red Cross local, which promptly opened two relief stations. Supplies of clothing and hose furnished, as well as food, have been made available, the city government making good any which the Red Cross could not supply.

Of the five or six ships which were washed ashore here during the storm only one or two will be lost. The others can be put back to the water. An old sloop is a three masted schooner, the Thomas B. Garland, high land dry, with a former mine-sweeper and a steel hulled large nesting alongside the schooner. All three will be salvaged and set afloat again.

Damage Chiefly On Coast.
The greater part of the damage was

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UNION CHIEFS AT CHICAGO WITHDRAW STRIKE ORDERS; TELEGRAPHERS TO FOLLOW

PRESIDENT SPEAKS
TO LARGE CROWDS

Brings His Trip To South To
Close With Several Ad-
dresses In Georgia

APPEALS FOR ENDING
SECTIONAL DIVISIONS

Harding Broadens His Gospel
of "Understanding and Good
Will" at Statue of Henry
Grady Near Atlanta; Pays
Visit To Camp Benning and
Columbus, Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—President Harding concluded his visit to the South today with a series of speeches in Georgia, reconsecrating his administration to the task of finally obliterating sectional divisions.

In two addresses in Atlanta and one at Columbus the President told crowds of cheering Georgians that it was one of his fondest hopes to see his Presidency bring North and South into complete harmony and co-operation.

Speaks of Conference.
At the statue here of Henry W. Grady, Atlanta's apostle of national reconciliation, Mr. Harding broadened his gospel of "understanding and good will" to include all the world and gave notice that if the armament conference fails to bring the nations into complete concord "it will be no fault of the United States of America."

Many thousands heard and cheered the Chief Executive at the monument and a smaller gathering of business men applauded him when he expressed a similar plea for understanding at a luncheon at the Druid Hills Country Club. Applause greeted him the length of a street parade, along the route of which thousands crowded the sidewalks and cross streets, despite a drizzling rain which fell part of the afternoon.

Another Noisy Crowd.
So great was the crowd which jammed about the Grady monument that many could not hear and those on the outskirts made such a disturbance that the President twice interrupted his speech to try to quiet them. The noise continued, however, so that Mr. Harding had to tax his voice to make it carry even to those nearby. At last a force of police reserves joined the soldiers and cadets assigned to preserve order.

Following his address the President was escorted to the Georgian Terrace Hotel, where he was tendered a short reception before his special train departed for Washington.

Visits Camp Benning
The President's visit to Atlanta and Columbus followed an early morning stop at the infantry school at Camp Benning, where the chief executive saw a realistic demonstration of an infantry attack in which all the forms of fire of real warfare were brought into play. In a speech later at the luncheon here Secretary Weeks, of the War Department, a member of the Presidential party, praised the spectacle and declared that "Camp Benning was one of the things that should not be scrapped" in the after war clean-up.

During the day's speech making, Mr. Harding did not again mention the race problem, on which he delivered an address yesterday in Birmingham, Ala. Another member of his cabinet, however, Secretary Fall, of the Interior Department, alluded to the Birmingham address at today's luncheon as one of the greatest deliverances ever addressed to the American people.

Praises Birmingham Speech
"I want to say to you," he said, "that

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RESOLUTION DECLARING STRIKE OFF IS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

President of Conductors Says Strike Order Was Rescinded Be-
cause of "The Growing Public Opinion That the Strike
Would Be Against the Labor Board and Consequently
the Government, and Not Against the Rail-
roads"; Also Evident, He Added, That
Washington Administration Was Op-
posed to Unions and That They
Had Little Chance of Gaining
Their Objectives; Unions'
Statement

Chicago, Oct. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The rail strike scheduled for October 30 was averted tonight when leaders of the switchmen, trainmen, conductors, engineers and firemen, at a joint meeting, adopted a resolution withdrawing authorization of a walkout and officials of the railroad telegraphers' organization announced they would take similar action. These were the only unions which had authorized a strike.

The vote calling off the strike was unanimous by all organizations, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, announced. The official wording of the resolution adopted was that "the strike be declared not effective."

Was Close Vote
The vote in the individual unions was unusually close, however, the firemen particularly holding lengthy arguments before agreeing to cancellation of the strike order, the labor chiefs said. In some of the groups the ballot was described as "the closest in history on a similar question." All of the differences were ironed out by the different unions, however, and the final showdown found all of them casting their ballots for "no strike."

Little Chance For Success
L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said that the unions had decided to call off the strike because of "the growing public opinion that the strike would be against the labor board and consequently the government, and not against the railroads."

"It was evident also that the entire Washington administration was opposed to us and that we would have had little chance of gaining our objectives," said Mr. Sheppard.

Railroads' Propaganda.
"We called this strike to gain certain rights to which our men were entitled," Mr. Sheppard told The Associated Press.

"It soon became evident, however, that the roads were succeeding in their misleading propaganda to the effect that we really would be striking against the government."

Board's Ultimatum.
"This railroad propaganda found its way to the United States Railroad Labor Board. This governmental agency told us that it would look on a strike as against it and the government and not against the roads, and that the full force of the government would be brought to bear against us if we walked out. Under such circumstances, there was nothing to do but annul our orders for the October 30 walk-out."

Lee Breaks News.
The first announcement of the executives' action was made by Mr. Lee. Rushing to the floor below the hotel meeting room, where dozens of newspaper reporters were congregated, he smilingly shouted:

"The strike is off boys, but I've only got one copy of the resolution and I'll show that to you tomorrow."

All of the union men were smiling as they came out and many of them jocularly pushed and shoved each other down the stairs. To all queries, most of them merely replied: "It's all settled. See you tomorrow."

Send Message Today.
The code messages calling off the strike, arranged in advance, will be sent out tomorrow morning, the union heads said. A code word will be sent to each general chairman of the unions and he will in turn forward the orders to each of the subordinate officials under him.

Board Decision Instrumental.
Union leaders said that the resolution adopted by the labor board announcing that no further wage reduction petitions for any one group of employees would be considered until rules and working conditions for that group had been settled was "decisively instrumental" in bringing about the action calling off the walkout. They declared that they believed under this resolution it would be months before their pay again could be reduced.

The union resolution immediately was communicated to the labor board and proved particularly gratifying to Walter McMenimen, member of the

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Baptist Board Exonerates And Commends Dr. L. Mays

Asheville, Oct. 27.—The executive committee of the Southern Baptist Assembly, which, for several weeks has been investigating charges against Rev. Dr. Livingston T. Mays, secretary, made by Judge Frank Carter, attorney for J. T. Harris, electrocuted for the murder of F. W. Munnich, today made public its report and commended Rev. Dr. Mays for "his efforts and activity for moral righteousness and to uphold the civil law, and especially to uphold the enforcement of the prohibition law at Ridgecroft, and that he only did his duty as a citizen of the State, and what he was required by law to do in answering the witness summons and giving testimony in the murder trial of J. T. Harris, and we are convinced because of the facts brought out in the investigation, and which developed in the continuation of efforts of Judge Frank Carter to secure the commutation of the sentence of J. T. Harris, that the attack originated in and was instigated by a malicious spirit."

In the report the original affidavits introduced by Judge Frank Carter derogatory to the character of Rev. Dr. Mays are presented. Also the evidence offered by Rev. Dr. Mays to refute charges by Judge Carter and those making affidavits against him are presented in the committee's report in full, and in which Rev. Dr. Mays presented a long list of testimonials, made in the form of affidavits, from prominent people and old citizens of the towns in which the charges were made against him, which are highly complimentary to the secretary and subject of the affidavits said by the committee to "have originated in and instigated by a malicious spirit."

Insofar as the charges against Rev. Dr. Mays are concerned, the executive committee making the investigation and report gives the following to the press: "Because of the widespread publicity given to the charges made in the affidavits, and by Judge Frank Carter against the character of Dr. L. T. Mays and in order that the brotherhood and public may know the facts of the affidavits against Dr. Mays and of the affidavits and testimonials presented to the executive committee by Dr. Mays in rebuttal and refutation of the Carter affidavits, we believe it our duty to give them to the brotherhood and publish through the press, that an intelligent, truthful and impartial judgment may be rendered by them."

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WAGE CUT CAUSE OF STRIKE ORDER

Brief History of Developments
In Connection With Rail
Strike Matter

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The decision of the United States Labor Board on July 1 authorizing the railroads to reduce wages of their employees, an average of 12 to 13 per cent was the event in the strike which led up to the orders for a general strike by six unions.

So soon as this decision was rendered, a majority of the rail unions voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike rather than accept a wage cut, although on some lines, notably the Pennsylvania, there were divisions, where groups of workers voted not to strike.

Fraction Among Unions.
The taking of the ballot itself, however, developed some signs of friction among the unions. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, sent out a separate ballot to his men when the other unions included in their ballots such questions as rules and working conditions. Mr. Lee held that it was illegal to vote on anything but the ready authorized wage cut.

Leaders of the big four brotherhoods—trainmen, conductors, engineers and firemen—met in Chicago to decide what action should be taken. On October 2 it was announced formally that a walk out beginning October 30 and extending progressively in four distinct movements until virtually every road in the country would be covered, had been authorized. The Switchmen's Union of North America immediately announced that it would join the "Big Four," while B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employes department, American Federation of Labor, which is comprised of the shop crafts unions, publicly announced that he would fight tooth and toenail to avert a walkout by the eleven standard unions.

Board Takes Action.
A few days after the "Big Five" strike call, the United States Labor Board stepped into the situation. The three members of its public group who had been summoned to Washington to confer with President Harding, announced their plan to avert the strike—no further reduction of wages and immediate reduction by the roads and acceptance of the July 1 wage decrease by the unions. Both roads and union immediately related the plan in pamphlets into a conference at Chicago, and pending this conference, the eleven "standard" unions deferred action.

Nothing developed at this conference and the board then formally announced that it "assumed full jurisdiction" over the rail crisis and ordered the unions not to strike pending a board hearing to determine if the Transportation Act had been violated in the strike activities.

Breaks Up Banks.
The executives of the shop crafts representing 600,000 men, then announced that they would not be bound by the board's decision.

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