

Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate to-day; moderate to-day; shifting to west and southwest winds.

The News and Observer

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HARRY DAUGHERTY MAY QUIT CABINET. HEALTH IMPAIRED

Attorney General Greatly Weakened By Recent Attack of Influenza

VETERANS' BUREAU IS STILL STORM-CENTER Sutherland Wants Sweeping Investigation of Alleged Graft; McKellar Not Satisfied With Fractional-Justice For Former Employees of Bureau

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

Washington, Feb. 19.—Add one more change to the possible changes and shifting around of cabinet officers, this time, the rumor arising that Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney General, is to be the next one that will quit President Harding's cabinet. Not that Mr. Daugherty has done anything to displease President Harding, for they are reported as continuing on the best of terms, but that the rumor is that because of the state of his health, Attorney General Daugherty wishes to leave the cabinet.

Daugherty a Sick Man Reports from Mr. Daugherty's suite at the Waldman Park Inn is that he is slowly recovering from a severe illness, having had an attack of flu, and that this has left him in a very weakened condition. At times he has had an abnormally high blood pressure and just a few days ago a large quantity of blood was taken from him by physicians. In handling yesterday's presidential matters, he reports are that the Attorney General told the President that it would be impossible for him to remain at the head of the Department of Justice after this year, and that it is possible that he will resign his position on March 4. Mr. Daugherty is slated to go to Florida with the President after Congress adjourns, and if he does not resign before the trip begins, the matter will be one that he and President Harding will discuss while away from Washington.

Fractional Justice The Democrats continue to express their dissatisfaction with the fractional bit of justice done the twenty-eight discharged division heads of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, holds that merely the restoration of these men and women to their Civil Service status is but a gesture toward reparation of justice. He will heartily support the legislation which it has been reported the Republicans of the committee of the Senate will propose by which salaries for the year the employees have been out of office would be paid them, but he proposes to fight for more than this. He takes the position that as it has been shown that these people had done nothing to warrant their discharge, and in addition they had been doing the same amount of work, that simple justice would be either to restore them to the positions from which they had been thrown out by President Harding's night time order, or to appoint them to positions in the government paying the same salaries.

Veterans' Bureau Graft Affairs in the Veterans' Bureau are stated to have such an appearance of huge graft and corruption as to lead to a reorganization of the department. It is reported that the administration Republicans are now taking the view that it will be best to make more drastic the probe and let the Republicans do their own stabilizing. General Sawyer, who has some sort of an over-ridingship job with the Veterans' Bureau, has been doing some sleuthing and has reported that upwards of \$500,000 of surplus war material turned over to the Veterans' Bureau by the War Department and stored at Horryville, Md., was sold to a favored firm of Boston and New York, for a mere pittance in comparison with the value of the goods; and that plans had been made to deal in the same way with the rest of \$300,000 of the War Department surplus transferred to the Veterans' Bureau. This in connection with other transactions has caused Senator Sutherland, Republican, chairman of committee looking into the matter, to state that he favors an immediate investigation, saying: "I will recommend to the committee that both an immediate probe of the Perryville deal and a joint inquiry of the whole bureau be made."

Col. Forbes, expected from Europe this week, will be quizzed, though he is not charged with any of the shady transactions, the statements made being that the direct charges will be made against subordinate officials. With this representation of former officials in charge of conspiracy to defraud the government. These former officials are not from the Wilson administration, but are among those who have been appointed under the present Republican administration.

Poindexter Ambassador The first of the "Lone Ducks" to go his from President Harding is Senator Miles Poindexter, of West Virginia, husband of the gifted lady who wrote that astonishing letter to a Spokane newspaper telling

POINDEXER NAMED EMISSARY TO PERU



Miles Poindexter

Washington, Feb. 19.—The nomination of Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, to be Ambassador to Peru was confirmed by the Senate today in open session. Action was taken soon after the nomination had been received from President Harding.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the foreign relations committee, asked unanimous consent that the Senate take up the nomination immediately. He then moved that the nomination, in accordance with the customs and courtesy of sitting members, be confirmed, and the vote for confirmation was unanimous. Senator Poindexter was not present.

Senator Poindexter, who has been a member of the Senate since 1911, was defeated last fall when he came up for re-election. Before entering the Senate he served three years as a member of the House, having been elected as a Progressive Republican from the Spokane District. Previous to coming to Washington he was District Judge of the Superior Court. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1868.

REVENUE ACT IS DELAYED FOR DAY

Proposal Is Made To Exempt Foreign Stock From Taxes When Owned By Citizen

Proposed amendments to the Revenue Act exempting from ad valorem taxes all stock in foreign corporations held by citizens living within the State developed a deadlock in the Joint Finance Committee yesterday and the return of the bill to the House scheduled for last night will be delayed for possibly 48 hours, and may postpone by that length of time the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

Division of sentiment was sharp, and neither supporters of the amendment or its opponents were willing that the bill should be reported without the amendment which would be offered amending the original measure. Such a bill would not require readings on three separate days and would not delay the passage of the main bill.

Under the present law about \$180,000 is paid annually on foreign stocks listed for taxation, the bulk of it going to four larger counties. Advocates of the amendment take the position that repeal of that feature of the law would invite outside wealth into the State. Instances were quoted where a number of wealthy men would move into the State but for the fact that they are required to pay taxes on foreign stocks.

One example used was James B. Duke, reported to be worth \$200,000, and who would return to North Carolina to spend the remainder of his days were it not for the fact that he would be required to pay taxes on that amount of money that is taxed already where the property of the corporations is located. It was pointed out that in the event Mr. Duke should return to the State, and that he should die a citizen of the State, his inheritance taxes alone would wipe out the debt of the State, Secretary of State W. N. Everett

Lover Sends Wife Poison To Dispatch Her Husband

Asheville, Feb. 19.—Levi Earnest, of Phoenix, Arizona, a veteran of the World War and at present a patient in a government hospital, had a vision of a conspiracy to bring about his death and acting upon it looked under his wife's bed where he found a letter from Charles E. Gash, of Asheville, N. C., containing a powder which the writer told Mrs. Earnest to give her husband, according to statements of Postal authorities who investigated the case as reported by Earnest and today caused the arrest of Gash on a charge of "sending poison through the mails with intent to kill."

Latest Investigation Is Directed At "Mullet Roads"

House Also Has State Bonus Bill For Ex-Soldiers and Ban Against Dancing

Legislative investigation of the Norfolk Southern's observance of its contract with the State in operating the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, a State bonus bill whereby ex-service men may be helped with a \$2,000,000 bond issue toward the ownership of homes, and a measure to prohibit dancing in Camden county tumbled out of the hopper in the House last night, along with 38 local measures before Representative Bowie was able to get away to a late start with his "Lost Provinces" railroad.

The fourth investigation to be asked in the House came from Representative Boyd of Wayne, acting for the charge that the lessee of the State's "Mullet Road" had allowed the property to deteriorate to the point that it is unsafe and inadequate for public use, that the rolling stock is wholly inadequate to the demands for either freight or passenger traffic, and that the road bed itself is in such a state of disrepair that it is unsafe to travel upon it.

Under the provisions of the contract with the State the Norfolk Southern took over the road under a 99 year lease in 1907, agreeing to pay the State six per cent interest on its investment, and to keep the rolling stock and right of way in the state of repair in which it was maintained when the lease was signed. The resolution declares that all of these agreements, except the payment of the interest, have been

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Maniac Outstanding Hero Of Fire On Madman's Isle

Had Always Wanted To Be Hero; Calmest Man In Hall of Death

Twenty-Five Deaths As Result of Fire; Need of Protection Stressed

New York, Feb. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—A maniac who the doctors prefer should be known simply as John Doe was an outstanding hero of the disastrous fire at the insane hospital on Ward's Island yesterday.

John Doe had always wanted a heroic role. Twice opportunity had presented itself, but he had weakened. That was when he was sane.

His third chance came after his mind had snapped. This time he made good—but today, under guard, he did not know it. John Doe is a man of giant build. It seemed as if that huge frame must house the heart of a lion.

When the United States entered the World War, he got his first chance. He enlisted under the colors of Uncle Sam and went to the front with the plaudits of the home folk ringing in his ears.

But in the trenches it was different. The roar of shells, the patter of machine gun bullets took the heart out of him. He deserted.

Then the fierce desire to be a hero, to become a killer of men, returned and he joined the armies of the Kaiser.

Again under shell fire, his courage cooled. Once more he deserted. The war ended. John Doe returned to America. Reason fled.

Finally, John Doe landed in a ward of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. "Homelike maniac" the doctors said of him. "Dangerous man—the most dangerous on the island" said the attendants.

A specially sharp weapon was kept on John Doe, who evinced the will to kill. Yesterday, the flames crackling around him, John Doe was seen by attendants leading the weaker to safety. "This way men, fire escape here,"

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U.S. LABOR BOARD HAS NO POWER TO ENFORCE RULINGS

So Declares Supreme Court In Decision In Pennsylvania Railway Case

TRIBUNAL IS ONLY ARBITRATION BOARD Dependent Upon Public Sentiment For Enforcement of Its Decisions; Case Grew Out of Refusal of The Pennsylvania To Abide By Board Ruling

Washington, Feb. 19.—The United States Railroad Labor Board is a board of arbitration, without power to enforce its rulings, but dependent upon the support of public sentiment to give its acts effect, the Supreme court today decided in a case brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The case was an appeal from the decision of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, refusing to grant a restraining order prohibiting the board from publishing its findings with regard to the refusal of the railroad company to conduct labor dispute negotiations with certain representatives of organized labor.

Origin of Controversy The controversy arose during the recent strike of the railroad shop crafts throughout the country, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, pointing out that it had negotiated its difficulties with representatives of its employees, refused to comply with the rulings of the labor board that it should recognize officers of certain labor organizations as representatives of its employees and negotiate with them.

Asserting that it was not the intention of Congress in providing for a Railroad Labor Board in the Transportation Act of 1920, to create a tribunal to determine what were the legal rights and obligations of railroad employers and employees or to enforce or protect them, the Supreme court pointed out that the board's decisions are that they should make whatever they consider reasonable rulings which, in its opinion, are just, are reasonable. The jurisdiction of the board to direct the parties to do what it deems they should do is not to be limited by their constitutional or legal rights to refuse to do it.

History of Case The Pennsylvania Railroad's direct challenge of the powers of the Railroad Labor Board, involving the legal question of the board's authority in its efforts to prevent strikes and interference with interstate commerce, has attracted nationwide attention during the progress of the case to the Supreme court.

Refusing to comply with an order issued by the Labor Board to order delegates from labor unions as representatives of its employees in the negotiation of rules and working conditions, the railroad company took the controversy into the courts and a legal struggle developed, which was generally recognized as presenting an issue which in its final determination involved in a large measure the whole existence of the labor laws.

While the board was seeking to bring about an agreement between the railroad and their employees, with special reference to a threat of strike of the shop crafts, R. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, filed charges with the board alleging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was calling upon its employees, union and non-union alike, to elect representatives to confer with it, and was not complying with the orders of the board as it interpreted them. He sought a ruling as to whether a majority of the employees of the company of any craft had the right to designate an organization to represent them in negotiating agreements with a carrier covering rules and working conditions, and whether a majority of such craft employees had the right to be represented in such negotiations by delegates who were not employees of the carrier.

Labor Board's Ruling The labor board decided that elections held by employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, in which they had selected from among themselves, without regard to whether they belonged to a union or not, representatives to discuss their complaints and negotiate an agreement with representatives of the company, were illegal. The board ordered another election, prescribing the form of ballot to be used and stating the qualifications for voting.

The carrier contended that the board was without power to nullify the election, and could not set aside as invalid the agreement it had reached with its employees. It therefore refused to hold another election and insisted upon respecting the contracts it had made with its employees. This brought a joining of issues. The labor board declared the railroad company had violated its orders, and that there would be an appeal to the public through a published statement from the labor board unless the railroad company

Believe Syrian Was Cause of Dynamiting

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19.—Police officers at Marietta, near here, today were removing investigation of the dynamiting of the home of a member of the Syrian colony there just after Christmas, basing their inquiry on an assertion by George Gerde, Syrian of Marietta, that he believed Mike Jones, another Syrian arrested with him Sunday, had caused the dynamiting. Gerde and Jones and half a dozen other Syrians at Marietta were arrested yesterday afternoon after what was said to have been a free-for-all fight terminated an entire neighborhood.

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ELECTRICAL WIZARD BELIEVES IN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING



Dr. Charles P. Steinhilber, the electrical wizard of the General Electric Company, who recently started scientists by suggesting that the world's future food supply might be obtained cheaply by breeding nitrogenous bacteria for use as food, on a recent visit to New York City spent a day at the Good Housekeeping Institute, where he was very much interested in the many electrical devices used for simplifying housekeeping. He is shown here looking at an electric washing machine.

Lloyd George Says France Has Blundered In The Ruhr

Former Prime Minister Says No Agreement Possible Without U. S.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN RUHR SITUATION Expulsion of German Official Causes a Stir; French Seize Money

London, Feb. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Former Prime Minister Lloyd George, during debate in the House of Commons today, declared the French action in the Ruhr was a repetition of the psychological blunder the Germans made in 1914. He asserted it was essential that America should participate in the solution.

Wants America In Mr. Lloyd George contended that what really mattered was to get America in, with or without League of Nations action. He did not believe that France, however obstinate, could refuse an offer made by the United States and then with them approaching France. Then I believe both together will be able to surmount the difficulty.

Up to United States In the course of his speech the former Prime Minister said it was impossible for the reparations and restoration program to proceed without America. The Americans, he commented, had the world's gold locked in their chests and were suffering from indigestion and surfeit. They had a moral responsibility, he contended. They had shared in the war, and helped to break up Germany. Their President had signed the peace treaty, and although the Senate had rejected it, that action was not on the ground of reparations, but because it was unable to accept the League of Nations. The Americans had morally assumed the whole position, he argued.

Expulsion of German Official Causes a Stir; French Seize Money (Continued on Page Two.)

Bowie Wins Favorable Vote In House For His Railroad

Slept along by the almost irresistible eloquence of Representative Tom Bowie a hostile House reversed itself at midnight last night and by a vote of 61 to 43 passed the Lost Provinces railroad bill, pledging the credit of the State to a ten million dollar participation in the construction of a railroad that will bring the counties beyond the Blue Ridge back into North Carolina.

This morning when the measure comes up on its final reading the spell of the mountaineer's eloquence may be gone, but whatever its fate hereafter in the General Assembly Tom Bowie will carry away with him whatever personal satisfaction there may be in contemplation of the fact that the day of moving timber is not gone, and that single handed he has won over obstacles that appeared insurmountable. In brief, the measure provides that the State shall participate in the construction of five short line railroads to the extent of 40 per cent of the capital stock, and that it shall build a trunk line road from North Wilkesboro westward across the mountains, connecting the State with the great coal and iron fields of the west and bringing the counties west of the Blue Ridge into direct touch with the State. With the Governor's shipping bill concluded almost beyond recognition when he had asked only a fraction of the money involved in the railroad bill it was generally assumed that the House would turn thumbs down on the Bowie bill when it came to a vote last night. Nobody but Bowie himself believed when the measure was first brought before the House at 9 o'clock that a favorable vote was possible. Bowie began to speak

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START FILIBUSTER DESIGNED TO KILL SHIPPING SUBSIDY

Opponents of Measure Make No Bones About Their Present Tactics

ALL-NIGHT SESSION THREATENED BY JONES Filibuster Starts When Senator Sheppard Makes Long Speech On Operations of The League of Nations; Administration Wins On a Test Vote

Washington, Feb. 19.—Efforts of opponents of the administration shipping bill to kill it through a filibuster were actively begun tonight in the Senate and brought from Senator Jones, Republican, Washington, in charge of the measure, a notice that he would endeavor to hold the Senate in session all night tomorrow night.

Filibuster Starts The filibuster started tonight—and ship bill opponents made no efforts to have it described as other than a filibuster—took the form of an address of three hours and a half by Senator Sheppard, Democrat, Texas, on the operations of the League of Nations since its organization.

Kept Going Strong The Texas Senator still was going strong when Senator Curtis, of Kansas, the Republican, shortly after 10 o'clock moved that the Senate go into executive session. This was followed by a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow, when ship bill opponents promise to resume their tactics. Senator Sheppard began speaking before seven o'clock, making a prepared address containing a digest of every action taken by the League of Nations through its assembly, its Council and its various commissions since it began functioning. He made no attempt at the outset of his address as to the length of time he was prepared to speak, but some of his associates said he had a seven-hour speech.

Underwood Opposes It The Democratic Senators—who joined with Republican opponents of the shipping bill in the filibuster did so over the wishes of Senator Underwood, of Alabama, the retiring Democratic leader. Senator Underwood earlier in the session had declined against billing the shipping bill through indirect action, declaring he favored allowing it to come to a vote, even though he was opposed to it.

All Night Session After the tactics of ship bill opponents had become apparent and after Senator Jones had made his announcement of an all-night session tomorrow, Senator Curtis told many Republican proponents to go home and get plenty of sleep in preparation for tomorrow night's session. He said that coats and blankets would be brought in and that Curtis might be as comfortable as possible.

Force Night Session Confronted with an effort to displace their measure, Senate proponents of the shipping bill forced a night session tonight in waging the final stage of the fight to obtain enactment of the legislation before adjournment of Congress. Opponents of the bill attempted to bring about an adjournment at the usual hour, but were voted down 45 to 33. Earlier in the day they united in support of the milk bill in an endeavor to take up that measure and lay aside the shipping legislation.

Senator Jones met the move with a motion to lay on the table the proposal to take up the filled milk bill, which was made by Senator Ladd, Republican, North Dakota. The motion was defeated, 44 to 42, and the Ladd proposal was left pending before the Senate.

Table Laid Motion Four Democrats, Senators Ransdell and Brodhead, of Louisiana; Dial, of South Carolina; and Underwood, of Alabama, lined up with 23 Republicans in favor of tabling the Ladd motion. The two Louisiana Senators have supported the shipping bill throughout, Senator Dial is one of the leading opponents of the filled milk bill and Senator Underwood, after the vote, explained he was opposed to the shipping bill, but at the same time could not be a party to its defeat by "indirection."

Leaders among the forces supporting the shipping bill conceded that the vote to table the motion was a surprise and pointed out that several Republicans who are considered as favorable to the shipping bill, such as Senators McCowan, of Illinois; Nicholson, of Colorado; Steiwer, of South Dakota; Sutherland, of West Virginia; McNair, of Oregon; Cameron, of Arizona; Gooding, of Idaho; and Stanfield, of Oregon, voted against tabling the Ladd motion.

Extended Debate The vote on the motion to table was followed by extended debate during which the shipping bill was attacked and the filled milk bill was both attacked and defended. The feature of this debate, however, was a lengthy exchange between Senator Underwood, the retiring Democratic leader, and several Democrats on the question of the propriety of a filibuster against the shipping legislation. During this debate Senators Underwood and Hitchcock, Democrats, Nebraska, conceded that there was a filibuster against the ship bill, but Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, (Continued on Page Eleven.)

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