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EQUAL INTEREST IN MANDATES IS CLAIMED BY U. S.

League of Nations Has Equal Concern and Inseparable Interest in Their Disposition.

Paris, Feb. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—The United States government, in its note to the council of the League of Nations on the question of mandates, claims an equal concern and interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany and in their disposition.

This was shown today when the note was filed by the American State Department and laid before the council of the league yesterday.

The council again took up the note this morning, considering it with particular reference to this claim advanced by the United States. Some of the members held that America had forfeited such rights by withdrawing, as an associated power, from the supreme position of the note.

In the summary of the note, which was made public Wednesday, it was revealed that the United States declared it had never given its consent that the mandate of Yap, an important link in the chain of cable communications in the Pacific, be placed in the hands of Japan.

The principal feature of the note, in addition to the points contained in the summary, was the American contention of equal right and interest in disposing of Germany's overseas possessions. On the note the said:

"As one of the principal allied and associated powers, the United States has an equal concern and inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany, and consequently an equal voice in their disposition, which it is respectfully submitted cannot be unilaterally effected without its consent."

Referring to the attribution of the Island of Yap to Japan, the note stated that the inclusion of the island in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other principal allied and associated powers were under misapprehension as to the inclusion of the island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless in the notes above mentioned, the United States government makes clear its position.

"Presumably the notes referred to comprised that sent by the United States to Great Britain on November 17, 1919, and the copies submitted to the French and Italian governments. The notes set forth the American position on the responsibilities of mandating powers. The Japanese mandate was approved by the council of the league December 17 in Geneva."

"At the time when these notes were addressed to the respective governments above mentioned, an agreement had been reached on the terms of the allocation of the mandates covering the former German islands in the Pacific. Therefore, the position taken by the president on behalf of this country with respect to the mandate of Yap is the result of effectively withdrawing any suggestion or implication of dissent, mistakenly imputed to this government, long before December 17, 1919, the date of the council's meeting in Geneva."

The discussion of the council this morning centered on the question of how the United States could remain in the league of nations on the terms of the league of nations and yet be heard on all questions in which the allied and associated powers are interested and in which the league is expected to have an order of business for discussing and deciding important questions under these circumstances was pointed out.

Discussion of the "B" type of mandates, the Belgian mandate over German East Africa, those of France and Great Britain over Togoland, and the Kamerun, and that of Great Britain over German Southeast Africa—was on the order of business for this afternoon in connection with the American note.

CONTRAST WITH POWERS. Washington, Feb. 24.—State Department officials, referring today to the American note to the League of Nations council on mandates, said the controversy regarding the Pacific island of Yap was not one between the United States and Japan, but between the United States and the powers that were party to the allotment of the mandate made by Japan.

With regard to the reported contentions of Great Britain and France that the United States had agreed to the allotment of the Yap mandate, the officials said the American government was the best judge as to that.

It was disclosed that the protest of the American government against the mandate, referred to in the American note to the league council, was contained in separate notes sent to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The summary of the American note made public by the council at Paris was described by Under Secretary Davis as essentially correct in its presentation of principles, but lacking in many details.

CARUSO 48 FRIDAY. New York, Feb. 24.—Birthdays greeted in messages in letters, telegrams and messages today were read to Enrico Caruso, convalescing from an attack of pleurisy and heart trouble, who will celebrate the forty-eighth anniversary of his birth tomorrow. Mr. Caruso, who has some fever, his physician reported, but said he hoped it would disappear in a few days.

UNSETTLED. Charlotte and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday unsettled, possibly with rain or snow. Gentle to moderate winds. North Carolina: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow Friday; extreme west portion tonight; extreme west portion tonight; South Carolina: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday, probably rain in extreme west portion, somewhat warmer Friday night in northwest portion tonight.

AGRICULTURE HEAD IN HARDING C. NET



Henry C. Wallace, Editor and Publisher. Born Rock Island, Ill. Age 54 years. Collegiate education. Farmer and livestock breeder in Iowa, 1887-91. Editor, manager and publisher of farm publications, 1893 to present. Bank director. Member U. S. Livestock Industry Committee, Secretary Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association 14 years. Long interested in Young Men's Christian Association, being member of International committee. Mason.

SAFE CRACKERS LEAVE MESSAGE

Advice Not to "Blow" is Spurned, and Note is Left.

The safe of the Palace theater, a nest moving picture house on East First street, was cracked Thursday night.

The yegmen declined to accept the word of the theater manager, as expressed in a neatly printed sign on a cardboard which hung directly over the safe and read:

"Attention: Burglars: Do not blow up this safe. It has no money in it, and it's a burglar proof, too. Thanks."

The yegmen transferred the safe's door to an opposite corner of the room with the use of dynamite, and left this notice:

"If you don't want your safe cracked, leave the combination on the door so we can find it, and don't write that damn stuff on it. If you come to North Charlotte, we will get you. Do not blame this on no nigger for we are as white as you are."

H. A. R. Thus, the Palace theater management believes, has carried to perfection the art of safe-cracking which is now being practiced in Charlotte. Correspondence between safe-crackers and safemakers is recognized by the police as unusual to say the least.

But the notice of the theater owners was truthful. The safe contained no money. Experience had taught them that a safe is not a safe place to keep money. This particular safe has been cracked thrice in three months. While the yegmen received no financial reward for their work Thursday night, \$220 transferred from the Palace theater to safe-crackers about two months ago. A month or so prior to that a small amount of change was found when the same safe sustained the loss of its door.

The notice to the management from the yegmen was written on an office file and replaced the card-board sign notifying safe-crackers of the lack of monetary contents within the iron vault.

The yegmen's announcement was written in a scrawling hand with a pencil. The English was not perfect, but with the exception of "spelled," each word was correctly spelled.

The use of an electric drill and dynamite has led the police to believe that the yegmen are the same who blew open the safes of the Indian Refining Company and the Avont Wood & Coal Company.

Officers have been working day and night.

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EDUCATION PLEA GIVEN A HEARING BY LEGISLATORS

Mrs. C. C. Hook, Made Most Powerful Appeal for Larger Appropriation.

Raleigh, Feb. 24.—Led by Alf M. Scales, of Greensboro, an educational host beat down upon the appropriations committee of the general assembly Wednesday night and laid before that body the state's clamor for a \$30,000,000 appropriation for its educational institutions. The appropriations fathers were asked to forget that there was such a thing as a budget commission and its report, to disregard all recommendations for a modest bequest to the three state-owned institutions and to deal generously and as the needs in the colleges require.

A large number of women were in the fast pace, followed by Senator Dorman Thompson of Stateville who promised that the state would never go back on men of far-sightedness and sound judgment in building for the future.

Then came Mrs. C. C. Hook, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and she spoke not only in this delegated capacity but also as the mother of a boy at Chapel Hill who occupies one of those beds piled three high. She made one of the classicist of the speeches of the occasion.

"We women are tired of being ashamed of North Carolina," she said. They were weary of coming here to plead for things that concern women and men alike. "Can't you feel that you represent us, too?" she asked. "I am one of those mothers of a university boy who occupies one of those beds piled three high. It doesn't matter so much for my boy—he will be through before this program can be gotten under way. We don't expect the luxuries or even the comforts of great wealth there, but gentlemen, we do expect it to be decent and it is a disgrace there now. I have been in those rooms and have seen them."

She drew a beautiful picture of the immortal spirit of Graham, and invoked it in behalf of a state and a school to which he gave his great life. In his name she made the final plea for two whole minutes. He has heard of them before. They are cheaper than illiterate citizens.

Thomas J. Harkins, of Asheville, joined up without preparation, made a telling appeal in urging the assembly to give the full appropriation of 20 millions, declared that it would cause criticism but the cause would hurt those who indulged in it. "They criticized Wilson, but he built an empire; they criticized Washington, but he built a nation; they criticized Lincoln, but he preserved the nation; they criticized Caesar, but he gave the world a new democracy," Harkins said.

For a moment the assembly sat silent, then it realized that one of the most powerful republicans had paid the tribute, it broke into handclapping and then shouted long.

W. L. Small, of Elizabeth City; J. J. Wells, of Rocky Mount; John R. Purdy, of Charlotte, all bore testimony of the unity of their people.

Dr. R. W. S. Pogram, of Canton, said his people commissioned him to come to be taxed the limit for the other man's needs. He gave his boy to the army and has no children of his own to profit by this plan.

Mrs. Wiley Swift spoke for the Parent-Teacher association. Her reference to the budget commission, which Senate Chairman McCoin was a member, made the house laugh. She spoke for the preservative side of education.

J. B. Newcomb, of Wilmington, represented the 11,000 children of New Hanover. President F. P. Hobgood, of Lafayette, Ga., Feb. 24.—Fred Williams, who went away to war in 1917, will return home in a few days to find his "body" buried here, his war insurance policy paid and his bride the wife of another.

This was the situation disclosed Wednesday when Mrs. Grace Robertson received a brief telegram from New York signed by her first husband saying he had landed and was coming home as soon as possible. There was no explanation of his long silence.

The War Department reported Williams killed in action soon after went to France, paid his widow his insurance and then sent a soldier's body here as his. Williams' wife, whom he had married but a few months before he left, mourned him and then married a former sweetheart, Joseph Robertson.

MADE AN HONORARY BENEFACTOR FOR LIFE. Valley Forge, Pa., Feb. 24.—President Williams was announced today by Rev. W. Herbert Burk, rector and founder of the Washington Memorial chapel, has been made an honorary perpetual benefactor of the Valley Forge historical society and has accepted the honor. Dr. Burk said a badge of the society in gold and enamel will be presented to the president by a special committee and that a fund of \$5,000 endow the benefactorship in his honor is being raised.

EVANS IS RELEASED AFTER APOLOGIZING. Columbia, S. C., Feb. 24.—Barney Evans, Columbia attorney, who, last night, was arrested by the South Carolina house of representatives for an alleged insult to Representative Claude N. Sapp and who spent the night in the city jail, made a public apology when brought before the house of representatives today and his apology was accepted. Mr. Evans was released from custody.

BOTH FACTIONS TO ACCEPT DECISIONS

London, Feb. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rechad Pasha, delegate of the Constantinople government to the near-East conference here, speaking in the name of both his group and that of the nationalists, told the delegates that both factions of the Turkish would accept the decisions of the allies.

The attitude of the Turks made an excellent impression upon the conference. Premier Briand, of France, declared after the sitting that the conference had gone a long way towards a settlement.

CONEY LANDS AT CAMP JOHNSTON

Completed His Ocean to Ocean Flight in 22 Hours and 32 Minutes.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 24.—Lieut. W. D. Coney who started from Lenoir Field, Dallas, Texas, at 10:14, central time, last night on the last lap of his ocean-to-ocean flight, arrived at Camp Johnston, near here, at 7:27 o'clock this morning.

Lieutenant Coney's flying time, according to his unoffical competitor, Lieut. S. C. Eaton, army air service, who is here to officially welcome the trans-continental flyer, was 22 hours and 32 minutes for the 2,079 mile flight, an average of 91 miles an hour. His figures show the flying time from Dallas here to be eight hours and 13 minutes.

The flying time of Lieutenant Coney is believed to be a record, though official figures have not yet been compiled. The aviator flew over the city, scraped the wheels of his machine on the sands of Pablo Beach and returned here, landing at Camp Johnston.

With the exception of two hours, the flight from Dallas to Jacksonville, was made in darkness. "Not until I was over Mobile, Ala., did I see a light," Coney said after his arrival. The flyer stated that at some periods on the flight he made a speed of 150 miles an hour but that the average speed for the trip was approximately 100 miles an hour.

Upon the news of his arrival, crowds flocked to the landing field and scores of Brunswick relatives and friends overwhelmed the officer. His mother, Mrs. E. F. Coney, and her brothers were here to welcome him.

If official sanction can be obtained, Lieutenant Coney plans to make the return trip from Jacksonville to Dallas, Texas, in 24 hours. He will stop at Texas point for refueling.

No difficulties were experienced on the trip from Dallas to Jacksonville, Lieutenant Coney stated. He left Jacksonville Monday night and reached Dallas Monday night in 24 hours, the only stop being scheduled at Dallas. In an effort to avoid two rainstorms, he detoured and, in doing so, exhausted his supply of gasoline before reaching Dallas, landing at Bronte, Tex. Defective fuel obtained there jammed his carburetor and he was unable to proceed to Dallas until yesterday morning.

VIRTUALLY ABANDON HOPE TO SAVE SEVEN

Duquoin, Ills., Feb. 24.—Hope had been virtually abandoned today for the rescue of any of the seven men imprisoned by fire which started yesterday afternoon in a gallery of the Katharine mine at Dowell, five miles south of here.

The fire, which is thought to have been caused by an electric wire coming in contact with a canvas curtain, continuing to sweep the gallery, keeping rescue squads away from the vicinity where the miners were caught.

The gallery where the men were caught is on the 225-foot level and, when, after several hours, it had been impossible to reach the scene, members of the mine rescue crews expressed the opinion it was impossible to reach the men by any means.

Gas in the chamber was ignited, and the flames were communicated to coal which lined the gallery. From nearby tunnels men sent to Dowell.

The intensity of the fire, however, precluded the possibility of any immediate assistance for the entombed men.

SOLDIER IS RETURNING TO HIS "HOME" AGAIN

Lafayette, Ga., Feb. 24.—Fred Williams, who went away to war in 1917, will return home in a few days to find his "body" buried here, his war insurance policy paid and his bride the wife of another.

This was the situation disclosed Wednesday when Mrs. Grace Robertson received a brief telegram from New York signed by her first husband saying he had landed and was coming home as soon as possible. There was no explanation of his long silence.

The War Department reported Williams killed in action soon after went to France, paid his widow his insurance and then sent a soldier's body here as his. Williams' wife, whom he had married but a few months before he left, mourned him and then married a former sweetheart, Joseph Robertson.

Involved Controversy Behind U.S. Protest To League Council

By DAVID LAWRENCE, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright 1921, by News Publishing Co.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The United States government demands freedom of communication across the Pacific to the far-East and insists that the important way station on the small Island of Yap shall not be given to Japan by the League of Nations.

The American government, in its latest note, the exact text of which has not yet been made public, does not ask that Yap be given to the United States but that the mandate be internationalized so that it will always be under the joint control of the great powers, Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan.

The United States contends, moreover, that Japan never had any right under international law to seize the trans-Pacific cable at Yap and that the status which existed before the war shall be restored.

"Back of the entire question of cable communication through the Island of Yap is a greater and even more involved controversy over the cutting of the German cables in the Atlantic. The American companies contend that both England and France have seized these Atlantic cables unlawfully and are today depriving the people of the United States of direct cable communication which is so important to commercial intercourse with Germany and Central Europe.

In other words, England and France have a reason to be sympathetic with the American view rather than the Japanese view point as far as the legality of the seizure of cables is concerned but England and France will not decide whether they too will maintain communication with their own interests in the far-East only by having most of their messages pass through Japan territory.

The situation in the Pacific, which has precipitated the American note to the council of the League of Nations, is best described by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Company, which owns the Pacific cables that are at the bottom of the controversy. He says:

"A company owned in Germany but largely supported by Dutch capital and subsidized by the German and Dutch governments, own the cables running from Guam (owned by the United States) to Yap, there diverging, one line going to the Philippines and the other going north to Shanghai.

"We operated the Guam end of that cable under a contract with the German cable company. All cables owned by Dutch interests were sent via Yap under normal conditions and, during interruptions of our cable between Guam and Manila, which cut off all communication with the Philippines, our route, we diverted traffic via Yap to Shanghai over this German-Dutch system. Hence these cables were very important in maintaining uninterrupted communication with China and the Philippines and the seizure of Yap by the Japanese and the diversion of the cable into one of the Jauanese islands, deprives us of this alternative route."

"If Japan continues to retain the Yap-Shanghai cable, it will be the Pacific cable, the Philippines and the Philippines during interruptions of our Guam-Manila cable will have to pass through Japan, and the volume of traffic to the Philippines would not justify the laying of such a cable which would be practically idle most of the time.

"The same arguments as to the interference with communication with the Philippines here as to the seizure of the German-Atlantic cables. No part of these cables in the Pacific touched Japanese soil, but one end touched the Philippines and the northward cable goes to Shanghai and the southward cable goes to the Dutch East Indies by way of the Philippines. Should Japan get control of the Island of Yap, it would be free to refuse permission for landing of any cable except one owned by Japanese interests and could thus practically compel the sale of the north end of the present cable to the Japanese."

Whoever gets possession of the Island of Yap gets the key to trans-Pacific cable communication. The United States is not anxious for that control itself but merely wants to have Yap internationalized so that no nation can have an undue advantage. Indeed, the stock of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company is owned partly by the Mackay Company, partly by the Danish and British interests, although, according to Mr. Mackay's own statement, the company "stands in respect to the United States government and public as if every dollar of its stock was provided by American capital."

The decision of the assembly of the League of Nations to approve the mandate giving the Island of Yap to Japan is, of course, not binding upon the United States as mandates must also be approved by the council of the league. Unfortunately for this, the opposing United States, while a member of the council under the treaty of Versailles has not taken her place in the council, so the question is yet to be determined whether unanimity is action can be taken with her absent. Meanwhile, the Department of State has sent its note merely to conserve American rights and give Secretary of State Hughes a free hand after March 4th to deal with the situation as he deems wise.

DR. GAMBRILL ILL. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 24.—Dr. J. B. Gambrill, 80, president of the Southern Baptist convention, is seriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Porter, this city. He is suffering from nervous breakdown, brought on by overwork, physicians say. It was reported that he has a fair chance for recovery.

BANK STATEMENTS CALLED. Washington, Feb. 24.—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Monday, February 21.

A friend that hasn't in need is a friend indeed. It wouldn't hurt some girls if they'd put ten or fifteen thousand dollars in their stockings.

LABOR LAUNCHES A DRIVE AGAINST THE "OPEN" SHOP

Publicity and Educational Drive Planned Against Propaganda of Enemy.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Wilson was urged to veto the Winslow-Townsend bill as "an unjustified and unjustifiable concession to the railroad owners who have shown a wanton disregard for laws and lawful processes," in a resolution adopted here today by the executives of national and international trade unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor.

Should congress attempt to override a veto and enact the measure which provides for immediate payment of a large part of the \$300,000,000 due the railroads under the transportation act, legislative representatives of all labor organizations are instructed to use every effort and all legitimate means "to prevent passage of the bill."

Refusal of the railroads to meet in general conference with railroad workers' unions, the resolution said, was evidence of a purpose to destroy the health and sanitation, economy and living conditions of workers.

The conference also went on record supporting the workers of Porto Rico in their request that the United States congress appoint a commission to investigate industrial conditions as well as the general governmental affairs of the island, especially affecting education, health and sanitation, economy and living conditions of workers.

It was also demanded that the constitution of the United States and the protection of the American people be applied "fully to the workmen of Porto Rico."

Washington, Feb. 24.—Plans for a publicity and educational drive to offset "open shop" and other propaganda of enemies of organized labor were being considered here today at the second session of the conference of representatives of national and international unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor.

While the details of the program were withheld, it is understood proposals have been submitted for conducting a central information bureau for the dissemination of the principles of unionism. Plans also are being considered, it is understood, to send a corps of "minute" workers to the country to give the public first-hand information regarding the organized labor movement.

Publicity may also be used to boost the federation's legislative program and its fight against injunction and industrial courts.

Recommendations regarding the publicity campaign were made to the conference by the federation's executive council, which has had the matter under consideration.

Repeat of the Volstead act will be another matter to be considered. The executive council had been asked to consider a proposal to ask congress to take action toward the repeal of the act and make a report at today's meeting.

While the conference was cleaning up its last business today, a staff of clerks was busy at the federation headquarters preparing for nation-wide distribution of communication with the declaration of principles adopted yesterday.

This declaration, which sets forth the full story of labor's grievances and recommendations for their correction, is considered a labor leaders' one of the most important documents ever issued by the federation.

"It is the pronouncement of a movement that is consecrated to the cause of freedom as Americans understand freedom," said the preamble to the declaration. "It is the message of men and women who will not desert the cause of freedom no matter what the tide of the struggle."

"Labor speaks from no narrow or selfish point of view. It speaks from the standpoint of American citizenship. Standing by between open shop forces, uncompromisingly toward both the American trade union movement today finds itself and every American institution of freedom assailed and attacked by the conscienceless autocrats of industry and the followers of radical European fanaticism. If either of these wins, the doors of democratic freedom and opportunity can never be reopened in our time."

While charging unemployment to the "maladministration of industry," the statement declares also that the condition of unemployment has been accentuated by keeping open the flow gates of immigration which has added to the confusion and given employers an additional weapon in their efforts to reduce the American standard of living.

Condemning the use of the injunction under present laws, the declaration asserted that the "only immediate relief" through which labor could find relief, "lies in a flat refusal on the part of the government to enforce the injunction."

(Continued on Page Three.)

