16 PAGES TODAY

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AND EVENING CHRONICLE

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Four Thousand Textile Operatives Refuse To Recede

ANNIVERSARY OF LAFAYETTE HELD AT MT. VERNON

Gathering at Mount Vernon to Celebrate Dual Historic Events.

TIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

Messages from Presidents Harding and Millerand and Others Read.

Mount Vernon, Virginia, Sept. 6.—The dual anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the first battle of the Marne was celebrated with impressive ceremonies today at the tomb of Washington.

President Harding, who was unable to be present, sent a message declaring that America's indebtedness to the French soldier was eternal and praising the "dauntless courage" of American soldiers in the second battle of the Marne. Similar messages were sent by Secretary of State Hughes and Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT.

The President's message said:

"To General Lafayette in no small measure the success of the Revolution was due. With no sordid motives, but inflamed with ardent sympathy and a passionate desire to help them, he espoused the cause of the struggling colonies and hastened to their support. He sought no selfish end and asked no pay; but found his reward in the thanks of Congress and the undying affection of generations of American citizens whose gratitude has been, and always will be suitably shown on appropriate occasions. Not only did he render brilliant personal military service, but through his instrumentality much needed financial assistance and reinforcement of troops were obtained for the Americans. Our indebtedness to him is eternal.

"Similarly, nearly 150 years after, these United States, grown to a nation of more than one hundred million free men, women and children, disclaiming any material advantages for themselves, sent armies of their youth and gave largely of their wealth, that liberty and that freedom which Lafayette cherished and espoused should be assured to France. We are pleased to believe and we know, that these armies took no mean part in securing that ultimate victory by which the integrity of France and human rights were preserved. By their prowess, their dauntless courage, and their resistless valor, they checked the German advance at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood on the second battle of the Marne, and started that memorable retreat of the German hordes which a few months later ended in final defeat.

"The friendly and cordial relations which exist between the United States and France do not therefore rest upon mere sentimentality or selfish interests; but rather are they built on the firm foundation of historic mutual service which cannot be shaken."

HUGHES SENDS MESSAGE.

Secretary Hughes said:

"I deem it most fitting that there should be associated with this celebration the observance of the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne, for through that battle, turning seeming irretrievable retreat into a magnificent victory, the pesevation of those great principles of human liberty and rights which Lafayette cherished was ultimately assured.

"It is further gratifying that in this celebration of friendship and good will which we entertain for France will be appropriately emphasized. The relations between the two countries are built on a solid foundation of service and of mutual helpfulness in the cause of free institutions."

Ambassador Herrick cabled: "Lafayette and the Marne are names inscribed forever on our banner, on the banner of France and on the hearts of our citizens and hers.

"We rejoice that we stood beside France for liberty at the second Marne, and gratefully acknowledged our indebtedness to Lafayette and to France, especially in the war, for our independence and the defender of liberty in the dark days of 1914.

"I was one to whom it was given to be in sound of the firing at the first Marne and to witness Americans battling for the common cause of liberty on the same hallowed ground four years later. I feel the assurance that these two sisters in freedom whose hands stretch out to each other across the Atlantic will continue in the future as in the past to find ways to safeguard the liberties common to them both and in contemplating the splendid spirit with which France is making in rising from the ruins of invasion I find the certainty that her virile and courageous people will continue to be worthy champions of that great cause."

MILLERAND AND BRIAND

From President Millerand, of France, came this message:

"In commemoratinf the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and of the battle of the Marne, the American people shows its attachment to the principles which have made its independence."

Premier Briand sent the following:

"In the schools of France the pages in which our history merges with yours are read to the children. They learn therein the gratitude which every Frenchman owes to the American he

(Continued on Page Two)

Buying Movement In Cotton Sends Price Above [illegible]

New York, Sept. 6.—[illegible] buying movement in cotton [illegible] today advanced prices at the [illegible] ending practically $5 to $7.50 a bale over the close of last Friday. All months crossed the 19-cent level. The advance was precipitated by bullish Liverpool cables. The heaviest buying was for continental and trade account, reflecting a scare among mill interests over future supplies. Private advices from the belts reported further crop deterioration over the holidays.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Advances of as much as $9 a bale carried the price of cotton to approximately 20 cents a pound today on the distant months in the contract market. October was the strongest month and showed gains by the middle of the morning of 177 points, compared with the closing quotations of last week. May advanced to 1987.

BRITISH CABINET MAY DEMAND NO OR YES ANSWER

Irish Controversy Virtually Has Reached a Crisis, it Now is Indicated.

MAY SET TIME LIMIT.

Acceptance or Rejection of Government's Offer May Be Demanded.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republic leader, declared in a statement to the press today that, if England issued an ultimatum to the Sinn Fein, no pretense would hide that it was an application of force, which must mean war and not peace.

London, Sept. 6.—Prime Minister Lloyd-George today held conversations with members of his Cabinet and civil and military authorities in Ireland relative to the situation which has arisen as a result of the latest note to the British government from Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader. The Prime Minister met his colleagues at Inverness, near Gairloch, Scotland, where Mr. Lloyd-George has been spending a brief vacation. It was believed that the Irish situation would be talked over, preliminary to the meeting of the Cabinet, which will convene at Inverness tomorrow.

Although London newspapers continued today to counsel patience and forbearance in dealing with the Irish question, there were certain indications that the Irish controversy had virtually reached a crisis, and that tomorrow's meeting of the British ministry might prove historic. There were many who believed that Mr. de Valera and his colleagues at Dublin would be given a certain limited time in which they could either accept or reject the British Government's offer of dominion status for Ireland as a basis for a settlement of the ancient controversy.

UNIONISTS GIVEN ARMS.

Belfast, Sept. 6.—Unionists employed by a large concern near the scene of the recent rioting in this city held a meeting last night and were given arms with which to protect themselves if attacked. Routes were indicated to the men with the advice that they should use them for reaching and leaving their place of employment. It was declared that the meeting was a sequel of the speech of Owen O'Duffy at Armagh on Sunday, in which Mr. O'Duffy declared the boycott against Ulster would be tightened by the Sinn Fein and that, if that was unsuccessful in bringing Ulster into a united Ireland, "we will bring lead against them."

Charles Harvey, wounded during the rioting of last week, died this morning. He was the nineteenth victim of the disorders.

SINN FEIN DEFENDED.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Sinn Fein Ireland's demands upon Great Britain are defended in an interview with Eamonn de Valera, printed here by the newspaper L'Oeuvre. That journal's representative, Simone Terry, quotes Mr. de Valera as asserting that the Irish republicans are basing their fight on the "principles of justice."

"Our realism is more practical than the opportunism we are advised to adopt," Mr. de Valera is quoted as declaring. "The British Government declares it desires to end, once and for all time, strife between its country and ours. We also wish to end strife, but are we lacking in practical sense because we know, as everybody in Ireland knows, that lasting peace can be made only on the principles of justice? If Ireland is refused rights which for her are primordial and essential, can she be accused of stubbornness because she points out that these rights are denied her? Who, then, can imagine, even among these 'realist politicians' that lasting peace can be built on a refusal of these fundamental rights."

FALL OF AUGORA REPORTED.

London, Sept. 6.—The fall of Angora, the Turkish Nationalish capital, to the Greeks, was reported in a Reuter dispatch from Smyrna toda y.

RALEIGH UNIONS WILL FIGHT IN INJUNCTION CASE

Believe They Will Have a Better Chance Before a Jury.

SOBERED BY ORDER.

Judge's Decision Brings Realization of Seriousness of Situation.

By JULE B. WARREN.
Staff Correspondent of The News.

Raleigh, Sept. 6.—Judge Bond's decision continuing the restraining order against the Raleigh printers, book-binders and pressmen and their sympathizers took a great deal of the joy out of the life of union labor on Labor Day, for the order signed by the judge on Labor day just befre he left for Franklin county where he holds court this week, is even more drastic than the original restraining order signed by Judge Cranmer. It goes into more specific datails in the number of things the members of the union are restrained from doing.

The decision is one of the most important in the history of labor union activities in North Carolina, in the minds of the labor union leaders in the State. They declare that this is government by injunction, and that they will use every effort and exhaust every judicial means of getting rid of the restraining order. They do not believe the decision is in line with the decisions of other courts on similar cases.

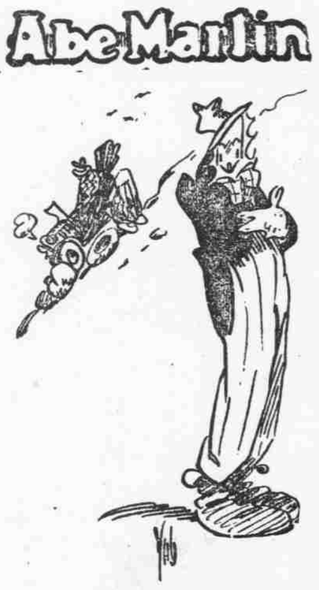
The complaint in this case is very shrewdly drawn. Governor Bickett and his associates in preparing this case, did not follow the lines of other cases by getting only the employers to sign the complaint and make the allegations, but also brought in the workers for the complaining printing concerns. The case thus fell without the line of the usual decision in labor cases, where capital on the one side was lined up against labor on the other. In this case it was non-union workers on one side against union workers on the other. And it was on this phase of the case that the plaintiffs made their plea, assembled their evidence and mobilized their attacks, and it was on this phase of the case that Judge Bond based his decision to continue the injunction to the hearing.

ANNOYED WOMEN

"This is the first time in all my many years experience on the bench and as an attorney, where I have ever known it to be necessary for a white woman to have to come to court and ask for its protection on the streets against white men," the judge declared before he signed the order continuing the injunction. He referred to the affidavits signed by the Thompson girls, employes of the Edwards and Broughton printing establishment since the strike, who declared that when they came up street after supper the printers and their friends called them "Kitty-Cats." They jeered at them in the picture shows, walked in fron of, behind and on either side of them on the street and made jeering remarks about working in a 'rat-hole' and otherwise annoy anded and disturbed them when they were in public places. This seemed to make more impression on the judge than all the other evidence presented. He could not get over the fact that the men had annoyed the women.

In vain did the defense offer counter affidavits tending to show that the character and disposition of these young women were not altogether lovely, that there was some reason for believing the evidence contained in their affidavit was overdrawn, and that the girls themselves were not worthy of belief. The judge said that made no difference, that the women had been annoyed by men on a public street. This happened in the capital of North Carolina. He did not like it, he did not think it a good

(Continued on Page Eight.)



It's our private opinion that a good, stiff, long drawn-out winter 'll do more t' straighten this country out than all th' legislation now under consideration. "I'd rather not have a car if I can't wear my jewelery," declared Tell Binkley, t'day, as he gave Constable Plum a description of a gold-plated corkscrew an' a garnet bracelet.

American Prisoners Freed by the Soviet Officials

Here are five of the Americans who were released from Bolshevik prisons in order that starving Russians might have American food. In the photo, from left to right: Xenophon Kalamatiano of the firm of Nankivel & Co., New York; John M. Flick, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. La Marc, of San Francisco, Cal.; Weston B. Estes, of San Jose, Cal., and Capt. Emmet Kilpatric, of the American Red Cross of Union Town, Alabama. The photos were taken as the men arrived across the Russian border into Narva, Esthonia. In the background can be seen the special car which was put at their disposal by the Bolshevik government.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS ORDERED

Twenty-sixth Infantry is Ordered Back to Camp; All Sectors Quiet.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Withdrawal of the twenty-sixth infantry, one of the two regiments ordered into the West Virginia coal fields last week, as recommended by Brigadier General H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the troops in the field, was approved today by President Harding. Orders for the return of the regiment to Camp Dix, New Jersey, its home station, were immediately issued by Secretary Weeks.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Quiet is prevailing along Boone-Logan county border early today.

Advices from Spruce Fork Ridge in eastern Logan county were that United States soldiers sent to that district were in complete control. Further trouble in that region, where, last week, large numbers of men had gathered on one side of the ridge for the announced purpose of marching to Mingo through Logan to protest martial law in force there, and deputies, state police and volunteers on the other, to prevent the march, was not looked for, army officers said.

Brigadier General H. H. Bandholtz, in command of the Federal forces which went into the state, after a tour of inspection yesterday, announced that he was satisfied with what had been accomplished and stated that he had made certain recommendations to the Washington Government. What these recommendations were he refused to say, adding that any information must come from the War Department.

WILL CLEAR THE DOCKET.

Williamson, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The September term of the Mingo county circuit court opened today. During this session, many cases growing out of the industrial strike are expected to be tried. Prosecuting Attorney S. S. Stokes declared that he expected the court to sit until the docket is cleared. This would indicate that, in addition to the trial of 14 men indicted in connection with the deaths of several private detectives and residents of the town during the Matewan battle in 1920, cases against C. F. Kenney and Fred Mooney, president and secretary, respectively, of district No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, would be tried.

Keeney and Mooney were indicted here by a special grand jury a week ago in connection with the deaths of two men during three days of shooting along the Tug River last May. Neither has been arrested.

Other cases on the docket include that of David Robb, international organizer of the miners' union, on an indictment charging him with being an accessory before the fact in connection with the death of William McMullen, a state trooper, last June. McMullen was shot while on guard duty.

When the second Matewan battle trial is called, two familiar faces at the first trial last spring, which resulted in an acquittal, will be missing. Sid Hatfield, former Matewan chief-of-police, and Ed-Chambers, two of the defendants in that trial, were shot and killed at Welch on August 1, when entering the courthouse there to take part in a court proceeding.

NO SINGLE BODY IS FOUND.

Madison, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Reports of the killing of 40 or more men in last week's firing near the Boone-Logan county line failed to be substantiated here today when details of Federal troops reported that a thorough search of 15 miles along Spruce Fork ridge failed to discover a single body or newly-made grave

COTTON BRINGS 21 1-2 CENTS.

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 6.—The Anderson cotton market has been the highest in the South for the past week. Twenty-one and one-half cents per pound was paid for cotton on the local market here today.

Latin-American Membership In League Furnishes Problem

Washington Would Look With Disfavor on Reference to the League of Nations of Matters Affecting South American Countries.

By DAVID LAWRENCE
Staff Correspondent of The News.
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Washington, Sept. 6.—Irrespective of whether the absence of several Latin-American states from the meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, this week was a concerted move, the incident has served accentuate the fact that the United States government must sooner or later make plain to its neighbors below the Rio Grande whether Washington looks with active disfavor or passive favor on the continued participation in the league of the other republics of the Americas.

The Central and South American countries joined the league on the expectation that the United States would, of course, be a member. They now find the Washington government not only absolutely divorced from the league but saying through its official spokesman, Ambassador George Harvey,, that the United States will not deal directly or indirectly with the league. To those nations of Central and South America which imagine that they must follow the United States on European policy this is a plain hint to abstain.

TAKE MORE THAN HINT

As for other nations like Brazil and Chile, which have followed a more or less independent foreign policy, it will take something more than a vague hint to bring about their withdrawal from the league. Brazil, for example, is a member of the council of the league and by the unanimous consent rule can block any proceedure inimical to this hemisphere. Indeed, some observers have suspected that the Harding administration might not be averse to the presence of Brazil in the council because that country is the closest friend the United States has on this hemisphere and the intimacy between Rio de Janeiro and Washington is such that the United States would never suffer by reason of Brazil's membership in the league.

There is another and perhaps more vital aspect to the whole business of Latin-American membership in the League of Nations which means sooner or later considerable embarrassment for the United States.

The latter has been the apparent attitude until the news came that Latin-American states were ignoring the meeting of the assembly of the league. It is denied here that the United States coerced any Latin-American members either directly or indirectly to abstain from participation in the league. But one thing is certain, however, while the diplomacy of Washington will have to keep busy preventing Latin-American states from drawing too close to Europe through the league these same Latin-American states, in the judgment of diplomats here, would be foolish to with draw from an organization which affords the only refuge from the effects of an extreme interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. Some Latin states may pull out of the league but it is doubtful if Chile and Brazil or Peru will do likewise.

NOT A UNIT

Latin-American countries are by no means a unit as to what is the best policy for them to pursue toward Europe The Monroe Doctrine which was originally announced as a means of protecting small states in this hemisphere from European aggression has been variously interpreted by Democratic and Republican administrations in Washington all the way from absolute non-interference in the domestic affairs of neighboring countries to the wielding of the big stick and the sending of armed forces of the United States for police purposes. This uncertainty of interpretation has been the single thorn in the side of better relations between Latin-America and the United States and just when it appeared that the United States was erasing previous impressions of alleged imperialism, the Republican party absolutely refused to allow the Monroe Doctrine to be included within the scope of the League of Nations. To Latin-America this meant a confirmation of its fear that the United States wanted to be free at any time to wield the big stick. To the Republicans it meant simply a free hand in this hemisphere and non-interference by Europe in our Central and South American affairs.

But even with the United States outside of the League of Nations, the opportunity still remains for any Latin-American states to appeal to the league as against the United States and invoke for instance, the jurisdiction of the world court. This would, of course, be irritating to the United States and would complicate matters very much. The Harding administration had not been in power twenty-four hours when Pan-America and Costa Rica were talking of submitting this dispute to the League of Nations and it is a fact that Secretary Hughes acted promptly so as to warn the league it had better keep hands off.

MUST DEFINE ATTITUDE

Although there is every profession of respect toward the league as an international body the attitude of the United States must eventually be defined as one of active hostility or passive indifference.

PRESIDENT HARDING RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Washington, Sept. 6.—President and Mrs. Harding and a party of friends, including a number of high officials, returned to Washington today aboard the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

The Mayflower arrived at her dock at the navy yard shortly before 11 o'clock, completing a cruise that started Saturday afternoon and extended down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay and as far up the coast as Atlantic City, where the President had hoped to spend Labor Day. A storm off the coast, however, prevented a landing at the seaside resort.

Due to the late arrival of the party and also to absence of Cabinet members from the city, the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting was postponed.

WORLD'S CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS OPENS

London, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—The fifth world's conference of Methodists opened formally at 3 o'clock this evening in Wesley chapel here. The 500 delegates, 300 of whom are Americans, will hear the opening sermon by the Rev. S. P. Rose, of Montreal, Quebec. The latter sessions will be held in Central Hall, near the houses of parliament in Westminster

The conference will be continued until September 17, and the leaders of Methodism in all countries, including a Japanese bishop, are on the program, which includes discussions of important world's problems. The topics will range from strictly religious subjects to discussions of political relations, such as "the moral necessity for international alliances."

"LILY BLACK" TICKET.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6.—Negro politicians of Petersburg announced here Monday night that, following a State convention held Monday at which there were present representatives from every Congressional district in the State, it was definitely determined to put a "lilly black" ticket in the field in November.

TEXTILE FORCES REFUSE TO TAKE TERMS OF MILLS

Strike Situation Said to be Aggravated by New Turns Taken.

4,000 WORKERS IDLE.

Expected Resumption of Operations Failed to Materialize.

The expected return to work this morning of striking textile operatives failed to materialize. The strike of more than 4,000 mill people is thereby continued and new difficulties and differences are perhaps added.

Only the Mecklenburg mill re-opened, of the Charlotte plants which have been closed, and it did not have a full force. No attempt was made to reopen the Chadwick and Calvine mills, of the Chadwick-Hoskins chain, and E. C. Dwelle, local head, said no operatives reported for work at these plants insofar as he knew.

Operatives in the Concord mills reported for work this morning, but they wanted to return as a body and mill owners refused to accept them as such. They walked away from the plants with the annouced intention of continuing on strike. In reporting as a body, the workers were acting upon advice of Organizer Harry Eatough, given addressing them at a Labor Day meeting yesterday.

BROWN MILL IDLE

C. W. Johnston, president of the Johnston chain of seven mills, said all of his plants were running today with a full force with the exception of the Brown mill in Concord. This plant cannot resume operations now owing to the inability of the Southern Power Company to furnish it with power. Eatough told the Concord operatives that workers in the Anchor mill at Huntersville, one of the Johnston chain, were ready to strike again upon a call from union leaders.

Despite the failure of strikers to go back to their jobs, mill owners in Concord which have been operating with a limited force for something reported a slight increase in the number of employes The Horkins and Louise mills, of the Chadwick-Hoskins chain, also had an increased number of operatives, though there was no general return of strikers.

Concord continued quiescent today although new difficulties were added to the strike situation through the failure of employes to return to their jobs. Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts, who had been there for several days observin ggeneral conditions, left for Raleigh Monday morning. At the time of his departure he was expecting all mills to reopen with a full force, thereby ending possibilities of trouble. No disorder was reported in the Charlotte mill communities.

DISAPPOINTING TURN

As the result of the vote of striking operatives, during meetings here and in Concord Saturday, afternoon and night, the strike situation had been regarded as settled. Robert M. McWade, United States commissioner of conciliation, had thoughtt he strike was ended and had so reported to the department of labor.

The understanding was that the strikers had voted, upon recommendation of their leaders, to return to work as individuals, reporting to the superintendent or overseers and asking for their jobs back. Union leaders, whom employers had refused to take back, told their followers that they would not press their previous demands for re-employment but that they would dismiss this issue so that the strike might be brought to an end.

Commissioner McWade, Governor Morrison and others who had been interested from an unprejudiced standpoint in the settlement of the strike had been informed that all workers would go back to their jobs Tuesday morning.

CONCORD STATUS

Only two mills in Concord are not running, and despite the failure of strikers to go back to work several of the plants reported this morning that they have all the operatives they want. The Norcott mill ,a Johnston plant, and the center of the disturbances of last week, reported every piece of machinery running this morning, although this was not due to a general return to work of strikers but to the gradual return of individuals during the last two days.

The greatest crowd of employes to seek work as a body gathered at the Gibson mill, which has had only a small force back at work. The number which assembled at this mill and asked to be taken back as a body was given as 200. Officials informed them that application would have to be made individually to the overseers. The workers walked away from the plant, declaring that they would not make application in the manner demanded.

Smaller forces were said to have gathered at the other Concord mills and asked to be received as a body. They, too, went away when officials informed them

(Continued on Page Two)

Charlotte and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature. Gentle northwest to north winds.

North and South Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; no change in temperature.

ATTEND THE MADE-IN-CAROLINAS EXPOSITION AT CHARLOTTE, SEPT. 12—29