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DREWRY NAILS FALSEHOODS

Exposes Daniels' Malicious False Reports

THE LAST DISCUSSION

Panther Branch Almost Solid for Drewry—Reporter Britton Speaks and Prepares for a Feast on Crow.

—Mr. Douglas Interrogator of Candidates.

(By W. G. BRIGGS.)
The canvass of the candidates in the democratic primary election, which will be held throughout Wake county tomorrow, closed yesterday with a public discussion at Township House in the democratic stronghold, Panther Branch. Notwithstanding a hard rain about noon, many gathered during the afternoon to hear the debate.

The speeches were the final public utterances of the candidates in this campaign, which has waxed hotter and hotter for the past three weeks, and were therefore listened to with the keenest interest. The demonstrators left no room to doubt that John C. Drewry is practically the unanimous choice for senator in this notable township, which remained steadfastly democratic even in the days when nearly every other precinct in the county was swept by the republicans and populists in 1894 and 1896, so two of the speakers said.

The closing discussion was characterized by several new features, and most notable among these was the dignified but spirited reply made by Mr. John C. Drewry to the News and Observer's latest attack upon him. Mr. E. E. Britton of that paper delivered a fiery speech in which he pledged to the successful candidates his support and exhorted the people "to be calm and upright." Prohibition did not appear to be overwhelming popular in Panther Branch and this fact led Mr. W. C. Douglas to insist that each legislative candidate put himself plainly on record there on this subject.

"Maliciously False," Says Drewry.

Mr. John C. Drewry, candidate for senator, had branded as foolish and absurd the report that he had resigned a \$7,000 position with a railroad in order to run for the legislature. Then Mr. Drewry called the attention of the voters to an article in the News and Observer of that date headed "A Grand Exposed—Insult to Intelligence of Railroad Workers—Drewry Hired Supporters Asking Votes Against Olive Say Reduction in Railroad Rates Will Lower Wages."

"That article is absolutely false," said Mr. Drewry, "and the man who wrote it knew that it was false." Mr. Drewry said that never in his life had he used such an argument, as the public well knew, but on the other hand he had in the legislature of 1903 combated a similar contention of the railroads when he made the successful fight to increase their taxation. Indeed, the falsehood was plainly shown by the fact that in this campaign throughout the county he had advocated a material and substantial reduction in railroad rates.

Another Bare Falseness Nailed.

Mr. Drewry then cited another article in the same paper which asserted that he rode on a railroad pass. The candidate said that as president of The Raleigh Times he did ride on a railroad pass and Mr. Josephus Daniels as president of the News and Observer also rode on passes. This transportation is issued in payment for publishing the railroad schedules in The Times. The paper would greatly prefer to receive the cash for this advertising, but as every newspaper man knows the railroads only pay in transportation. The facts, so Mr. Drewry said, were well known to Mr. Josephus Daniels, yet he published the charge knowing that it was absolutely false in the light it was printed.

Reputed by Mr. Britton.

At this point Mr. Britton of the News and Observer interrupted to declare from his seat that the article was signed by a man named Riggs and was not written by any man on the News and Observer.

A voice from the audience then said: "It is the duty of every democrat in Wake county to vote in the primary tomorrow, Saturday. The polls in the city open at 7 a. m. and close at sunset; in the county the voting hours are from 10 a. m. to sunset. Find your polling precinct and vote."

asked if the News and Observer was not responsible for the piece.
Daniels Alone Unfair.
The publication of the report was a malicious falsehood, so Mr. Drewry stated, and Mr. Josephus Daniels aimed to thereby slander and embarrass him, but the honest men of Wake county would not be deceived.

Mr. Drewry asserted that this, upon the whole, had been a pleasant campaign and he had enjoyed it. Mr. Olive, his opponent, had been clean, honest and gentlemanly throughout the canvass. The only thing to mar the campaign, Mr. Drewry said, had been the malicious slanders and wicked abuse of himself by Mr. Josephus Daniels. These plain utterances from Mr. Drewry were received in this democratic stronghold with manifestations of approval by the audience.

Will Not Be Controlled.

"If I go to the state senate," said Mr. Drewry, "and I certainly am going, (applause) I shall represent all the people and not the interests of any corporation or corporations. The very fact that I cannot be and never expect to be controlled by certain men, but will do what my conscience and judgment tells me, is in the interest of the people, and is the reason this bitter and malicious war has been waged against me."

The Laughinghouse Bill.

Speaking of the fact that an editorial in the News and Observer had been published (Continued on Second Page.)

PROGRESS IN PANAMA

Admiral Endicott Says Conditions Are Excellent

Speaks in High Terms of Col. Gorgas—Only Few Cases of Yellow Fever During Past Year, and None Since November—Shouts Inspiring.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, July 20.—Admiral Endicott, a member of the Isthmian canal commission, has resumed his duties as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, after a trip to Panama, where he has attended a meeting of the canal commission.

Admiral Endicott says that the work is progressing well, though at present it is largely preparatory work that is being done. He spoke in high terms of Colonel Gorgas, saying that the work this officer has accomplished in the way of sanitation is wonderful, not only on account of the great difficulties which he encountered, but especially because of the effectiveness of the work. He says there have been only a few cases of yellow fever during the past year and none since last November.

Admiral Endicott expects to remain on the isthmus for about a month, during which time he will make a thorough inspection of every branch of the work and will also examine all the offices under the commission on the isthmus, making himself familiar with all features of the business. Secretary Bishop will remain with the chairman of the commission.

Admiral Endicott says that Governor Magoon has an office in the city of Panama, within a few blocks of the president of the republic and that there seems to be the most friendly relations existing between the American representatives and the people of the isthmus.

SEND IN RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION

County Chairman L. E. Pegram states that he will be at the mayor's office tomorrow night to receive the returns from the democratic primary election. He earnestly requests that the poll holders at each precinct send in the returns as promptly as possible Saturday night. Those places in the county which are distant will please have the returns phoned to Chairman Pegram at the mayor's office from the nearest phone. The office has all three phone lines. Chairman Pegram hopes that he can hear from all the precincts Saturday night. Monday he will spend the day in the office of Clerk of the Superior Court Kuss, and the remaining official returns can be delivered to him there.

Schooner Abandoned.

(By the Associated Press.)
Norfolk, Va., July 20.—The four-masted Matilda D. Board, which went ashore July 16th on Gull Shoals, has been stripped and abandoned. The vessel was only fifteen years old.

SOUTHERN BELL 8 HOUR LAW OFFICERS TALK

Testify as to Operations in North Carolina

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

Net Revenue Shown The Past Year Shown To Be Five Per Cent. On Total Investment—Raleigh And Some Other Exchanges Operated At A Loss—Earnings In State By Exchanges.

The first witness in the telephone hearing before the corporation commission this morning was Mr. M. B. Spier, district superintendent for North Carolina and South Carolina. Mr. Spier testified that the elements that enter into the computation of an exchange rate are climate, altitude, density of population, area of city, character of the system to be operated, size of subscription list and character of subscribers to the total list; but that even with these elements the computation known as a rate could not be completed with any degree of certainty, unless the records of the actual operation of telephone plants for not one or two years but for seven or fifteen or even twenty years; or, in other words, a term of years sufficient to have covered two or possibly three reconstruction periods.

Mr. Spier testified that the rates charged in North Carolina are not more than fair, just and reasonable, for the reason that the commercial service is necessarily of great expense and requires the most careful and experienced operation. It costs more to construct long than short lines. It would not be possible for the Bell Company to charge a less rate in North Carolina for toll and exchange service and maintain plants, provide for repairs and renewals and yield reasonable profit on the investment.

Mr. Spier explained the loss of this in long distance service, showing that the longer the distance covered and number of loops required to serve the patrons the greater the possibility of loss of time by encountering loops of line busy. He testified that in furnishing a three minutes commercial conversation seven minutes were required on the part of the company to furnish the service. This was an average estimate of experience in North Carolina.

He said the rates in Raleigh are not remunerative, but on the other hand the company is experiencing a very heavy loss in the operation of the Raleigh exchange. The rates here are the result of competition and not computation.

Mr. Spier was questioned by members of the commission and counsel as to conditions that govern telephone service in New York and other large cities.

General Auditor Testifies.

Mr. Geo. J. Yandell of Atlanta, general engineer for the Southern Bell Company was introduced. He explained to the commission the difference between a "grounded line" service and a "metallic line," and went into the details of telephone construction and conditions governing this work.

Mr. Hoxey, general auditor of the Bell Company, testified as to the financial operations of the Bell Company in North Carolina. He introduced a table showing these financial operations and the value of plants and toll lines in March, 1935, and March, 1936. Mr. Hoxey explained the method of arriving at the figures submitted as table figures in this table were that the value of equipment in March, 1935, was \$63,559.59 for exchange equipment and \$24,545.41 for long distance toll lines, making a total of \$88,104.99. In March, 1936, \$75,543.79 for exchange equipment and \$26,723.27 for toll lines; total, \$1,022,567.

Last evening Addison Mappin of Atlanta was on the stand as a witness for the Southern Bell Company in the telephone hearing before the corporation commission and testified that as an expert accountant he made an examination of the books of the Independent Telephone Company at Asheville just before it went out of business and gave place to the Southern Bell corporation and found that on their basis of \$24 a year for business and \$16 for residential telephone service the company (Continued on Page Two.)

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8 HOUR LAW DIFFICULTIES

The President's Order is to Report Violations

A COMPLEX QUESTION

Does the Decision Affect Work On Naval Vessels in Private Yards? Contractors Insist Law Does Not Operate Outside of a Government Reservation—Test May Come.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, July 20.—The executive officers of the various departments have already found themselves confronted with much difficulty in the application of the president's order to report any violations of the eight hour law by government contractors, the subject is a very complex one, and it is apparent that the attorney general will be called upon to pass many opinions on the application of law to the different classes of employees.

Acting Secretary of War Oliver has given instructions to the chief of engineers and the quartermaster general, in whose charge are most of the public works under the war department, that their inspectors and other employees in a position to know the conditions under which government work is being executed by contractors, shall report to the department for certification to the attorney general only such cases of violation of the 8-hour law as are clearly supported by legal evidence. This instruction will probably affect a large class of government work where there is reasonable ground for believing that the employees work more than eight hours, but where that fact is not absolutely known to the department. For instance, where the department has an inspector in a factory where government work is being done, he will be expected to report any violation of the 8-hour law. But in the case of supplies, shoes and clothing, for instance, inspected only upon delivery, the department cannot know officially what conditions exist in the factories, and offenders against the law in such cases probably will be prosecuted only through the production of labor unions of the necessary evidence upon which to base suits.

The question has been raised as to whether the decision affects work on naval vessels in private yards. The contractor strenuously insists that the law does not operate outside of a government reservation, and that the ship is their own property until it is turned over to the government. There is a difference of opinion on this point between the government solicitors, but the navy department officials appear to believe that as the government pays instalments of money for the ships as the work progresses upon them, it is the actual owner of the vessels. This matter is so important that a test before the court is certain to follow at an early day.

How the law is applied to material purchased for government work is uncertain. Where the factory sets aside one department exclusively for government work the task will be easy, but where the government material comes out of the stock pile, such as dimension stock, standard size plates, beams and the like, it would seem impossible to differentiate and tell what part of the stock was for government use and what for private builders.

DISASTER AT CHIMNEY ROCK

(Special to the Evening Times.)

Triton, N. C., July 20.—News has just reached here of a sad and untimely death at Chimney Rock this morning, in which Mr. P. A. Griffith of Charlotte is the victim. Mr. Griffith, accompanied by two other Charlotte gentlemen, were visiting the bottomless pools near the Logan House when the unfortunate young man accidentally slipped and fell into the lower pool and was drowned before help could aid him. The pool of water is said to be over 200 feet deep with a strong undercurrent and Mr. Griffith's body was quickly drawn to the depth below, and it was after several hours of hard work by his friends and others before his body was recovered.

Mr. Griffith was about 22 years of age, and had been at Chimney Rock since Wednesday.

NEGRO IN THE HARTJE CASE

Mrs. Hartje Scornfully Denies Intimacy

DETECTIVE ON STAND

Libelant Will Be Compelled To Go Through With His Original Allegations—Mrs. Hartje Present When Hooe Deposition Was Taken, Not Cross-Examined To Any Extent At This Time.

(By the Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., July 20.—The vendition of the negro coachman Hooe episode was renewed today when court opened for the day of the Hartje divorce trial.

The respondent, Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, was called to the stand to deny that she had been intimate with Hooe. Her denial was complete, and her eyes blazed as she scornfully said that the deposition made by Hooe was manifestly false. Mrs. Hartje said that she was present when the Hooe deposition was taken. She was not cross-examined to any extent by the attorneys for her husband, they reserving the right to cross-examine her later.

Then Edgar Ray, the detective who had arrested Hooe at East Liverpool, Ohio, was placed on the stand and it was realized that all bars were down in the case and that the libelant will be compelled to go through with his original allegations.

The first statement by Hooe, which was the one made in Mrs. Hartje's presence, contained such charges that it was believed that they would not be tested.

The second statement recalled what Hooe had said before, and it was recalled that this disposition that detective Ray was called to the stand.

400 MINERS ON SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

(By the Associated Press.)
Charlottesville, Va., July 20.—The 400 miners employed by the Charlottesville Coal Works went out on a strike this morning in sympathy with the striking miners at Crofton, as it alleged that the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company have been shipping coal from the Charlottesville mine to their plant at Crofton. There were no demonstrations of a disorderly nature, the men simply staying away from the mine. The company is removing all machinery from the mine and cleaning everything, as though preparing for an extended shut down.

LOUISVILLE TO WELCOME BRYAN.

(By the Associated Press.)
Louisville, Ky., July 20.—William Jennings Bryan will be given a public reception and welcomed home by democrats of Louisville and the entire south soon after the eastern democrats get through welcoming him. A movement has been on foot for some time to make the reception a big event. John W. Vreeland, member of the democratic state central committee from the fifth district, has charge of the arrangements. It is his intention to invite all the democrats in the south. The reception is to be held in the armory, which will seat 17,000 people.

CAPTURED AFTER AWFUL CRIME.

(By the Associated Press.)
Phoenix, Ariz., July 20.—A dispatch to Governor Kibbey from southern Arizona sent by Rangers

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A COUP D'ETAT IS EXPECTED

Dissolution of Parliament Said to Be Ordered

GENERAL ALARM FELT

Colonels of Guard Regiments Summoned to Headquarters at St. Petersburg to Receive Instructions—Attempt to Reassure the Public Unavailing—Count Camarillo Wants to Be Rid of Douma.

(By the Associated Press.)
St. Petersburg, July 20.—Extreme nervousness and excitement pervades all classes, owing to fear that the action of the lower house of parliament in adjourning at 2 o'clock this morning an address to the people that may be the signal for a coup d'etat against parliament. It is rumored that the step has been decided upon, and the Strana prints that an imperial ukase ordering the dissolution of parliament has already been signed.

The feeling of general alarm is increased by the fact that all night long guard regiments have been marching into the city from the guards' camp at Krasnoyarsk. Moreover it is known that the colonels of the Samovskiy regiment of the guard and of the Hussars, and the colonels of the Ismailovskiy, Pavlovskiy, Probrajenskiy and Yagorski guard regiments, and the colonel of the horse artillery of the guard were summoned to the headquarters of the commander of the St. Petersburg garrison, where they received instructions regarding the disposition of their troops in the case of certain eventualities. An attempt was made to reassure the public, when this fact leaked out, with the explanation that these were precautionary dispositions arranged in view of the threatening situation among the workmen in the industrial sections, but the evidence seems conclusive that the government has deliberately prepared for the gravest emergency. So far as can be ascertained, however, no final decision has been taken at Petrohoff.

The ministry, which is again back in the saddle, hopes to prolong the status quo, while the court camorra insists that the sooner parliament, as the center of the revolutionary propaganda, is dispersed the better, and both sides unite on the necessity for preparations to meet the extra-constitutional step of the lower house.

Once the final decision to dissolve parliament is taken, it is believed the representatives of the foreign powers will immediately be notified, and no such notification has yet been given.

The question is now, how the change in the form of the government, as finally adopted early this morning, will affect the situation. Undoubtedly the constitutional democrats did what they could to amend the address so as to avoid the appearance of parliament entering upon a revolutionary role. During the debate they dwelt upon the point that the address did not summon the people to support parliament against the government, and instead of provoking the masses to an uprising, adjured them to remain quiet. Nevertheless they were forced, owing to dissensions in their own ranks, to eliminate a declaration in favor of the principle of payment for expropriated land, thus in a measure confirming the idea prevalent among the peasantry that the constitution of the land would be for their benefit pure and simple.

The evident desire of the constitutional democrats to extract the teeth from the address drove the members of the group of "left" out of the house with the avowed intention of issuing their own proclamation. This is not a mixed evil, as it might open the door to a final opportunity for an agreement between the constitutional democrats and the government. Unless this happens immediately the indications are that the constitutional democrats as a party will go to pieces, the radical wing going over to the left and the conservative wing disappearing among the scattered elements of the right.

Even if the present crisis is passed without a surrender to the government, things are almost sure to drift from bad to worse, and in the end the government will be forced to disperse parliament at the point of the bayonet, as its role as a buffer between the government and a revolution is rapidly disappearing.

The Mistanja and three other newspapers of this city were confiscated today.

McCormicks Sail Today.

Paris, July 20.—Ambassador McCormick and Mrs. McCormick will sail for New York today from Cherbourg on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Amerika.

STRICTER INSPECTION OF CANNED MEATS

Berlin, July 20.—As the result of inquiries instituted under the report that the German government had decided to enforce much stringent laws against American canned products as to virtually exclude them, it is learned that several recent seizures of meat unfit for food made at customs houses on the Russian frontier caused inquiries to be made by the customs authorities and the Prussian ministry of agriculture regarding the system of inspection.

It was learned that the practice had been ordinarily either not to break a package, or if opened not to cut slices of its contents for close examination. The casual inspection permitted, it is believed, considerable trade in diseased and tainted meat, and also in unborn calves. Changes in the regulations requiring a close inspection before the official stamp is used are in course of preparation by representatives of the customs and agricultural authorities for submission to the Bundesrath.

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