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STOPS FIGHT AT NICARAGUA

Firm Stand Taken By Minister Ramer Peacefully Settles Serious Situation At Managua

Managua, Nic. — A revolutionary movement broke out here recently against President Diego Manuel Chamorro, a band of rebels seizing Fortress Loma, commanding this city. Upon representations from the American minister, John E. Ramer, however, the revolutionists later agreed to turn over the fort to the commander of the American marines to be given back to the government.

The capture of Fortress Loma was effected at noon recently under command of General Arsenio Cruz, who took the position by strategy in the absence of the commander. Other leaders of the revolutionary movement are Adam Canton and Salvador Castillo. All are prominent conservatives, but are of the action opposed to the present government.

As soon as news of the capture of the fortress was received, the American minister sent a letter to the commander of the rebellion troops. The reply stated that the rebels were friendly to the Americans and that their purpose was to cause the resignation of the president and a change of the present cabinet.

The American minister answered that if the fort fired upon Campo de Marte, where the American marines are stationed, or upon the city, the fire would be returned by the marines. He also proposed that General Cruz send three representatives to the American legation to meet three representatives of the government for a joint conference.

Mr. Ramer then communicated by wireless with Rear Admiral Cole, of the United States navy, who replied that he was within 60 miles of Nicaragua, and would arrive at Corinto with 400 marines.

The government was busy recruiting troops and expected that 1,000 men would arrive within a few hours from Granada.

There was rifle and machine gun firing between the government troops and those holding the fortress, several soldiers being wounded.

Later, at the conference, it was agreed that General Cruz would surrender the fortress to the officer of the American marines, to be turned back to the government. It was also agreed that the civilians implicated in the revolution would be pardoned and that the military participants should be imprisoned for thirty days.

There was high tension and fear among the people, but everything seems to be quiet at present.

COMPERS CALL NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CHILD LABOR PROTECTION

Washington.—Invitations have been issued by President Samuel Compers of the American Federation of Labor, for a national conference "on methods of securing child labor protection" to meet here June 1.

The invitation is a result of the recent Supreme court decision declaring the child labor law unconstitutional and about one hundred men and women are expected to participate in the conference "as the representatives of various organizations devoted to the prevention of child labor, either directly or indirectly." Plans, it was said, probably would be completed for co-ordinating efforts in behalf of an amendment to the Constitution.

Solemn Adoration To Pope At Vatican
Rome.—Improvised into a huge outdoor audience room of spacious dimensions, the Court of Belvidere at the vatican was the scene of solemn adoration by the entire Eucharistic congress to Pope Pius. The vast square contained a mass of pilgrims from every quarter of the globe who had come to Rome to pay homage to the pope and adore the eucharist.

Rewards Offered In Whipping Case
Birmingham, Ala.—Announcement by local civic clubs and individuals of subscriptions to a reward fund for the apprehension of the guilty persons and statement of the local office of the department of justice that the criminal machinery of the federal government was working upon the case were the principal developments from the announcement that Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, had been lured from his home and severely whipped by a party of men.

Attempting To Sell Austrian Money
New York.—A new group of high financiers has appeared in Wall street, specializing in foreign exchange. When stock brokers and their clerks came down to business as more than a score of street hawkers were operating in the financial district with huge bundles of Austrian paper money, which they were trying to sell at 25c per 1,000 kronen. But the "brokers" underwent such a razzing from bank messengers that they were finally forced out of the district. A thousand kronen are quoted at 10 cents.

CONFIDENCE VOTE IS GIVEN GEORGE

COMMONS OVERWHELMINGLY REJECTS AMENDMENT EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL OF REPORT

DISCUSS PREMIER'S POLICY

But Thundering Answers Of Little Welshman Again Drive Critics Of Administration To Cover

London.—Once again Lloyd George appeared in the house of commons to render as prime minister an account of his stewardship at Genoa, and once again, after a precise and carefully worded statement and an eloquent rebuttal of criticisms directed against him, he received the support of the house in what is considered the equivalent of another vote of confidence.

The house by an overwhelming majority of 235 to 26 rejected an amendment moved by Rupert Gwynne, unionist, to the motion on which the debate was based as a means of expressing the dissatisfaction of the house with the premier's exposition. Mr. Gwynne, had been most vehement in his denunciations of the government, asserting that the premier had spoken only of what might have happened at Genoa, not what really did happen there.

For an hour and a half the premier gave a calm exposition of the conference proceedings, to which the veteran, Herbert H. Asquith, the labor leader; John Robert Clynes, and Lord Robert Cecil replied, criticizing the six weeks' session at Genoa as having accomplished little or nothing toward the rehabilitation of Europe.

The criticism aroused the premier and he thundered answers toward the opposition benches. After a spirited scene in the crowded house, amid handclapping and shouting at the passage between the premier and Lord Robert Cecil, Lloyd George's second speech ended dramatically as he silenced the house and solemnly proclaimed a policy of co-operation with the French democracy. There were loud cheers as he resumed his seat.

The debate, which followed the prime minister's speech, brought many allusions to the relations between England and France, which are exciting greater contentions feelings between the different section of the house than even the policy toward Russia. Mr. Lloyd George displayed great impatience with those critics who advocated going along without France as he exclaimed:

"You cannot settle the reparations question unless you carry the judgment of France along with you, and you cannot do that by flouting the Versailles treaty and trying to ignore France."

MILLIONAIRE PUT BEHIND JAIL BARS IN KILLING CASE

Official Disbelief In Fantastic Tale Of Blackmail Seen In Rearrest

White Plains, N. Y.—For the first time since he admitted, three days ago, that he shot and killed Clarence Peters, an ex-marine, and left his body in a lonely roadway near the Kensico reservoir, where it was found six days later, Walter S. Ward, son of the multi-millionaire Baker, is in a jail cell.

Released on \$10,000 bail after his first surrender to the sheriff of Westchester county, Ward was arrested on a short affidavit sworn out by District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, backed by an order issued by Supreme Court Justice A. H. R. Seeger, and, after a conference with his attorneys, was led away to his cell.

Presbyterians Adopt "Stewardship"

Charleston, W. Va.—The adoption of the report of the stewardship committee by the Southern Presbyterian assembly constituted its final action on the report. One important amendment to the report which the assembly authorized was in reference to the proposed Presbyterian foundation. It was proposed to refer the amendment to an ad interim committee consisting of three laymen, one of whom must be a lawyer, and of two ministers. The committee would investigate and report the feasibility of a foundation.

Senate Split On Duties On Graphite

Washington.—Practically all the daylight hours are being spent in the senate in a fight over the tariff duties on graphite, which split both the Republican and Democratic ranks, but left the finance committee majority victorious. Assault after assault was made on the committee proposals, with roll call following roll call, but each was repulsed, the duties being approved as recommended—10 per cent ad valorem on amorphous graphite; 20 per cent on crystalline lump and 2 per cent a pound on crystalline flakes.

300 SINN FEINERS SEIZED

Premier Craig Says That Forceful Action Is Necessary—New Regulations Are Issued

Belfast, Ireland.—Three hundreds or more prisoners were taken by special constables in the various counties of Ulster in the general round-up. The prisoners comprised for the most part officers and men of the Irish republican army as well as members of the Sinn Fein and other organizations opposed to the constituted authorities here.

Although the northern government had contemplated drastic action against the Sinn Fein, it was the assassination of W. J. Fawcett, a member of the northern parliament, that really decided the government to act promptly. But, at the same time, it reduced the number of captives in the round-up, as many of the leading republicans left Belfast, dreading reprisals, and thus escaped the police net.

The prisoners will be interned, but the place of their internment has not yet been determined. Bally Kinlar camp is not available, as military occupy at the present time.

Premier Craig in parliament declared that the recent serious disorders made it clear that forcible action was necessary; consequently, he had issued a new regulation making membership in the Irish republican army an offense in itself. The government had further decided to arrest a number of persons long under observation because it was impossible to allow such individuals in Ulster to carry on a conspiracy against authority.

BRITAIN IS ONLY ONE TO PAY UNITED STATES

Total Accumulated Interest On Outstanding Loans Is Now \$1,159,500,000

Washington.—With the passing of May 15, says a correspondent, another date for paying interest on foreign obligations, the United States is still "holding the sack," with no activity by any of her major debtors, save Great Britain, toward reducing their obligations.

Accumulated interest on this government's four outstanding loans now stands, in round numbers, as follows:

Great Britain	\$ 530,000,000
France	374,500,000
Italy	210,500,000
Belgium	44,500,000
Total	\$1,159,500,000

Despite the fact that the American foreign debt-funding commission was named and empowered by congress weeks ago, formal notification of readiness to proceed with the work has been indicated by only two powers—Great Britain and France. France has notified this government of the personnel of her funding commission, without indicating when she would be ready to proceed, while informal conversations already have begun between Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Geddes toward laying the foundation for the funding of the huge British obligation.

Cannon Company Must Pay Big Taxes

Raleigh, N. C.—Dissolving an injunction issued by Judge McElroy, the supreme court held that the Cannon Manufacturing company of Cabarrus county must pay to the county of Cabarrus \$22,342.17 of taxes for the year 1920 protested by the company. The payment of the tax was protested on the grounds that the state tax commission had allowed a reduction in the assessed valuation of the property, amounting to \$4,654,619, on an appeal which was pending when the special session of the general assembly in 1920 accepted by enactment the final report of assessments in Cabarrus in which the value of the Cannon mill property was fixed at \$13,961,308.

General Wood Caught In Typhoon

Manila, P. I.—Wireless queries to the yacht Apo, on which Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood and his wife and daughter sailed for Mindoro recently have not been answered and the typhoon which raged incessantly for several hours is believed to be responsible for the delay in their return. The Apo is believed to have sought refuge in some port of Mindoro. General Wood had planned a brief visit of inspection on the island. So far no serious damage from the typhoon has been reported.

Accept Ford Bid, Urges Conference

Sheffield, Ala.—Calling upon congress and the president to "end the unprofitable and wasteful delay in the disposition of government property here, the Muscle Shoals conference, under direction of the Southern Commercial Congress, by a memorial urged "early and decisive action by accepting the offer of Henry Ford." The memorial, adopted with an enthusiastic demonstration, declared "the facts are now well known, the issue is clearly defined and the time for action is at hand."

SHOALS CONTRACT IS HELD INVALID

RULES THAT COMPANY CANNOT ENFORCE "EXCLUSIVE PURCHASE RIGHT" CLAUSE

OPINION GIVEN BY WEEKS

Chief Obstacle To Acceptance Of Ford Offer For Plant Removed By Decision

Washington.—In a formal opinion transmitted by Secretary Weeks to the house military committee recently, Attorney-General Daugherty held the contracts negotiated between the war department, the Alabama Power company and the Air Nitrates corporation to be "invalid" with respect to the provisions which officials of the two concerns claimed, gave them exclusive rights to purchase the Gorgas, Ala., steam power plant and nitrate No. 2 at Muscle Shoals.

The opinion was immediately placed before the committee by Chairman Kahn for study in connection with the investigation it is making of Henry Ford's offer to purchase and lease the Muscle Shoals projects. Committee members advocating acceptance of the Ford proposal by congress expressed gratification at the position taken by attorney-general, and some declared the chief obstruction to their labors had been removed by the opinion.

Officials of the nitrate corporation and the power company appearing before the committee had made it plain that they expected the government to meet the obligation imposed by the contracts, and announced that in the event the government failed to do so court action would be instituted to compel compliance.

Their testimony was accepted by some committeemen as presenting a difficult problem which they would have to solve before the Ford offer could be reported, unless it was modified so as to eliminate the nitrate plant which he proposed to purchase and the Gorgas steam plant for which clean title was asked.

Spokesmen for Mr. Ford declined repeatedly to assent to such a modification. The witnesses of the power company and the nitrate corporation steadfastly contended that the consent to any proposal to sell the two plants to other than their own interests.

Thus the committeemen found themselves occupying a middle ground, with Mr. Ford's representatives insistent upon one hand that he be given the disputed properties and the witnesses for the two other companies firmly opposed. Moreover, the chief of ordnance advised the committee that the contracts should be fulfilled and the "moral obligation of the war department removed," in that way, while the acting judge advocate general of the army held the contracts were "null and void" and "unenforceable."

REDUCTIONS ORDERED IN ALL FREIGHT RATES

New Rulings Equivalent To Nationwide Cut Of 10 Per Cent From Existing Tariffs

Washington.—Reduction in freight rates averaging about 10 per cent were ordered by the interstate-commerce commission in a decision resulting from its inquiry into the general rate structure of the nation.

The cut in freight rates was fixed by the commission at 14 per cent in eastern territory; 13 1-2 per cent in western territory, and 12 1-2 per cent in the southern and mountain-Pacific territories. All reductions ordered are effective July 1, and constitute a greater cut than was generally expected.

The commission decided that railroads are entitled to earn 5 3-4 per cent on the value of railway property, compared with the 6 per cent which was made the reasonable return standard under the transportation act.

Agricultural products will not be affected by the reduction granted under the commission's order. The reduction of 16 1-2 per cent made in the western hay and grain rates last fall, and the voluntary 10 per cent cut made in all agricultural products by railroads January 1, will be substituted for the decision on these commodities.

Bank Did Not Figure In The Loans

Waukegan, Ill.—The Grant Park bank, in which \$29,000,000 of state funds were deposited by Governor Small and Lieut. Governor Fred E. Sterling, did not figure in loans made by officers of the bank to the Cudahy Packing company, officers of the company testified at the governor's trial on charges of conspiracy. John E. Wagner, treasurer of the packing company, and Frank I. Clark, assistant treasurer, testified that the Grant Park bank was not mentioned during recent negotiations.

PREPARING FOR CONGRESS BATTLE

BOTH PARTIES PLANNING HOT FIGHT FOR SEATS FOR THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

CAMPAIGN WILL BE LIVELY

President Harding and Woodrow Wilson Expected to Give All Proper Aid to the Candidates of Their Respective Parties.

By EDWARD B. CLARK
Washington.—Progress is being made in the plans of the Democratic and Republican campaign committees for vigorous work in the coming fight for seats in congress.

Republicans say it is certain that President Harding, within the limits of the proprieties of his position, will give every assistance that he can give in the campaign for the re-election of a Republican congress. It is expected that Woodrow Wilson will do what he can in behalf of Democracy's cause in the fight.

In congress today the Democrats are using every piece of legislation proposed by the Republicans as a subject for criticism and for somewhat extended discussion, especially on the floor of the senate where time is a senator's own. The Democrats still believe, apparently, that they have more than a fair chance next fall to reduce materially the Republican majority in the senate and perhaps to capture the house.

Some time ago it was intimated that the leading Republicans of the so-called old school would not be overheard in their support of any candidates who in the primaries had succeeded in defeating for nomination men who had maintained through the years a so-called Republican regularity. Now this rumor is denied and it is said that the President will insist that even if men of his own trend of thought had not been successful in securing nominations, every support must be given the successful ones in order to maintain a Republican majority in congress.

Budget Figures Disputed.

There is not a Republican or a Democratic senator or representative in congress who has not been coached directly or indirectly by the members of the national committees and the congressional campaign committees as to methods and means for the finding of seemingly weak points in the enemy's armor. Senator Underwood, the leader of the Democrats in the senate, has taken it on himself to attack the Republican claims for economic legislation and has endeavored to show that the opposition party's tendencies are spendthrift rather than saving.

The budget has broken into politics. Republican congressmen claim that the figures which show saving are true to fact, while the Democrats say that the figures have been juggled. "Plainly deceptive" were the words that Representative Byrne, ranking Democrat of the house appropriations committee, used to present his party's attitude toward President Harding's letter and Director Dawes' report on the budget.

The budget, the bonus, the tariff, and virtually everything else of legislative or administrative size which the Republicans depend upon as a bulwark of defense and, in a way, of offense during the coming campaign, are subjects of attack daily in both houses of congress by the Democratic foe. The Republicans stand to the defense of everything that they have done or are promising to do, and the hourly demonstration is one of give and take, and the controversy is not uninteresting to hear and to watch.

Fess Versus Rouse.

The chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee is Representative Arthur B. Rouse of Kentucky. As a leader in the campaign he will be pitted against Simeon D. Fess, the chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee. Mr. Rouse has issued a public statement to the effect that congress ought to quit and go home, because "the great millionaire Republican ways and means committee of the house" has done those things which it ought not to have done and has left undone those things which it ought to have done.

Naturally the Republican campaign committee chairman, Doctor Fess, is putting forth statements in the reverse. In 1920 the congressional campaign committee was not overworked, for apparently Doctor Fess believed an overwhelming victory was to come to his party and that undue labor was unnecessary. Today, however, the viewpoint seems to be somewhat different. The Republicans will leave nothing undone to hold congress and the Democrats will leave nothing undone to get hold of it.

Day by day the impressions grow in Washington that the coming campaign will be much livelier than was anticipated. The Democratic committees are working daily and nightly to perfect their organization in every congressional district where they have the slightest chance of gaining a seat. It is the truth that it took the Republicans some time to wake up to the dangers which confront the party. They realize them today and no political ally of the Republican faith except those who have the "deluding everything" habit comes near the party must look to win.

MAY SPEED SHIP SUBSIDY MEASURE

PROBABILITY IS, HOWEVER, BILL WILL NOT BE PASSE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS

NOT URGED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Widely Varying Opinions of Its Advocates and Opponents—Attitude of the West and Middle West Is Rather Uncertain.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—Republican members of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries and of the senate commerce committee have told President Harding that an attempt will be made to put twin propellers on the ship subsidy bill in order that it may be speeded on its way through congress.

Such promises as these have been heard before in Washington, and perhaps is a fairly safe wager that the subsidy measure will not break speed limits on its attempted voyage through a legislative ocean beset with reefs and sand bars.

This does not mean that a bill will not be voted. It seems to be a general belief by legislators of both parties that the American merchant marine cannot be made successful less a government subsidy shall be granted, but the opponents of the measure say a weak merchant marine or no merchant marine at all, will be better than one supported by public funds.

It is true that there is not much glowing enthusiasm today among the members of the majority in house and senate over subsidy legislation, but, nevertheless, the belief seems to be that such a measure will pass some time before the present congress goes to its death on March fourth of next year.

Widely Varying Opinion.

Not long ago Chairman Lusker of the shipping board made a report to the administration, and the basis of it the subsidy bill was framed and introduced into congress. It has called variously by its proponents its opponents a measure "to retaliate the American marine," "to prosper the shipping, the natural and the manufacturing industry of the United States," "an ocean-going pork barrel bill" and a legislative attempt "to rob the American people. These characterizations of the measure will give instantly an idea of the conflicting viewpoints.

Not long ago some Republican leaders in congress declared they had no objection that the West and Middle West were not only becoming reconciled to the thought of ship subsidy legislation, but were becoming favorable to it. It was in the agricultural districts that the promoters of the measure thought they would meet opposition; and would manifest itself in antagonism to the legislation by the representatives of these districts. Under three names to be a change of mind in some parts of the country about the bill, and that the Republican majority believes it can get sufficient support for its measure to secure its enactment. It is only the most cheerful members that the law will be written on a statute book before the summer wanes.

An official of an agricultural organization recently has told the senate and senate committee that he is holding hearings on the measure in the farmers of the country as posed to it. Some of the friends of the bill say this official does not represent the majority agricultural opinion; course this remains to be proved as things are now, there must be clearing up of the situation before a majority in congress will sufficiently speed the measure on its passage.

People Would Pay, of Course.

Of course, if a subsidy bill is passed the people must pay money to meet the end sought, that of making a only a self-supporting but a good earning American merchant marine. Taxation will be increased unquestionably, but the argument is that the multiplication of markets for American goods and the consequent increase in American manufacturing and agricultural activities will more than pay the additional taxes. This objection of looking at it is called by its opponents of the measure "a subtle misunderstanding of facts."