

THIS SECTION'S LEADING NEWSPAPER—KEENLY ALIVE TO EVERY INTEREST OF ITS CITIZENS

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THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

PRICE FIVE CENTS

North Carolina Democracy Threatened With Betrayal

In Virulent Speech, James F. Barrett, Labor Leader, Virtually Warns Craven Voters That Gardner's Nomination Will Mean the Election of Parker, Republican Nominee, in November—Shelby Candide, Only Unpledged Man in the Race, is Bitterly Attacked by Asheville Editor and Union Labor Orator Here Last Night.

Should the democratic voters of North Carolina nominate O. Max Gardner for the governorship on Saturday, or later in the event a run-off race is necessary, his refusal to answer labor's questionnaire will assure the election of Parker, the republican gubernatorial nominee in November.

This is, in substance, the meaning of James F. Barrett's closing address to a court-house full of voters last night to support either Morrison or Page and eliminate the Shelby candidate, if they would cement the friendship of organized labor, alleged to be 104,000 votes strong, with the next executive of Tar Heels.

Mr. Barrett and Mr. J. F. McMahon, the former editor of the Labor Advocate and orator extraordinary of the North Carolina federation of labor, and the latter secretary of that body, addressed a highly-advertised mass meeting last night in the Craven county court house, with a determined preponderance of Morrison friends in the front seats and the tail ends of the house just sitting in and looking on. Mr. McMahon was introduced by Capt. H. A. Tolson and Mr. Barrett by Hon. R. A. Nunn, who said his political recommendations were satisfactory since they were signed by a Mr. Craig, Judge Long and others, but did not disclose the wording of the messages containing them.

Mr. McMahon's remarks were principally explanatory in nature of the main event of the evening, the address of Mr. Barrett, who brought the message to the working man. Mr. McMahon defended his political stand with the assertion that he had been a resident of the state ten years and voted in each election for eight of these, every time the democratic ticket. He asserted that he never saw a republican until he came to North Carolina.

Mr. Barrett prefaced his remarks by answering the New Bernian's questionnaire, published in the editorial columns yesterday morning. Each answer fulfilled the expectations of the New Bernian and the voters distinctly understood him to say that he always supported the man, not the party. In the course of his speech he accepted the honor of being responsible for the election of Weaver in 1916 over Britt for the reason that he converted 23 out of the 24 voters in the shop where he worked from the republican ranks to democracy, the same ratio reversed having supported Britt two years previous. He admitted he was appointed delegate to the republican state convention but declined the honor upon the advice of the executive committee of the state federation of labor, with whom he was then, and is now, affiliated. He admitted he was nominated commissioner of labor ticket, but likewise declined for the same reason stated in the sentence above. He positively considered it an honor, he told the audience, to have the nomination conferred upon him. He failed to say whether he was supporting Weaver or Jenkins in the Tenth district congressional fight but said Jenkins did answer the questionnaire, but a little late.

Mr. Barrett laid down a neat barrage about Mr. Gardner before opening fire upon that candidate with all manner of "evidence" that he was inconsistent in his policy of not making promises, the principal shell being a letter written in answer to an interrogation from the president of the Wholesale Grocers' association of North Carolina relative to Mr. Gardner's views and position on the freight rate fight, now concluded very favorably to Carolina shippers. According to this letter, Mr. Gardner promised, if elected, to do everything in his power to alleviate the unjust discrimination in favor of Virginia cities. For this stand, however, Mr. Barrett said both labor and capital approved heartily.

Mr. Gardner's official record as a public official was gone into slightly, especially that portion relating to the legislation affecting day hour, the state, and the working day. For his stand on these matters, he was bitterly criticized.

Mr. Barrett said either of the other democratic candidates for governor were suitable to organize labor, but woe be unto the state's democracy if Mr. Gardner got the nomination. To emphasize the extent of his democracy Mr. Barrett asserted that he had ten thousand times rather see Max Gardner defeated than to see Parker elected. He cited valuable aid he rendered the administration

HOW BARRETT ANSWERED THE NEW BERNIAN'S QUESTIONS

Were you not a delegate to the Republican State Convention?
Barrett's answer—I was named a delegate, but did not attend, as I was out of the State.

Comment by Editor—Why was he named as a delegate? Republicans do not usually name Democrats as delegates, and they rarely ever name Independents. Democrats do not name Republicans as delegates.

Were you not nominated as Commissioner of Labor and Printing by the Republican State Convention at Greensboro?
Answer—Yes, I was accorded that honor, but did not know of it until I saw it in the daily papers, as I was in Florida at the time. I declined the nomination, because my labor councils ordered that I do so.

Editors Comment—Is this plain enough to satisfy any sane Democrat that he has no right to tell us who not to vote for, for the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Did you not state that you considered it quite an honor?
Answer—Yes, an honor to me and to my children.

Editors Comment—Democrats do not consider such bestowals much of an honor.

Are you at this time supporting Jenkins, the Republican candidate in the 10th District for Congress?
Answer—This question he evaded, as labor had not yet decided which one they would support in the 10th District.

Editor's Comment—Loyal Democrats have long since decided which party nominee they will support in November.

Did not Jenkins refuse to answer your questionnaire?
No, but he got in a little after the date, May 6th, that labor folks had set as the time ample for their being in.

Editor's Comment—Just did save his neck, as the labor folks were about to mark him, too.

The above answers to our questions suit us to a nicety, and bear out the contention that this labor leader should be devoting his time to other pursuits than butting in on the household fight of the Democratic Party.

WOOD'S DELEGATES BEING THINNED OUT

Credentials Committee's Activity Tends to Strengthen Lowden and Johnson, Seems

CHICAGO, June 2.—Amid considerable wrangling and repeated charges of fraud the republican national committee today continued its hearings on the claims of contesting delegates, rejecting 26 of the Wood delegates and two of Lowden's.

Senator Johnson won the two votes in the tenth Minnesota district, the contest brought at the instance of the Wood managers being rejected. Wood lost the 12 votes of Louisiana and 12 in Mississippi in addition to the two lost in Minnesota.

Lowden gained no delegates and lost the two of the fifth Missouri district, where both the Wood and Lowden delegations were thrown out on the grounds of gross fraud practiced in the primary nominating convention. This is the only district thus far to be adjudged by the committee not entitled to any representation in the convention.

The Louisiana contest was brought by the Wood managers against a delegation headed by Walter Cohen, one of the old timers in the conventions. It was generally conceded that the contest was without legal support and Hitchcock himself so admitted in testimony given last week before the senate investigating committee in Washington.

Hence the committee gave little attention to the claims of the contestants who were turned down after a brief hearing. The delegation seated is not committed to any candidate, but is strong anti-Wood. Some of them will go to Johnson and perhaps a few to Lowden.

The contest in Minnesota was also "framed" by the Wood forces headed by State Chairman Lindquist, who helped carry the state in the primary for Wood. The hearing showed so clearly that the Johnson delegates were entitled to the seats that the committee speeded up the hearing by voting.

Palmer Excoriated
Washington, June 2.—Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer is excoriated in a report submitted today by a special sub-committee of the house judiciary committee appointed to investigate the sugar situation.

Mr. Palmer is accused of acting "wholly without authority of law" and "prostituting his office to aid sugar profiteers" when he fixed the maximum selling price of the Louisiana crop.

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SAYS PALMER AIDS HIS CANDIDACY BY THE USE OF LIQUOR

Philadelphia Judge So Charges Before Committee; Palmer Makes a Denial

(By Richard Lee)
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer's candidacy for the democratic presidential nomination was linked with an "officially-recognized liquor" debauch the nation over" on the sworn testimony of Judge E. C. Bonniwell, of Philadelphia, before the senate committee investigating campaign funds today.

His charge that the Department of Justice was failing utterly to prosecute widespread violations of the Volstead act while the Attorney General was profiting therefrom, brought Mr. Palmer himself to the hearing room. He requested and was given his chance to make denial. Judge Bonniwell had specified prohibition enforcement agents whom he pictured as members of the Palmer political machine in Pennsylvania.

He said the state as other states, was flooded with whiskey released from bonded warehouses on "official certificates of delivery" as common as passes to a public zoo.

Since the Attorney General had started the campaign, he said, breweries were turning out "regular beer" that it was being sold over the bar and that the market had become so free that whiskey had dropped from \$1,900 to \$600 a barrel in price. He charged that deliveries were supervised by government agents.

In reply the Attorney General assailed his accuser's reputation for truth and veracity. He was halted by members of the committee who reminded him that Judge Bonniwell had been warned against similar personal attacks. Palmer then contended himself with denying the charges, pointing to the verdict returned by the Pennsylvania voters in the recent primary.

"The charges are based on animosity rather than on facts," said the Attorney General, "receiving some political history by which Judge Bonniwell, himself, was accused as the liquor interests' candidate for the democratic nomination for Governor."

"I became convinced that these interests in collusion with a republican leader had brought about this man's nomination, so I had the democratic organization repudiate him as a candidate and he has never been able to forget," said Palmer.

Judge Bonniwell branded that as a falsehood. He cited the fact that Senator Penrose, the republican leader, had exposed the falsity of that explanation of the Palmer "treachery" to his (Bonniwell's) candidacy at the time. He also cited the denial made by the liquor leader at the time.

Aside from the Palmer testimony which took up most of the day the only witnesses were Harry F. Sinclair, the oil man, who denied contributing to the Wood campaign fund; Norman Bridge, of the Doherty oil interests, who said \$1,000 was his only contribution; and a Miss Funn, of Illinois, Liberty Loan worker who denied contributing of any McAdoo organization, and John Ross, of San Francisco, who told of the collection of the \$150,000 for Senator Hiram John's candidacy.

Judge Bonniwell was called as a witness to relate the circumstances of the democratic primary in Pennsylvania, where he backed W. G. McAdoo as a presidential candidate against Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. He said that Mr. McAdoo's name did not appear on the ballot, but that he should permit the use of his name as a candidate as a means of protesting against the astounding misuse to which the powers of the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Department were being put in the interest of the Palmer candidacy.

"He said he didn't regard his candidacy as necessary."

"Who was the head of their campaign?" asked Senator Reed, of Missouri.

"Bruce Sterling was the chairman, but there was a letter sent out by Robert S. Breit soliciting campaign funds from federal office holders, he answered, producing a copy of the letter. Taken all in all, this Pennsylvania campaign resulted in the most ghastly and degrading degradation of the federal government in all history."

BARUCH DEFENDANT IN BIG DAMAGE SUIT

Former Chairman War Industries Charged by Representative Tative From Illinois

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Charging that Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the war industries board, and his associates had "stolen two hundred dollars in copper alone," Representative William Mason, of Illinois, in a letter to Mr. Baruch, stated today that he would move for a civil or criminal suit against the latter after March 4, 1921.

Representative Mason's letter to Mr. Baruch was in reply to one from the financier demanding a retraction of Mason's remarks in the house on May 27th, to the effect that "Barney Baruch, closest man to the president of the United States, stole fifty million dollars in copper alone."

In his letter Mr. Baruch said: "I demand that you submit at once to the congress and to the attorney general the evidence which prompted you to make this statement. A cursory short of this would make you participants in crime. In justice, therefore, to yourself, to the government and myself, I demand that you immediately present your evidence."

Instead of showing a disposition to recall his charges, Representative Mason amplified them in his reply which follows:

"I was informed that you have been kind enough to write me a letter and later in the day your distinguished communication reached my hand. You quote from my statement in the Congressional Record of May 27th, 1920, in which I say 'you stole \$50,000,000 in copper alone.' Since looking over the record I will have to amend my statement. In my opinion you and your associates struck over \$200,000,000 in copper alone."

INFANT KIDNAPPED IN PENNSYLVANIA

13-Months-Old Child of Norristown Parents Stolen From Crib by Unknown Couple

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 2.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, a 13-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin, in the darkness placed a ladder against the side of the house of Geo. H. Coughlin, president of the Brouner and Kessler Lithographing Company of Philadelphia, in Curran Terrace, a suburb and one or both ascended to the second floor which they entered through a window.

The window was that of the nursery. In a crib lay Blakey Coughlin, 13 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin. The parents slept in the adjoining bedroom. Across a hall slept two other children, David 8 and McLean 5.

The night visitors were kidnappers of the baby. The child was lifted from his crib with the tube of the nursing bottle in his mouth. He did not awaken. He was carried across the room and a woman softly in the darkness placed a ladder against the side of the house of Geo. H. Coughlin, president of the Brouner and Kessler Lithographing Company of Philadelphia, in Curran Terrace, a suburb and one or both ascended to the second floor which they entered through a window.

Such, in brief, is the story of the boldest and most amazing kidnaping on record. Other children have been kidnaped, babies as young as Blakey Coughlin have been seized, but in no case as far as the records show, as a child in arms still devoid of the power of coherent speech been seized practically from its parent side and taken down a difficult ladder to be swallowed in the night.

The parents knew of the kidnaping just before it had become complete. Mrs. Coughlin was awakened by a sound she described as a soft step on the nursery floor. She listened a moment. It was repeated. She awakened her husband.

Coughlin quickly arose and walked to the nursery. The crib was empty. The fact struck him, half awake as he was, as unusual but the idea of kidnaping did not occur to him. David and McLean slept and the baby Mrs. Coughlin looked at the empty crib. "The baby's gone," she screamed. "He's been kidnaped."

LOOKS MORE LIKE JOHNSON EVERY DAY

Influential John T. King of Connecticut a Close Friend of Penrose, Comes Into the Johnson Camp—Californian Arrives in Chicago Today, and Will Assume Personal Management of His Own Campaign.

(By James R. Nourse)
CHICAGO, June 2.—A slushing slump in Governor Lowden's boom and a marked increase of sentiment in favor of Senator Johnson were the outstanding developments today in pre-convention gossip among the republican leaders.

There is no question that Johnson occupies the most important and conspicuous position of all the candidates seeking the republican nomination. Most of the republican leaders who are still attempting to devise ways and means to eliminate him, realize this today more than at any previous hour of the campaign.

Lowden's stock has fallen off as a result of the disclosure in Washington and because of the growing conviction among the national committee men, especially among those from the west, that Lowden, if nominated, could not be elected.

One of the most decided of the day's developments helpful to Johnson was the open activity of John T. King, of Connecticut, in support of Johnson's candidacy. King was a visitor at Johnson's headquarters and throughout the day passed the word around among all the committeemen and delegates, he could meet, that Johnson was the only one of all the candidates now in the race who could be elected if given the nomination.

This activity on King's part created considerable consternation among some of the old-line leaders who had not believed that King's falling out with the Wood managers would make him an aggressive worker in the Johnson ranks.

That King favored Johnson above all the other candidates in the field was not a piece of today's news. In these dispatches, two nights ago, it was stated that King was for Johnson. At that time he was doing a little quiet work among the Johnson boosters. And the party leaders who are working over the credentials of elected and contested delegates apparently were too busy to notice it.

They found it out today, however, when King circulated among them a letter in which he stated that he was working over the credentials of elected and contested delegates apparently were too busy to notice it.

Not long ago the picketing of the British embassy was stopped by virtue of an ancient statute under which this government is required to protect foreign embassies and legations from annoyance. International lawyers say, however, that this statute does not cover, except by very elastic inference, the case of burn the flag of a nation by individuals, even near a government building.

It is understood that if the British foreign office should decide to ignore the affair, this government may take the initiative and express its regrets to Great Britain.

The incident created a mild sensation. With Miss Keana were Mrs. Thomas Corless of New York, and four other picketers. A crowd gathered while the flag was burning but there was no interference with the performance. After about three quarters of an hour of celebration by the women, a car containing detectives arrived, but there was no one left to "detect."

Fined \$55,000
Syracuse, N. Y., June 2.—The John A. Roberts Company of Utica, owners of a department store was fined \$55,000 by Judge Hagland B. Howe, in the Federal District Courts here today. The company was convicted of profiteering. In announcing sentence Judge Howe said:

"I believe that convicted profiteers should be sent to jail. That would do more than anything else to impress merchants that they must hold themselves to fair and reasonable profits. But the defendant is a corporation and there can be no prison sentence. The fine was the maximum. A number of new indictments against retailers in central New York were returned here today."

Washington, June 2.—For North Carolina: Local showers Thursday and probably Friday; no change in temperature.

that unless they gave the nomination to Johnson the party would not have a chance in November. Then they sat up and began to take notice. The active support given by King to Johnson means infinitely more than would appear on the surface. It may mean that Penrose will at the proper time swing over to Johnson and give him the votes necessary to give him the nomination. King is very close to Penrose. After he quit the Wood management in disgust over the methods employed, King went to Florida with Penrose and spent a great deal of time with him. Just before that, he had an intimate talk with Johnson and reviewed the chances the latter had in the fight; he indicated at that time that Johnson's candidacy appealed to him as the only likely candidate to bring success to the party in the November election.

During Penrose's illness, King was with him almost constantly in Philadelphia and it was stated he would have Penrose's proxy in the national committee hearings. This was changed at King's request in order that a Pennsylvania man, one of Penrose's assistants, might be given the honor. It is pretty generally understood that King and Penrose have an understanding in the whole matter of the nomination and that King will act in accord with Penrose's wishes. Whether this will operate in reverse fashion to the end that Penrose will follow King into the Johnson camp if he believes Johnson alone can win is the big question which is puzzling the party managers here. There are many hints that such will be the result of the King-Johnson alliance.

Everybody in Chicago is waiting for the big noise which will be turned loose shortly after noon tomorrow when Senator Johnson, himself, will arrive in the city. A big reception at the station and a parade of boosters to Johnson's hotel are planned. Immediately upon his arrival, Johnson will assume personal management of his campaign and will be actively in charge until the convention closes.

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IRISH SYMPATHIZERS BURN BRITISH FLAG

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Irish sympathizers today burned a British flag in front of the United States Treasury building. Led by Miss Mary Keana, of New York, they soaked the Union Jack in oil and set a match to it. To the crowd that gathered, Miss Keana proclaimed:

"This is only another Boston tea party to remind the assassins not to go too far."

Whether the incident will take on an international significance will depend on the attitude of the White House and State Department.

Not long ago the picketing of the British embassy was stopped by virtue of an ancient statute under which this government is required to protect foreign embassies and legations from annoyance. International lawyers say, however, that this statute does not cover, except by very elastic inference, the case of burn the flag of a nation by individuals, even near a government building.

It is understood that if the British foreign office should decide to ignore the affair, this government may take the initiative and express its regrets to Great Britain.

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WILSON WILL VISIT CAPITOL SATURDAY

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson will spring a surprise on congress by appearing at the capitol Saturday, which is slated to be the final day of the session.

This was a persistent report in official circles today. Friends of the president said that there was little reason why he should not and less reason why he could not make the trip to sign the last minute bills that came out of the hopper.

One high official said frankly that neither the white house nor congress would permit anything to be "put over" on the other in the dying hours of the session. It is probable that the final batch of legislation will contain many measures involving large expenditures, some may contain clauses of international significance and in others the festive jester may be lurking. It is said that the president has decided to "take his chances" and will take his accustomed trip to the Hill.

There does not appear to be any warrant for the rumor that the president purposes to recall congress June 19, fourteen days after adjournment.

URGES THE REPEAL OF WAR LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Repeal of all war legislation with the exception of the trading with the enemy act, the Lever food control act and the District of Columbia rent profiteering law, is provided for in a resolution reported favorably to the house today by Representative Volstead, chairman of the house committee on the judiciary.

Representative Volstead said that he hoped to secure a vote on the resolution tomorrow under suspension of the rules. At the republican steering committee had a large part in drafting the resolution, it is assured of support from the republican side.