Weather
Cooler

GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE

Local Cotton
23¾ Cents

VOL. XLIII. NO. 250 GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 19, 1922 SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

DEFEAT OF LLOYD GEORGE COALITION PRECIPITATES GRAVE CRISIS IN ENGLAND

CONGRESSMAN WARD ARRAINGS REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR ITS FAILURE

Declares That It Has Not Met Demands Of People.

TARIFF LAW INIQUITOUS.

For Three Years It Has Dallied With Treaty And German Question.

The failure of the Republican party to live up to its pledges was the theme of Congressman Hallett S. Ward, of Washington, N. C., Wednesday evening at the courthouse in one of the most vigorous campaign speeches ever heard here. He arraigned the Republican party for the high tariff, the Newberry scandal, the Muscle Shoals fiasco and the disposition of alien property in the United States. "Billions of dollars worth of property in the United States was seized during the war. It was property of the German government, or of German citizens. So far no disposition has been made of it. It has not been returned to the owners, nor has it been turned over to the United States. It is still in the hands of the alien property custodian."

"The League of Nations was rejected, and we see the spectacle of the Turk dipping his arm into the blood of the Armenians. For the next year we shall be called on for money to support the Near East refugees, and all because Turkey is allowed to do as she pleases.

"The Republican tariff is the greatest moustrosity. Of the 21 members of the ways and means committee, 15 are Republicans and six are Democrats. Of the 15 Republicans, 11 are multi-millionaires. They called in the secretary of the treasury, Andrew Mellon, the third richest man in the world, to help them frame the tariff bill. He has framed a tariff bill that makes the rich richer. They have taken off the excess profits tax. They lopped off $45,000,000 in revenue to the government that had been coming from excess profits tax on men whose incomes were more than $71,000 a year. They reduced the taxes of men most able to pay it. They cut off $91,000,000 in surtaxes from those who previously had to pay the extra tax. That is the sort of revenue bill the Republicans wrote, the most iniquitous piece of legislation ever conceived. Wall Street was the dictator of the tariff, and yet they say the Republican party is the friend of the farmer. Yet the prices of everything the farmer has to buy have been incrased under the new tariff. They have put a tariff on his products, too, but all the world knows the American farmer raises for export. The tariff duties do him no good.

"They are keeping Henry Ford from Muscle Shoals, where he has promised to make fertilizer for the American farmer cheap and in unlimited quantity, because of the Ford-Newberry scandal in Michigan."

Mr. Ward is one of the most forceful campaign speakers heard here in a long time, and he was heard by a large and interested audience. He was introduced by Ernest R. Warren, chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the county.

GRADY RANKIN ELECTED A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT KIWANIS

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 18.—Selection of Wilmington as the place for the district convention of 1923, and the election of Alva Lumpkin, a prominent attorney of Columbia, S. C., as district governor, succeeding W. B. Merriman, of Greensboro, were the features of the closing sessions of the district convention of Kiwanis clubs of the Carolinas today.

It was formally decided at the session to make the conventions annual instead of semi-annual, and the 1923 session will probably be held during the month of August.

R. H. McDonald, of Columbia, S. C., was elected as district secretary and treasurer, and the new officers will take office on January 1, 1923.

Considerable interest centered in the election of lieutenant governors, with two each from North and South Carolina, R. Grady Rankin, who is engaged in the cotton mill business at Gastonia, and Bert James, attorney, of Greenville, were elected from North Carolina, and W. H. Keith, general insurance agent, of Greenville, and E. W. Sykes, president of Coker college, Hartsville, were elected to serve from the Palmetto state.

The session opened this morning in a strictly business manner, after several songs, led by Jules Brazil, and the invocation by Kiwanian R. F. Campbell.

A feature of the business session was the increasing of the district per capita tax from $1 to $1.50, in order to provide more funds for handling the affairs of the Carolinas district.

George H. Ross, international president, Mrs. Ross, Fred C. W. Parker, international secretary, and Jules Brazil, Kiwanian entertainer, left this afternoon for Savannah, where they will attend the the Georgia district convention, later leaving for Jacksonville, Fla., and Gulfport, Miss.

COTTON MARKET

GASTONIA COTTON.

Receipts Today.....110 Bales
Price.....23¾ Cents

Minnesota Man Introduces Resolution Demanding That Brig.-Gen. Sawyer Be Ousted

Fourth Day Of Convention Featured By The Arrival Of Pershing.

OWSLEY IS FAVORITE.

Major Scott Thinks Bonus Measure Has Had Its Death Blow.

CONVENTION HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19. — (By he Associated Press.) — General John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, again this morning acknowledged the tribute of the forces he led in France, when he appeared as the principal speaker at the fourth day of the national convention of the American Legion.

Committee reports opened the day's session. Meeting until 2 o'clock this morning, the interstate hospitalization committee produced a conservative report for the convention, which avoided further condemnation of the policy of Brigadier General Sawyer, head of the Federal hospitalization board. Delegations of fourteen states presented resolutions severely criticising him, but all of them were effectively smothered.

This victory of the "conservative" element in the convention brought to attention the fact that the interstae hospitalization committee would present a report to the convenion today approving the solving of the General Sawyer controversy over the government's treatment of sick and disabled veterans on the terms Sawyer has agreed to.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The fourth day of the national convention of the American Legion, in progress here, was marked by the arrival of the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing, who reached here today from Washington after several days spnt in Atlanta and other Southern cities.

The genral, official dignity laid aside, leaped from the platform of his sleeping car, ahead of his staff officers, and grasped the hands of the "buddies" who had come to the station to meet him.

Tomorrow the legion will select a successor to Hanford MacNider, national commander of the organization.

Late last night Major Hugh Scott, a medical officer, whose home is in Oklahoma City, Okla., and who is now serving as executive officer to Colonel C. R. Forbes, director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, told a representative of the Associated Press that Colonel Forbes' decision to return to Washington followed a long distance telephone conversation with high officials in Washington, in close touch with the president. According to these sources, sources usually reliable, the chief executive replied that Colonel Forbes was at liberty to use his judgment as to remaining here.

Major Scott told the Associated Press that he regarded the legion as a dying organization, and that he believed that the last blow had been administered to it when President Harding vetoed the measure for adjusted compensation last summer.

Alvin M. Owsley, head of the legion's commission on Americanization, appeared uneonfirmed rumors that the Missouri delegation and the predicted earl ytoday to be the outstanding candidate for national commander. Supporters of William F. Deegan, New York state commander, and the first candidate to publicly announce that he was running for the office of chief executive of the legion, it was said, appeared discouraged when the "midwest coalition" had split, and that the south, with the possible exception of Alabama, was lining up in favor of Owsley.

Besides General Pershing, today's speakers at the convention session included Rear Admiral Pickett Magruder, U. S. N.; Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, U. S. M. C.; C. Badarau, representing the Rumanian veterans; G. J. C. Dyett, president of the Australian veterans, and Captain William Appleby, of the British Legion, who sacrificed his eyesight during the world war.

Train Passes Over Child, But No Hurts

MORRISON, ILL., Oct. 18. — Bernice Witt, six years old, of Fulton, Ill., was run over by a Chicago and North Western passenger train today, but attended school as usual.

The little girl was on her way to school when she fell in front of the train, the engine and five cars passing over her. The trainmen pulled her out from under the trucks of the last car and found she was uninjured.

She did not cry, but hurried away to school.

A "Mountie"

Members of the romantic Royal Northwest Mounted Police in Canada are trained to manage their high-spirited horses under all kinds of conditions. Here's a "mountie" making his steed dance.

200 MEMBERS OF I. W. W. ARRESTED IN PORTLAND; SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Thousands Threaten To Take Part In Big Water Front Strike.

MAYOR ORDERS ARRESTS

Many I. W. W. Organizers From Chicago Among Those Arrested.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—More than 200 men were under arrest here today following Mayor George L. Baker's declaration that Portland was threatened by an invasion of thousands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, coming here to participate in the water front strike, and his orders to the police to round them up.

In wholesale raids in sections of the city where most of the dock workers reside, 350 men were arresetd. When they had been checked over, 225, most of them believed to be members of the marine transport industrial union, No. 510, of Portland, were jailed on charges of vagrancy. The others were released.

William Ford, said to be head of the Portland I. W. W. organization, was among those arrested. He was released on $500 bail furnished by Frank Cornell, a member of the International Longshoremen's Union here.

Two of the men, according to the police, were identified as I. W. W. organizers from Chicago. Their names were given as Elmer Hanson and Swen Swanson, George Quinlaber, secretary of the Portland branch of the I. W. W., also was taken into custody.

Reports in the hands of the officials were said to show that I. W. W. papers in various parts of the country have adopted the slogan "On to Portland" and that plans call for the immediate march of more than 25,000 members of the organization to Portland and other points on the Pacific coast.

During a conference yesterday in the mayor's office word was sent to the city council concerning the situation and an ordinance appropriating $10,000 for the immediate hire of 74 special officers to aid in combatting the I. W. W. was passed as an emergency act. Within an hour afetr the conference, police and men from the sheriff's office were combing the city for members of the I. W. W. known to be active in the present water front strike, and also in meeting freight trains said to be loaded with "wobblies."

Mayor Baker said the officials were not taking up the standard of the employers in the strike, but instead were waging war on the I. W. W. Prominent Portland labor leaders have informed Mayor Baker that the strike is not authorized by organized labor, according to the mayor.

Mayor Baker, in a statement to the public, said:

"With the outbreak of a general I. W. W. strike on the water front and an influx of I. W. W. from over the country, Portland faces a critical labor situation which must be met forcibly and immediately in order to prevent serious disorder, if not a reign of terror. The strike is announced as an I. W. W. strike and is sponsored by that organization, and will be attended by the blackjack tactics of that organization, which has for its only known purpose the overthrow of law and order, the ruination of industry and the Russianizing of the world."

Greatest Bridge in The World Is Planned For New York City

Would Contain More Steel Than All The Bridges On Ohio, Missouri And Mississippi Rivers Combined And Five Times That Of All East River Bridges—Would Have Two Decks, The Upper Carrying Four Surface Tracks And A Roadway, The Lower Containing 12 Railroad Tracks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The proposed North River Bridge spanning the Hudson from the center of New York City to Weehawken, New Jersey, will be, with its connections and terminals, "the most stupendous engineering work yet undertaken, surpassing in that respect and also in final cost the Panama Canal," according to Representative Ernest Ackerman, of New Jersey. The plans call for a single span of 3,000 feet, without a single pier in the river, hung on four immense cables suspended from terminal towers 685 feet high, or 130 feet higher than the famed Washington Monument in this city.

The bridge will contain 450,000 tons of steel, which is twice as much as in all the five well known East River bridges combined, and which far exceeds the tonnage of steel in all the existing bridges spanning the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers combined!

The Hudson River bridge woulld contain more than ten times the tonnage of the stupendous Quebec Bridge, in Canada, which is the longest span in North America, and which took 17 years to build. It would contain thirty times as much steel as there is in the great Brooklyn Bridge, hailed for many years as the greatest work of man, and would require ten times the tonnage of steel in the Scotch bridge over the Firth of Forth, the largest steel bridge in the world.

These and other breath-taking facts concerning the proposed construction, the authority for which is included in a bill now pending before Congress, are contained in Mr. Ackerman's remarks printed in the Congressional Record as a part of the record of debate on the bill in the House of Representatives. The bill was before the House on adjournment, Sept. 22.

In return for the immense cost, the great amount of labor and engineering involved, and the fifteen years estimated as the minimum time required to build the gigantic bridge, Congressman Ackerman presented many advantages to be derived.

Automobiles and motor trucks would be able to cross from New York to New Jersey in a few minutes instead of being held up for hours as is now the case.

A saving in the cost of delivery and a certainty of supplies, fuel, food and other necessitics to the metropolis would result.

Reduction in shipping costs to and from the port of New York and consequent benefit to the nation's commerce, would follow.

Through rail connections from the north, and south, east and west would be possible, as railroad tracks would occupy one level of the structure, thus giving greater speed and convenience of travel with elimination of some unnecessary costs.

Besides allowing for greater business expansion and home building in New Jersey and along the Hudson, the bridge would offer in time of war an important element of safety and efficiency.

The history of the efforts to construct the bridge goes as far back as 1890, when an act incorporating a company to build the bridge was approved.

The bridge is not to cost the federal government a cent. It is to be erected by the same engineers who built the Hell Gate Arch brige, with finances raised by the States of New York and New Jersey. The only federal participation is in authorizing its erection over tide water, which is under government control.

Litigation, injunction and other factors have prevented actual construction since 1890. Work was started on the New Jersey foundations in 1893, but persons living in the vicinity stopped work with an injunction, complaining of the noises of drills and blasting. The money panic of that year also had a hand in stopping the work, and before railroad finances had settled down ten years had elapsed. Later the World War caused another delay, but now, it was said, everything is read to go ahead.

In the meantime, the plans for the bridge have been greatly changed. Traffic has increased by leaps and bounds. The present plans call for a brbidge four times greater than the original. A new location also had to be found because thecenter of the city had moved farther north, and instead of being located at Twenty Third street, as first planned, the New York terminal will be at about Fifty

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LLOYD GEORGE GOVERNMENT HAS RESIGNED; EXPECT BONAR LAW TO BE CHOSEN AS PRIME MINISTER

MURDER MAY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED FOUR MILES FROM THE PHILLIPS FARM

Some Of The Officials Place Little Credence In The New Theory.

CHEMIST'S EXAMINATION.

Two Men Declare They Heard Cries For Help Weston Mills Shed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 19. — Detectives began today to investigate the newly developed report that the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John The Evangelist, and Mrs. Eleanor Reinhardt Mills, choir singer, were murdered in a shed at Weston Mills, a settlement several miles from New Brunswick and about four miles from the hillips farm, where their bodies were found on September 16.

Affidavits contained this new information were made public by the police yesterday, almost at the same time that Dr. John F. Anderson, chemist, reported to the authorities that an analysis of the blood soaked ground where the bodies were found led him to believe the murders took place there.

The two men who made the affidavits said they heard a woman's screams and her pleas for mercy as they passed the Weston Mills shed about 10:30 p. m. on the night the rector and Mrs. Mills were slain. The men said they continued on their way and that soon after one o'clock in the morning an automobile whizzed past them in the direction of the Phillips farm.

Some of the officials are known to place little credence in the new information and are clinging to the theory that the couple were killed near the spot where the bodies were found.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Affidavits have been obtained from two men whose identity the authorities refuse to divulge, county prosecutors said tonight, which set forth that the double murder of Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Reinhardt Mills did not occur in the Somerset county orchard where the bodies were found but in a barn on the southern outskirts of New Brunswick.

Investigation which followed the filing of the affidavits, the authorities said, led to the discovery by the police of the two handkerchiefs—one a man's and the other a woman's—held to be important clues in the case.

They were not found on the Phillips farm, as was reported at that time, but in the barn which stands on the opposite side of New Brunswick.

Two dark brown combs also are said to have been found on the dirt floor of the barn. These combs Charlotte Mills is reported to have identified as having belonged to her mother.

Heard Screams In Barn.

The statement which the authorities allege they have obtained from the two men is said to declare that they were driving from Red Bank, N. J., about 12 o'clock on the night of September 14. Two miles out from New Brunswick, they said, they passed the barn, a deserted, dilapidated structure, plastered with advertising posters, which stands in a field close to the highway.

From this barn, the men are reported to have said, they heard screams issuing, pleas for mercy, and then one long shriek, "Murder!" "The police!"

The men drove through New Brunswick without reporting the occurrence, and an hour later were on Easton avenue, when they were passed by a sedan going toward the Phillips farm. In the machine, they said, were a woman wearing a gray coat, and a man.

Te affidavit is said to state further that the men were on Easton avenue, near the park which adjoins the Phillips farm, for nearly half an hour and that they saw the sedan returning at a high speed. It turned from Easton avenue near te park and disappeared.

Probing In Secrecy.

The county prosecutors, in an effort to shroud their investigation in a secrecy which they declare to be essential to a successful solution of the mystery, have

(Continued on page 2.)

BABE RUTH'S WIFE IS SLIGHTLY INJURED

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. — Mrs. Helen Ruth, wife of "Babe" Ruth, was slightly injured early today when her husband's racer skidded into a tree on Pelham parkway. She suffered a minor abrasion of the left hand and continued to her home in New York after the injured had was dressed by a surgeon from Fordham hospital. Her chauffeur was uninjured and the car only slightly damaged.

THE WEATHER

Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight in extreme west.

Insures Wedding Event Against Downpour

DANVILLE, VA., Oct. 18. — Archie Rene Graveley, who will be married tomorrow night to Miss Dorothy Holland, of this city, has insured the event against rain to the extent of $500. He admits that he is doing this on a gamble. If it rains one-tenth of an inch tomorrow between 4 and 10 p. m., he will collect the $500, and if it fails to rain he will be "out" more than $40, the premium for the insurance.

TEXAS PHYSIAN WANTS TO TRY TWILIGHT SLEEP ON FEDERAL PRISONERS

Believes He Can Get Leavenworth Men To Confess Truth.

FAILS OF ENDORSEMENT.

Acknowledges That Testimoney Thus Secured Will Not Be Official.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 19.—Dr. E. E. House, Ferris, Tex., physician, probably will continue his efforts to secure permission to conduct experiments on prisoners at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., to demonstrate his theory that while under the influence of scopolamien anesthetic, or during "twilight sleep," subjects will tell the true facts regarding crimes of which they are accused.

In addressing the convention here of the Medical Association of the Southwest, Dr. House said that he intended to use every effort to secure permission to make experiments on 1,000 prisoners, taking the stand that this number of experiments will prove his theory to the satisfaction of both physicians and criminologists.

The medical association failed to give its official endorsement to Dr. House's plan, but the subject was widely discussed in an informal manner, and much interest was expressed in the continuation of the experiments, which Dr. House says have been under way for several years, and have brought invariable satisfactory results.

In the informal discussion of his paper, the physician emphasized that the results of his experiments could not be expected to stand as evidence in any court, but claimed that the facts obtained through questioning of accused persons or witnesses during the period of "twilight sleep" could be advantageously used by authorities in the solution of many mysterious crimes, and in dozens of instances would prevent a miscarriage of justice, even if the real criminal was not brought to justice.

In one experiment in Dallas, Texas, which he cited to the association, he said that a man under arrest, charged with a serious crime, seemed almost certain of conviction on circumstantial evidence. "Twilight sleep" was induced without the prisoner's knowledge, and he gave information which, when checked up by the Dallas police, proved te man's innocence and resulted in his acquittal.

The physician held that, when his theory has been adequately proved by torough experiment in undreds of cases, a new field in criminal investigation will be opened up, wich will not only prove a powerful aid in the detection of criminals but will also become a great protection to those unjustly accused of crime.

STRANDED AMERICANS TO RETURN HOME

PARIS, Oct. 19. — (By The Associated Press.) — One hundred and fifty Americans who had become stranded in Europe will sail for home on the steamer President Polk, on October 29. Their return is made posible through the efforts of the American aid society of Paris and as a result of notification by the state department that 2,000 third class passages to the United States will be provided on shipping board liners for citizens ind istress on the continent.

Three hundred more, it is expected, will be ready to sail November 19, and there are hopes that the remainder of those needing help to get home will be taken care of by the end of November.

French officials have shown a disposition to co-operate in this work to the extent of their ability, and it is understood that the cases of a score of Americans—some in confinement and others under police surveillance because of the extremities to which they were forced by their dire necessities—will be cleared up through this movement.

Don't blame the child for getting behind in school until you know first that you as a parent have done your part.

CONSERVATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTE TO APPEAL TO AS PARTO

Greatest Political Confusion And Uncertainty England Has Ever Known.

CHAMBERLAIN TO RESIGN

Andrew Bonar Law's Speech For Conservatives Was Powerful.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The government of Prime Minister Lloyd George resigned this afternoon.

After a brief audience with King George this afternoon Lloyd George returned to Downing street, where he received a miner's delegation, but according to Frank Hodges, who headed the delegation, Mr. Lloyd George said he could not consult them as prime minister, since he had resigned.

Members of the miner's delegaton said Mr. Lloyd George had told them the king had accepted his resignation.

The announcement of the government's resignation was made by the Central News and up to 4:23 o'clock this afternoon official or other announcement of it had not appeared, but it had been preceded by the semi-offcial announcement of the Press Association stating it had learned on high authority that the government would resign, forthwith.

Lloyd George outlasted all the statesmen who guided the great nations through the world war. In the turmoil of readjustment that followed that conflict, he kept his seat at the steering wheel when all around him were losing theirs.

The men with whom he sat at Paris as te "Big Four" of the peace conference, long ago topled over. Premier Orlando, of Italy, was the first to go. His cabinet resigned in June, 1919. The following January, Clemenceau, the French Tiger, was cast aside. Two months later, the Senate of the United States refused for a second time to ratify the peace treaty Woodrow Wilson had brought home from Versilles, and not long afterward his party was beaten at the polls.

After all of the other three had been put aside in their countries, Lloyd George became probably the most outstanding figure among all the men of the world who were engaged in public affairs. His position, constantly in danger, from a possible dropping away of one of the groups forming the coalition on which his government rested, was strengthened, so far as history is concerned, after all the other war statesmen ad gone because it was he who acted as Great Britain's spokesman in parleys last winter with the rebellious Irish leaders—parleys which led to the creation of the Fre State and peace after 700 years of strife between England and Erin.

The rise of Lloyd George was an adventure in politics filled with as much romance as the lives of famous Americans who came up from log cabins to the White House.

He was born in Manchester, England, January 17, 1863.

His father, a Unitarian schoolmaster, died when David was an infant and the child was adopted by an uncle, Richard Lloyd, a Welsh shoemaker and lay preacher. With only a limited education David went into a law office in the little town in North Wales, where he lived with his uncle. Then he married and son dived into politics. For 18 years he was a liveral member of parliament, representing Carnarvon. Then came a rapid rise to fame. His ascent to a place among the mighty began in 1908 when Asquith became prime minister. The litite Welshman with the sparkling eyes entered the cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer. The next year in the great budget battle he routed the once powerful House of Lords. His achievement in this fight was called "the first victory against the privileged citadel of wealth in the modern wealth."

With the coming on of the war Lloyd George convulsed the country by introducing drastics reforms in taxation which put new burdens on the wealthy classes and confiscated part of the unearned increment of land.

In 1916 when England was threatened with strikes at a time when Germany was scoring heavy successes on the western front Lloyd George left the chancellorship of the exchequer to become minister of munitions and with no otherequipment than a private secretary and a pretic table staked his reputation and his future on mobilizing the industrial resources of the nation before it was too late."

Almost immediately he substituted a small compact war cabinet for the larger and more unwieldly ministry that had gone.

During the war he turned the industries of Great Britain into vast munitions factories, raised an army of [illegible]

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