

MASKED MEN TAKE AGITATOR OUT OF HOUSE TO DEATH

Man Who Had Called Soldiers 'Scabs in Uniforms' Hanged by Mob.

TAKEN FROM HIS BOARDING PLACE

I. W. W. Leader Met Summary Death in Butte, Montana, Early Today—Had Been Active in Recent Troubles in Arizona—A Cripple and Born in California.

(By Associated Press.) Butte, Mont., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, member of the executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World and a leader in labor troubles in Arizona was taken from a lodging house early today by masked men and hanged to a railroad trestle on the outskirts of the city.

The body was cut down at 8 a. m. by the chief of police, Jerry Murphy, who identified it. Little, in a recent speech here referred to United States troops as Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform.

Since his arrival in Butte recently from Globe, Arizona, Little had made a number of speeches to strikers in which he attacked the government and urged the men to shut down the mines of the Butte district. His record was under investigation by the Federal authorities.

On Little's body was a card bearing the words, "First and last warning. Others take notice. Vigilantes." Little was taken out of the building in which he lodged, by a party of masked men who took him away in an automobile. He was not given time to dress. The building is near the Fan Hall, which is headquarters for the new metal mine workers union, which recently called a strike of miners and which was frequently addressed by Little.

The card found on Little's body, when he was cut down, was pinned to the underclothing on his right thigh. It bore in red crayon letters the inscription: "Others take notice. First and last warning. 3-7-77. L. D. C. S. S. W. T."

A circle was about the L. The letters were inscribed with a lead pencil. The figures "3-7-77" are the old sign of the vigilantes in Montana. The custom of the vigilantes was to send three warnings to a marked man, the third and last being written in red.

Six masked men, in an automobile, drove up to the front of Little's hotel at 5 minutes after 3 o'clock. One stood upon the sidewalk in front of the rooming house. The others entered.

The men quickly broke into room No. 30 on the ground floor. Light of an electric torch showed them the room was unoccupied. Mrs. Nora Byrne, owner of the hotel, who was awakened by the noise, occupied an adjoining room at the front of the building.

"Some mistake here," she heard a voice say. Then she heard the men move toward the door of her room, which they pushed slightly open. Mrs. Byrne sprang to the door and held it. "Wait until I get my clothes on," she said. Then she asked who they were and what they wanted.

"We are officers and we want Frank Little," she was told. Mrs. Byrne hastily dressed; again went to the door and opened it. The leader of the masked men poked a revolver into the opening. "Where is Frank Little?" he asked. "He is in room No. 32," answered Mrs. Byrne.

The men ran down the hall and tried the door to that room. Then one of them gave a kick that broke the lock and they entered. Mrs. Byrne said she heard them coming from the room and saw them half lead and half carry Little across the sidewalk and push him into a motor car.

The body was found hanging on the north side of the railroad trestle. The feet above the roadway. Little's feet were about five feet from the ground. On the back of his head was a bloody (Continued on Page Eight.)

MUCH IRRITATION AMONG BRITISH OVER THE EVENT

Member of the Cabinet on Mission to Paris With Noted Pacifist.

PROPOSED MEETING OF SOCIALISTS

The Object of His Journey—Government Questioned in Parliament on the Matter.

(By Associated Press.) London, Aug. 1.—The fact that a member of the cabinet, Arthur Henderson, minister without portfolio in the war council, had gone on a mission to Paris with the pacifist Ramsay MacDonald, member of Parliament, George James Wardle, chairman of the labor party in the House of Commons, and Russian delegates, aroused great irritation among the members of Parliament and seems to threaten trouble in the government. The purpose of the journey is to confer with French Socialists in regard to the proposed conference of all Socialists at London and the subsequent international conference at Stockholm.

The "crux of the matter lies in the fact that Mr. Henderson, since he returned from Petrograd, reversed his attitude on the question of the British labor party and Socialists meeting the German representatives at Stockholm and now advises them to rescind the former resolution against joining the conference with enemy delegates. Mr. Henderson has not publicly explained his change of views, but it is known to be the result of his visit to Russia. It is stated that the heads of the labor party officially accepted his advice, which, nevertheless, seemed to have caused a crisis in the party which is now unanimous in its support of Mr. Henderson.

The government has been closely questioned in the House of Commons in the last few days on the subject of Mr. Henderson's mission to Paris, and the admission of Mr. Bonar-Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was settled without the government's knowledge and that the government was ignorant of what he was doing in Paris has increased the general irritation. Lobby correspondents say that the war cabinet, of which Mr. Henderson is still presumably a member, although his place was taken by George N. Barnes, while he was in Russia, is gravely embarrassed by the turn events have taken.

Mr. Henderson's fellow members of the labor party in the ministry, who are as ignorant as the members of the war cabinet of Mr. Henderson's move, met in the House of Commons last evening to discuss the extraordinary situation, but decided to await his return before acting. According to the lobby correspondents, however, it was at the same time resolved not to support Mr. Henderson. The affair has aroused considerable feeling, largely because of the association of a member of the inner cabinet with Mr. MacDonald and was to be raised in the House of Commons today as a matter of urgency.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF MR. WESTBROOK

(Special to The Dispatch.) Warsaw, Aug. 1.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Mr. George Westbrock, the immediate cause of whose death was a stroke of paralysis, were held at Faison Monday morning and interment made in the local cemetery. Rev. J. W. Purcell conducted them. The deceased was one of the prominent business men of the county, having conducted extensive real estate deals in this county and at Hopewell, Va., where he and his family have resided for the past few months, though Mr. Westbrock was visiting in Faison at the time of his death. His widow and three children, Misses Fannie and Bessie, and Mr. Sam Westbrock, arrived from Hopewell Monday morning. Other relatives from a distance in attendance at the funeral were his mother, Mrs. Fannie Westbrock, and sisters, Mrs. W. F. Murphy and Miss Charlie Westbrock, and Mr. W. F. Murphy, from Wallace; two brothers, Messrs. Sam and John Westbrock, of Rocky Mount, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ruark, of Wilmington.

CAMP OPENINGS DELAYED

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 1.—Delays in preparing the National Guard mobilization camps, the War Department announced today, will postpone their opening about two weeks.

A NEGRO LEADER TO HIS PEOPLE

Address by President of Tuskegee to Negroes of Newport News.

(By Associated Press.) Newport News, Va., Aug. 1.—In an address before 2,000 negro employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yesterday, Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and regarded as the leader of his race, said:

"I am very thankful to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for what it is doing for my race in this city and what it is doing for all who work here. I want to thank those good white men for the help they are to my people. The members of my race have an opportunity here which makes them soldiers as well as those on the ships at sea or in the trenches of Europe.

"We all know of the East St. Louis riot, where black men were shot and killed for trying to make an honest living. I say to you now that while the affair was a disgrace to the State of Illinois and to this nation, it was not what the best white people wanted. But I am glad to say that such a thing would not happen in Newport News and in the South. I want you to be true to these white men for whom you work and to those with whom you work. Let me urge you to work six days of each week and save part of your money. Put part of it in the bank, then put more and more in."

DETAILED REPORT OF U-BOAT ATTACK

On American Transports Received at Navy Department From Admiral Gieves.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 1.—The detailed report of Rear Admiral Gieves respecting the submarine attack on the American transports to the first expedition to France was received today by Secretary Daniels and forwarded to Chairman Tillman, of the Senate naval affairs committee. It probably will be made public later.

It was said that the report, which is in detail and supplementary to the brief report on which the Navy Department announced the successful repulse of the submarine attack, is in accord with the facts which the Navy Department announced at that time, but which since have been attacked as an exaggeration.

Admiral Gieves, who commanded the destroyer flotilla which guarded the transports, made the report to Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet. It is understood to tell in detail how the German submarines, lying in wait for the American transports, attacked them twice and were driven off in a fight which destroyed one German submarine and probably others.

CONFEREES AGREE ON RIVERS-HARBORS BILL

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 1.—Conferees on the Rivers and Harbors bill today reached an agreement on a bill totaling \$27,926,000. Senate provisions for negotiations toward federal acquisitions of the Cape Cod canal were retained. House appropriation of \$26,000 for improvement of the James, Nansemond and Appomattox rivers in Virginia was restored. The Senate provision for a federal waterway commission, to comprise seven members, including one army engineer, an expert hydraulic engineer and five others to be selected by the President, was retained in the bill.

INTENSE HEAT STILL SIZZLES WHOLE COUNTRY

Death and Suffering Being Caused by the Hot Wave.

RELIEF PROMISED FOR THE WEST

But None Held Out For East So Far—California Town Registered Over One Hundred.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 1.—Intense heat continued today over most of the country and was at its highest point in the East, where New York City at 8 o'clock was sweltering under a temperature of 88 degrees, the highest recorded at that time anywhere in the United States.

The highest temperature in the United States yesterday was reported from Red Bluff, California, with 104 degrees. Relief by rains was promised for tonight in the West, but in the East little change was indicated and it was predicted the hot wave would continue until Thursday or Friday.

From Central Illinois, on the West, to New England, on the East, the area of highest temperatures extended today, while in other parts of the country, the thermometer was far above seasonal average. More Deaths in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—Additional deaths during the night increased the list of yesterday's heat victims to 13. Of the 300 or more prostrated several were reported today in a serious condition and it was feared some of them would not recover.

The intense heat continued through out the night with a drop in temperature of less than 10 degrees from the maximum of 101 registered yesterday afternoon. Thousands of persons slept in the parks, squares and recreation places, while in the congested districts every available roof was occupied by families seeking relief.

Still Intense in Chicago. Chicago, Aug. 1.—Two more deaths attributed to the heat were reported in the last 24 hours and city health authorities predicted the deaths today would exceed that number unless the promised relief arrives before night.

At 6 a. m. today street thermometers registered 85 degrees, and the temperature was rising. For the last two days the temperature has reached 98 degrees in the shade, and on Sunday the maximum was 97.

Slight Relief at Boston

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—A shift of the wind to the southeast brought temporary relief from the hot wave here early today, driving the temperature down to a minimum of 73. At 8 a. m., there had been a rise of 2 degrees and the cloudless sky and lifeless air gave promise of another scorching day. Thousands of persons spent the night out of doors on the Common and in parks and at the nearby beaches.

No Let Up in New York

New York, Aug. 1.—New York continued to swelter today in the hot wave which has held the city in its grip for the last two days. There was no relief in sight. Late reports from various sections of the greater city placed yesterday's heat victims at 14 dead and 188 prostrations, while 12 deaths and 31 prostrations occurring between 2 and 7 a. m. today were reported by the police as taking place in various parts of the greater city.

The minimum temperature recorded during the past 24 hours was 84 degrees at 5 a. m., from which hour the mercury again began to go up and at 9 o'clock it had reached 89 degrees, one degree higher than the same hour yesterday.

Pittsburg Suffering

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—Four deaths early today increased the number of victims of the heat wave in Pittsburg to 24. A revised list showed that 25 deaths were attributable to heat yesterday. It was predicted that the summer's high wave at least equaled and probably passed today.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 1.—Ten deaths and 19 prostrations in the last 24 hours is the toll attributed to the heat wave that has prevailed here for several days. There was no indication of a let up in the hot spell.

GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERNED BY SPAIN

(By Associated Press.) Coruna, Spain, Aug. 1.—The German submarine UB-23 anchored in the harbor here late Monday evening. She entered the roadstead with only her periscope emerging from the water. The submarine had been seriously damaged, but the commander and crew refused to tell the cause of the accident. The under-water boat anchored beside the German interner ship Belgiano. To Be Interned. Madrid, Aug. 1.—Premier Dato announced today that the German submarine UB-23, which had anchored in Coruna harbor, had been taken to Ferrol, the chief naval arsenal of Spain, 12 miles northeast of Coruna. It was declared that all such submarines which entered the Spanish zone for whatever reason would be interned until the end of the war.

MAY CUT OFF SUB. BASES OF GERMANY; TO KEEP UP DRIVE

PREMIER RIBOT MAKES REFUTATION OF GERMAN CHARGE

Reply to the Chancellor's Speech on France's Object in Waging War.

SHOWS WILFUL MISSTATEMENTS

Of Facts Connected With French Negotiations With Russia on War Questions.

(By Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 1.—Premier Ribot replied in the Chamber yesterday to the declaration made Saturday by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, that there was a secret treaty between France and Russia having in view plans of conquest. Premier Ribot, after saying he was convinced that Spain would apply the decree interned the German submarine which anchored in the harbor of Coruna Monday evening, said:

"I wish to reply to the singular speech which Dr. Michaelis thought fit to invite the Berlin journalists to hear. The German Chancellor publicly commanded the French government to declare whether in a secret sitting, June 1, the French government had not made known to the Chamber of Deputies the terms of a secret treaty made before the Russian revolution whereby the Emperor bound himself to support French pretensions to German territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

"The Chancellor's version contains gross inaccuracies and absolute lies, notably regarding the role he attributes to the President of the republic in giving an order to sign a treaty unknown to Premier Briand. The Chamber knows how things passed. M. Doumergue, (ex-Premier and Foreign Minister) after a conversation with the Emperor, demanded and obtained M. Briand's authorization to take note of the Emperor's promise to support our claim to Alsace-Lorraine and to leave us free to seek guarantees against fresh aggression, not by annexing territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but making an autonomous State of these territories which would protect us and also Belgium against invasion.

"We have never thought to do what Bismarck did in 1871. We are therefore entitled to deny the allegation of the Chancellor, who evidently knows of the letters exchanged February, 1917, at Petrograd and falsified since, as his most illustrious predecessor falsified the Ems dispatch. Whenever the Russian government is willing to publish these letters, we have no objection.

"The Chancellor refused, from speaking about my declaration of March 21, wherein I repudiated in France's name any policy of conquest and annexation by force. He has fully forgotten my language of May 22 in the Chamber, saying we were ready to enter into conversation with Russia as to the object of the war, and if the German people, whose right to live and develop peacefully we do not contest, understood that we wished peace founded on the right of people, the conclusion of peace would thereby be singularly facilitated.

"Finally the Chancellor passed in silence the resolution unanimously voted after the June secret session."

Here Premier Ribot quoted from his speech in the Chamber warning against those who wished to spread the conviction that France was seeking conquest and read the terms of the resolution adopted by the Chamber at that time, declaring that peace conditions must include the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and just reparation for damage done in the invaded regions. The resolutions also favored the creation of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

"Who now dare say to the world that we wish annexation?" continued Premier Ribot. "Such maneuvers are too crude to deceive any one. What is the Chancellor seeking? He is trying to hide the embarrassment which he feels in defining Germany's object of war and conditions whereon she would make peace. He is trying especially to turn aside attention from the terrible responsibility weighing on the conscience of the Kaiser and his councilors."

GENERAL PERSHING GOES TO TRAINING CAMP

(By Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 1.—Major General Pershing left Paris Monday for his first inspection of the American training camp. He will be gone a few days.

ALLIES JUBILANT OVER SUCCESS ON WESTERN FRONT

The Battle of Flanders, Now Proceeding, the Fiercest of the War

ALLIES' SUCCESS BEYOND EXPECTATION

Good Prospects of Driving Germans Out of France and Belgian Flanders.

(By Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 1.—The battle of Flanders has begun and the indications are that it will be the biggest battle of the war. The offensive of the French and British allies had been expected for some weeks past, for although the French and British official communications gave no inkling of it, the German reports showed clearly a large scale operation, however, did not know that French troops had been dispatched to share in the assault. Originally the front from the North Sea coast to Ypres had been held by the French in the Nieuport region, then by the Belgians, as far as Elverdinghe, and then by the British. The British troops later relieved the French and part of the Belgians along the coast.

It is thoroughly recognized here that the operation is only the beginning of a battle that will last weeks, perhaps months, but it is also hoped and believed that its effects will be in proportion to the extraordinary care and preparation on which it has been prepared.

The first part of the program has been carried out with complete success and in a way which augurs well for its accomplishment as a whole. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the importance of the operations now under way. What has been effected fully justifies the German apprehensions and the French jubilation. French military observers say it is not too much to hope that the Germans may soon be cleared out of French and Belgian Flanders if things continue to go as well as they did yesterday.

HEAVY ADVANCE ON COTTON MARKET

(By Associated Press.) New York, Aug. 1.—The government crop report indicating a condition of 70.3 or exactly the same as a month ago and a yield of 11,949,000 bales was followed by a very excited advance in the cotton market here. For the last several days prices had eased off by expectation that today's report would show an improvement of fully 3 points as compared with last month's figures. The report consequently came as a general surprise.

Inside of ten minutes there was an advance of approximately 37.50, with October delivery selling up from 23.74 to 25.30 or 23 points above last night's closing price. A sensationally rapid advance followed the publication of the government report. Before this was issued October had sold off to 23.74 and January to 23.43 or about 25 to 27 points net lower. Ten minutes later October had touched 25.30 and January 24.80, making an advance of 137 to 156 points from the low and of 111 to 129 points above last night's closing figures.

METHODIST CHURCH DEDICATED AT STEDMAN

(Special to The Dispatch.) Stedman, N. C., Aug. 1.—With an eloquent, fervent sermon by Rev. William B. North, D. D., of Lumberton, the new Methodist church of Stedman was dedicated Sunday. The congregation was large and the dedicatory exercises both beautiful and impressive. In the dedication, Dr. North was assisted by Rev. W. E. Brown, pastor of the new church, Rev. F. E. Dixon, of Lumberton, Rev. L. H. Joyner, of Fayetteville, and Rev. Mr. Greening, of Stedman, former pastors.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT

(By Associated Press.) London, Aug. 1.—The American steamship Motano, of 2,230 tons gross, was sunk by a Teuton submarine on July 31. Twenty-two survivors have been landed. Sailed From New York. New York, Aug. 1.—The Motano sailed from New York July 2 for Queenstown, Ireland. The vessel was in command of Captain L. S. Stratton and carried a crew of 34 men, of whom 15 claimed American citizenship before the United States commission on shipping. The Motano was built in 1890 at New Castle, England.

British and French Now Consolidating Their Gains of Yesterday

THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING WITH FURY

Feel Importance of Holding U-Boat Bases Along Belgian Coast—Allies Repel All Counter Attacks—Driving Wedge Deep in Ranks of Crown Prince's Army.

With a wide stretch of territory and more than 3,500 prisoners in their hands as the result of the first day's fighting in their new offensive, the British and French troops in Flanders spent last night consolidating their gains and repulsing German counter attacks. The new line which along the greater part of its stretch is two miles to two and one-half miles in advance of the old and includes 10 captured towns within its limits, has been firmly held along the entire front. Torrential rain is hampering further operations.

Definite objectives were assigned the various allied units for attainment in the first day's stroke, and these appear to have been gained almost in their entirety. The logical supposition, with the history of the Somme and Arras operations in mind, is that the drive will be renewed as soon as the heavy guns are moved up, in pursuit of the plan of driving a wedge into the German lines by successive strokes until a point is reached when the falling back of the enemy on a wide front will be forced. The importance to be attached to a drive into German-held territory in this sector must be gauged not only by the reclaiming of Belgian soil from the invaders, but the threat it offers to the German submarine bases along the Belgian coast. A push much further eastward along the present line of advance will be bound to shake the security of the German coast line.

The desperation of the German resistance, now manifesting itself in furious counter attacks, bears witness to the importance the German high command attaches to restoration of the present front. The front has been shown to be not the rigid one the Teutonic claims have made it out. Reluctant to yield yesterday's attack, the immediate future is likely to show whether it can be strained to the breaking point.

Advices from the allied capitals point to the expectation of the battle opened yesterday continuing for weeks if not months. The French troops evidently were not brought up to the Belgian front away from British former field of operations for any brief effort at arms, and the Paris comment on the offensive particularly points to the vast preparations made for it and the large results hoped for. On the French front the Germans went on this morning with an operation they had been preparing in the Verdun region, launching an assault between Avocourt and Hill 304, northwest of the Citadel, in an effort to regain the positions they lost on July 17. Only a few advanced elements of the French line, however, were reached by the Crown Prince's forces, the French fire stopping them short there.

THE JULY REPORT OF COTTON CROP

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 1.—This year's cotton crop was forecast today at 11,949,000 equivalent 500 pound bales by the Department of Agriculture, which based its estimate on the condition of the crop on July 25, which was announced as 70.3 per cent. of a normal. The condition by States follows: Virginia, 75; North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 74; Georgia, 66; Florida, 80; Alabama, 65; Mississippi, 73; Louisiana, 74; Texas, 65; Arkansas, 71; Tennessee, 71; Missouri, 78; Oklahoma, 77; California, 84; Arizona, 88.

Cotton was unfavorably affected by weather and other conditions during July, but an improvement to the extent of more than 300,000 bales was indicated in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture today, which forecast a total production of 11,949,000 equivalent 500 pound bales from a yield of 168.9 pounds per acre. The crop averages about two weeks late over practically the entire cotton belt.

Forecast as to Production—Condition in Various Sections of Belt.

Summary conditions the reporting board issued this statement: "Serious drought in portions of Texas and Western Oklahoma; too much rain in many parts of the Eastern, Southern and Central belt; weevil damage in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia." (Continued on Page Eight.)