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The Daily Advance

WEATHER
Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, warmer tonight in central and west portion, moderate variable winds.

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NO. 183

DEMANDS LEAGUES KEEP AGREEMENT

David L. Fultz Says "We Aren't Going to Lose Just Because Majors Made Bad Bargain"

(By Associated Press)
New York, Aug. 3.—Demanding that the major baseball leagues live up to the agreement entered into with the minors at the conference in this city last January David L. Fultz, president of the International League and spokesman for the minor associations, stated today "We are not going to lose the fruits of the arrangement made last winter simply because the majors now find that they made a bad bargain."
Fultz in a specially prepared statement outlined the case of the minor baseball leagues, in part, as follows:
"Although the Minor Leagues of Professional Base Ball have, since their organization, been the great developers of playing talent, they have never received the financial reward which their important position in the baseball world would justify. On the contrary, not a year passes that one or more of the clubs even in the AA classification does not have to seek financial assistance."
"This condition was unquestionably brought about to a large extent by the draft rule which permitted the Major Leagues to arbitrarily take from each Minor League Club at the end of each season one or more of its players at stated prices for each classification. From each AA club for instance one player could be drafted at a price of only \$2,500 and this in spite of the fact that the player's services, if sold in the open market, would bring not less than \$7,500 and possibly as high as \$15,000."
"In an endeavor to lessen the burden of this unfair rule, the majors league, held in New York City, on the 16th day of January, 1919, requested a revision upward of the draft prices placing that for an AA player at \$7,500. This request Mr. Herrmann, acting for the major leagues, at once denied, and stated that under no consideration would the Major Leagues or National Commission consent to any change in the National Agreement. He said, however, that if the Minor League Clubs wished to do so they had the consent of the Major Leagues to withdraw from the National Agreement and operate alone. This offer the Minor League at once accepted."
"The National Association on the following day drew up a tentative form of agreement embodying the arrangements made at the joint meeting and appointed a committee of six with Mr. A. R. Tearney, of Chicago, President of the Western League, and the I. I. League as chairman, to complete negotiations on behalf of the Minors."
"The tentative agreement was submitted to the Commission but was never signed by them. Since the meeting, Mr. Tearney has, on behalf of our committee, made every possible effort to arrange a conference with the commission for the purpose of perfecting the formal agreement but the commission has not been accessible."
"On the 30th day of March, 1919, the Minor League Committee met in Chicago and passed a resolution expressing its willingness to meet the Commission at any time and place to conclude the arrangement. This resolution was sent to the members of the Commission and the various Major League Club owners. This action on the part of our Committee was as ineffective to bring about a meeting as had been all previous efforts. Mr. Tearney then made numerous calls in person at Mr. Johnson's office in Chicago but always found him "out." It then became perfectly apparent that the Commission had no intention of meeting with us, nor of formally embodying in writing the oral arrangement made at the meeting in New York. In fact, Mr. Herrmann had already written Mr. Tearney that the National Commission was not authorized by the Major Leagues to act in this capacity."
"Mr. Tearney then called a meeting of our Committee in Chicago, for the 10th day of July, 1919, at which meeting a resolution was passed declaring the Minor Leagues, by virtue of the arrangement already made in New York, no longer bound by the

REVIVAL AT SAWYER'S CREEK

Fred N. Day, Winston-Salem's Jeweler Evangelist, is conducting a revival at Sawyer's Creek this week assisted by his singer, H. B. Eason of Smithfield. Services are held each day at 3:30 and 8:45 p. m., and the public is cordially invited.

NOT INTERFERE WITH HUNGARY

Premier Clemenceau Sends this Reply to Wireless From Italian Military Mission at Budapest

(By Associated Press)
Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, replying to a wireless message from the Italian Military Mission at Budapest, declared that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference does not intend to interfere with the international policy of the Hungarian government.
RUMANIANS ENTER BUDAPEST
Paris, Aug. 4.—Rumanian troops entered the suburbs of Budapest yesterday, according to a dispatch received here from Vienna.
SOVIET NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED
Soviet newspapers in Budapest have been suppressed, according to a dispatch from the Hungarian capital.
The city is reported calm.
BELA KUN GRANTED REFUGE
Vienna, Aug. 4.—Bela Kun and his assistants have been granted an asylum by Austria to avoid disturbances and bloodshed at Budapest.

National Agreement, but stating that these leagues would respect reservations, contracts and territory of the Majors and fulfill all agreements made at the New York meeting. A copy of this resolution was sent to the various members of the Commission and to every Major League Club owner.

"Mr. Tearney has received a letter from President Heydler stating that at a meeting of the National League Club owners "It was unanimously resolved not to enter into any formal agreement with the Minor Leagues, unless the right of the Major Leagues to draft players was included x x x."

"It, therefore, appears that the National League, at least, has gone on record as stating that the agreement made with the Minors in January is a scrap of paper, and there is a clear intimation that the Majors expect to again draft Minor League players. If this is the case, we feel that the cards had just as well be laid on the table and a frank statement be made of our position."

"In asking for concessions in January, the Minor Leagues asked only for something which would permit them to live. Their number had dwindled from 41 to in 1914 to 8, showing that the margin of profit was so small that after a few years of poor business four-fifths of them went out of existence. A number of clubs in the Leagues then existing were without backing, and many of the others were heavily in debt. The point had been reached where it was no longer possible to interest capital and some real change had to be brought about, or the Minor League organization would be a thing of the past."

"For sentimental reasons many of us were not in favor of dissolving the National Agreement but preferred an equitable change instead. However, our plan as already mentioned was turned down by the National Commission, and the dissolution, which they themselves suggested was agreed to."

"The lifting of the draft means an advantage of at least \$75,000 and possibly \$100,000 to each one of the class AA league. Under the old arrangement there isn't a club with the International League which would not lose its best player and doubtless the other AA leagues are in the same position. That we are not going to lose the fruits of the arrangement made last winter, simply because the Majors, now find they made a bad bargain, goes without saying. The Minor Leagues look upon the draft as a thing of the past and we have no hesitancy in saying that in spite of the action taken by the National League we expect the major leagues to carry out in good faith their compact with us."

THE "WORLD" AND THE NEGRO

On July 25th, I ransacked Washington for a copy of the New York World of July 23rd, but found none, except finally in the file of the Library of Congress. The news man at the Union Station told me that the demands of the negro population had quickly exhausted the supply, one negro having ordered a hundred extra copies. A negro preacher had told him he was going to use it as the text for his Sunday morning sermon, and wanted to know about the chances of supplying the resulting demands of his congregation.

It may interest the readers of this paper to learn the reason for the rush of the colored laity and clergy for this particular edition of the World. It was all on account of a certain editorial dealing with the race conflict in Washington, the high lights of which shine in the following extracts:

Referring to conditions in the South, it declares that "to accuse a black man is to condemn him to torture and death, and resentment on the part of kindred is held to justify massacres that are complacently dignified as race wars."

"Deplorable as all this lawlessness in Washington is, the response of the black man to the white man was bound to come sometime. Negroes are taking part in the hostilities. If they are assaulted or shot, they are assaulting and shooting in return."

"Who is foolish enough to assume that with 239,000 colored men in uniform from the Southern States alone, as against 370,000 white men, the blacks whose manhood and patriotism were thus recognized and tested are forever to be flogged, lynched, burned at the stake or chased into concealment whenever Caucasian desperadoes are moved to engage in these infamous pastimes?"

"We grieve over the hardships of many subject peoples a long way off and on occasion manifest something like indignation, but in all the world there is hardly a population as God-forsaken and law-forsaken as our own black. Whether it is agreeable or not, therefore, the Washington outbreak is a warning to all Americans that their race wars hereafter are going to be race wars."

From first to last there runs thru the article a note of intense exultation over the fact that the negroes had come off victors in the Battle of Washington—that they had inflicted three or four times as many casualties as they had suffered.

In order that we may the better comprehend the significance of the World article, let us get the setting of this battle, which, though its casualties were not large, this writer recognizes as marking the beginning of a new era in the relationships of the white and colored race in the United States.

Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation was fully effective in Washington from the date of its promulgation, and it is known of all men that from that day, now more than 56 years gone, to the present outbreak, the large and ever-increasing negro population of the District of Columbia has enjoyed a full equality of civic rights with the white race—not theoretical only, but in literal fact. There has been no pretence of race segregation; absolute equality of right and privilege has been frankly recognized and rigorously enforced.

For exactly three-fourths of the 56 year period the Republican party, the political guardian and tutor of the colored race, has been in executive control of the government, and there has been no allegation that the civil rights of Washington negroes suffered under Cleveland or Wilson. It has been customary to speak of Washington as the "Negro Heaven" and as the place where "a white man is as good as a negro if he behaves himself."

Since about the middle of June Washington has suffered more from negro criminality than any other American community ever suffered in the same length of time. There have been at least a dozen rapes and attempted rapes, some of them accompanied with unbelievable brutality; and the three-day battle itself did not suffice to check these outrages. We read in the same paper of the bloody murder of police officers and unarmed citizens and of still more cruel wrong to a white woman, all at the hands of negro aggressors on the same day. Nor was rape the only crime. Hold-

ups by negro robbers operating by twos and threes were matters of almost nightly occurrence, and two or more murders were committed by these bands, one of which was participated in by four negroes. The police could do nothing—five or six weeks of such crime has yielded only a single arrest that looks at all hopeful from the police point of view—and one of the favorite theories officially advanced in the extenuation of police impotency was organized negro crime and organized protection. At last there was a comparatively mild outbreak of mob violence against negroes indiscriminately, and straightway the negro mob rose and heavily armed bands of negroes seized automobiles and ripped and snorted and shot and killed through the streets of Washington, while the raping and the robbing went merrily on—and the soul of the New York World is filled with a delight that is nowise marred by any thought of pity for white women outraged and beaten into insensibility by negro brutes, of peaceful merchants robbed and killed in their places of business, of a whole city terrorized by roving bands of armed negro criminals.

And the negro preachers will preach the World editorial, the Negro presses will broadcast it, professional negroism will proclaim it as the gospel of a new racial order, and negro minds of criminal bent—here, there and everywhere—will be inflamed to rob and rape and murder.

It is not to be denied that negroes have suffered much of cruel wrong in the South—nobody but a fool would ever have supposed that the new adjustments could be completely effected without such, that millions of Africans could be translated from a condition of slavery to full civic equality with the dominant race without friction hurtful to both sides—but when the World says that "in all the world there is hardly a population so God-forsaken and law-forsaken as our own blacks" it states what is monstrously false and what it has no plausible grounds for believing to be true—it gives currency to a lie which, in association with other evil implications of the article in question is pregnant of illimitable mischief.

As a rule, the negroes of the South are prosperous, contented and sincerely attached to their white neighbors—not one in a hundred has ever had the thought of being wronged.

To poison these relationships, to arm negro agitators in and out of the pulpit with propaganda of hate and strife, to incite negroes to appeal to arms for the redress of their wrongs, real or fancied—all which this World editorial does—is to incur moral responsibility for rape and riot and bloodshed world without end.

It is no friend of the negro race that flatters it with cunning suggestions of honors and benefits to be won in race war. The World would far better advise the negroes to co-operate with their white neighbors in stamping out negro crimes against white womanhood, the chief cause of racial conflict; but trifles of that sort seem never to have interested the World.

The Negro cannot promise himself permanent gain through armed conflict with the stronger race. Whenever, conformably to World suggestion, it becomes a matter of race policy for negroes to kill white men in defense of negro rapists, the negro race will be in serious danger of extermination.

It is a rankly new experiment we are working out here in America, the living together on the same soil of two utterly dissimilar races enjoying by law equal civil rights. Friendship, peace between the races, is an indispensable condition of the success of the experiment. Hostility and strife can only lead to the ultimate destruction of one race or the other, and everybody except the World knows which race would go down.

Frankly, I suspect an ulterior motive for the World's outbreak of hostility against the Southern white. The World holds the South responsible for national prohibition, and in its passion for the liberty of drink it is as ready to hit us with one weapon as another. Its antecedents would indicate that it is rather more solicitous for the drinking privileges of Northern whites than for the raping privilege of Southern blacks.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT

The band will give a concert tonight at the Pasquotank Bathing Resort.

CALMEST NIGHT IN BLACK BELT

Work Begun Today of Selecting Grand Jury Before Which Race Riot Cases Will Be Tried

(By Associated Press)
Chicago, Aug. 4.—After the calmest night in the Black Belt for more than a week, the work began of selecting the grand jury before which will come the cases of white men and negroes who are accused of participation in the race riots which caused the death of thirteen whites and twenty negroes and injury to hundreds.

PRESIDENT BACK FROM POTOMAC TRIP

(By Associated Press)
Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson returned to Washington this morning from a weekend trip down the Potomac on the Mayflower.

COBLENZ TO BE HEADQUARTERS

(By Associated Press)
Coblenz, Aug. 4.—Coblenz will become headquarters of the American forces in Europe when the American grand headquarters at Paris are closed about August 20th, it became known today when General Pershing arrived on his final tour of battlefields.

Antwerp is to be the base port of the American contingent which is to remain on the Rhine indefinitely. General Pershing intends to sail from Brest about September 1st.

NOT WAGE WAR ON TOBACCO

(By Associated Press)
Washington, Aug. 4.—Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon of America, took issue today with the opinion by Ellhu Root, William D. Guthrie and William L. Marbury, counsel for the United States Brewers Association, that the proposed prohibition enforcement act is unconstitutional.

OSCAR LAWLER MAY RECOVER

Seriously Burned Yesterday in Fire Following Bomb Explosion That Wrecked Home

(By Associated Press)
Los Angeles, Aug. 4.—Oscar Lawler, former assistant United States Attorney General, who was seriously burned yesterday in the fire following the bomb explosion which wrecked his home, has a chance of recovery, according to physicians this morning. It seems certain that Mrs. Lawler, who was also burned, will recover.

LIVE LOCALS

Mrs. Sarah Cooper and grandchildren, Mary and Sarah Buchanan spent the weekend with Mrs. J. T. Wynn.
Miss Ora Burgess of Baltimore, daughter of George Burgess, who was formerly of this city, but is now general manager of the Baltimore Bargain House, is in the city visiting Mrs. C. C. Thompson on Southern Avenue.
Duke Croysey, George Beveridge, Kramer Davis and Johnnie Buffkins spent the weekend at the Albemarle Cottage at Nags Head.
Marion Seyfert returned Sunday from a two week's stay at Nags Head.
Miss Grace Sanderlin returned Sunday night from a week's visit to relatives in Pentress, Va.

TROOPS QUELL RIOTING MOBS

Cruiser Valiant And Two Destroyers Moved Into River to Protect Docks at Liverpool

(By Associated Press)
Liverpool, Aug. 4.—Floting crowds were driven from the streets this morning by troops charging with fixed bayonets.
The rioters filled the streets during the night and it was not until daybreak that the soldiers were given orders to charge.
The cruiser, Valiant, and two destroyers moved into the river to protect the docks.

STRIKE ENTERS FOURTH DAY

Involves Two Hundred And Fifty Thousand Railway Men And Will Spread Over The Country It Is Declared

(By Associated Press)
Chicago, Aug. 4.—The strike of Federated Railway Shopmen entered its fourth day today and had already involved approximately 250,000 men. It will soon spread to every section of the country local officials of the union declare, unless the demands are speedily met.

PLANS SUBMITTED FOR PEACE ARMY

(By Associated Press)
Washington, Aug. 4.—Plans for a permanent peace time army of 110,000 officers and men and a system of universal military training were transmitted to Congress by Secretary Baker today.
Promotion by seniority would be abolished, war having shown the system to be defective.

BUYING MILLINERY

Misses Almada Carr and Sarah Spence left Sunday for northern markets to buy millinery for the L. P. Gilbert Millinery Company.

AT NORTHERN MARKETS

Mrs. Jennie Prichard is buying millinery in the northern markets for Prichard Millinery Company.

MEETS TONIGHT

The Euzelean Circle of the Blackwell Memorial Missionary Society will meet tonight in the annex of the church, all members are requested to be present.

GRASSHOPPERS AFTER SOY BEANS

The soy bean crop of this county is reported hard hit by grasshoppers.

PAINFULLY INJURED

Capt. J. H. Gard was painfully injured Saturday morning at two o'clock when the steering wheel slipped out and struck him across the wrist.