

## Nat'l Committee Debate Not Generally Understood

Acrimony in Democratic Organization a Hang Over from Allotment of Tickets at Madison Square Garden But Its Importance Is Overestimated

By DAVID LAWRENCE  
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Washington, Aug. 13.—Much curiosity seems to have manifested itself here as to whether the acrimonious debate in the Democratic National Committee meeting at Clerksburg presages a continuance of factional war-fare inside the Democratic party.

The significance of the controversy was not apparent on the surface but it dates back to the fight over the allotment of tickets at the Madison Square Garden and was not as has been suggested in some quarters an effort to punish a McAdoo leader.

Had there been any concerted effort on the part of the anti-McAdoo men to show their feeling, they would have loyally opposed the selection of Samuel Amidon of Kansas who was selected as vice chairman. Mr. Amidon has been one of the staunchest of the McAdoo group but he was chosen unanimously. J. Bruce Kremer of Montana, however, who as vice chairman had the unpleasant task of handling the tickets, incurred several enemies and they came home to roost at the national committee meeting.

The quarrel, however, was really a tempest in a teapot and would never have developed a protracted debate but for a parliamentary tangle which the inexperienced new chairman, C. W. Shaver, was unable to handle. He was on the other hand reluctant to inject himself in the row because of the possible after-effects.

Mr. Shaver is a docile man of a conciliatory disposition and he did not feel that he should begin his job by attempting to iron out personal animosities. Before the National Committee began its meeting there was talk of punishing Mrs. Emily Newell Blair for alleged activities in behalf of McAdoo because as vice chairman she was supposed to be neutral. She insists she was. But some of the ambitious women who wanted her job used it as an excuse for an attack. The fight did not stop there, however, and Mrs. Blair was unanimously elected vice chairman. It was a tribute to her indomitable efforts in the committee and part of a program of continuing in power the existing officers because of their familiarity with the work of organization.

The moment it was suggested that the selection of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City as vice chairman would be welcomed by the Democrats of the East, the McAdoo men in the committee promptly acquiesced and helped make his choice unanimous. Mr. Hague was a supporter of Governor Al Smith of New York. All in all the long wrangle was not of real consequence and Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana who made the fight for the retention of Mr. Kremer said afterwards that the incident had been given exaggerated attention.

Mr. Kremer will occupy an important post in the campaign and probably will be one of the principal managers in the Western campaign. George Brennan of Illinois, who was the leader of the Smith forces at the convention, paid tribute to Mr. Kremer's ability and said specifically that he wanted Mr. Kremer associated with the Western headquarters at Chicago.

This illustrates, however, how far behind the Democrats are in the matter of organization. Their convention was delayed and the notification ceremonies held up the selection of managers because the National Committee did not begin to function for the campaign with all authority until the Clerksburg meeting. John W. Davis is expected here this week to help get the national headquarters going. There may be old scores which will continue to bring out personal differences but they do not affect in any way the support given Mr. Davis. He has a remarkably united organization behind him.

## REPORT ON COTTON CONSUMED IN JULY

Washington, Aug. 14.—Cotton consumed during July totaled 316,671 bales of lint and 46,854 huters, the Census Bureau announced today.

## MEEKINS AGAINST SHIP COMMISSION

Raleigh, Aug. 14.—The Meekins, after trying to line up the elements of his party on the ship bill left here yesterday for Washington. He said before leaving that he was opposed to the ship commission and port development bill, but if it was passed he wanted a referendum.

## Memorial to Harding in Kansas Wheat Field



A year ago, while on his way to San Francisco where he died, President Warren G. Harding turned "dirt farmer" one day at Hutchinson, Kan., and shocked wheat. On the spot where the late president handled his last bundle of wheat has been erected a monument (upper), paid for by contributions from school children. Elizabeth Humphries (lower right) then 11, recipient of a kiss from the chief executive during his visit, unveiled the monument. In the lower left Harding is shown as a "dirt farmer" on the spot.

## BOMB WRECKS ACTIVE CHURCH

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The interior of the First Baptist church here was wrecked and windows in business places along Main street for a block were broken today by a bomb explosion.

The pastor had been active in crusades against places of vice in the city and vicinity and the church had been under police protection for several weeks.

## BOYS' BAND PARADE ON FRIDAY MORNING

The Boys Band parade will begin Friday morning at 9:30 and will be carried out in detail as was planned for Wednesday afternoon.

Following the parade the boys will make a house to house canvass of the city for contributions to the Elizabeth City Boy's Band.

Tonight at some time—nobody seems to know when—the boys will stage a band wagon concert over the various sections of the city.

A number of people have responded liberally to the drive for the success of the Boys Band. However, there still seems to be a few who fail to realize the significance of a Boys Band in Elizabeth City.

Those who have made contributions will be listed in a subsequent issue of The Advance.

## HOP OFF FRIDAY (By The Associated Press)

Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 14.—The American round the world fliers will leave on their hazardous flight from Iceland to Greenland tomorrow.

## DEFENSE QUESTIONS DR. HUGH PATRICK

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The defense consumed the morning session of the Franks hearing with cross examination of Dr. Hugh Patrick, alienist for the prosecution, designed to show that his conclusions that Leopold and Loeb are sane were based on inadequate information and examinations.

Benjamin Baehrach reached his objective with the question "Did you ever in your life make an examination under such conditions?" "No," replied Patrick.

## DALLAS FREEMAN SAYS HE WASN'T EVEN THERE

Dallas Freeman, proprietor of the Coney Island Lunch Room on Matthews street, today denied that he was present or even in the vicinity of Berkeley Avenue and Wilson road, Norfolk, Wednesday night, when, according to a news story in the Virginian Pilot, Dallas Freeman and a young man named Dalton, both of Elizabeth City, were attacked by a band of ten men.

The story goes on to say that two girls who gave their names as Louise Dowdy of Nags Head and Lena Dowdy of Berkeley Avenue, were with Freeman and Dalton. The fight was broken up, the girls taken to the Norfolk police station, and Dalton and Freeman made their escape, according to the report.

Freeman said that he did not know the "Dalton" who was said to have been with the young women.

## COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 14.—Spot cotton closed steady, middling 34.20, an advance of 45 points, Futures, closing bid, Oct. 27.65, Dec. 27.05, Jan. 26.97, March 27.23, May 27.31, July 26.50.

## NEW BUILDING IN PROSPECT

Brick Structure to House Mercantile Enterprises Is Likely to Go Up Next to Alkrama in Near Future.

The Picture City on the Pasquotank seems to be on the eve of a new era of building expansion in its business district.

With one of the largest department stores in the city in the midst of extensive remodeling of its quarters and enlargement of its floor space, with another just across the street from it planning to begin tearing out its present front soon, with two brick buildings in the business district recently completed and now fully occupied, and with one of the largest recently rejuvenated by an entirely new front, besides extensive repairs, there is every indication that not much longer will it be the case that new mercantile enterprises seek to enter the city and find themselves unable to do so for lack of room.

Only last week The Advance carried a news item to the effect that A. L. Aydlott on West Main street was preparing to remodel his residence into a store building with apartments above the first floor. Now comes the news that plans are being laid for the early erection of the corner of Matthews and McMurrin streets, next door to the Alkrama, of a new brick building with quarters for six stores, three on each side. W. R. Lambert is sponsor for this undertaking, and he says that all arrangements are perfected provided only that the bids for the proposed building, to be opened next Wednesday, do not seem excessive.

"I have even prospective tenants ready to occupy each of the proposed stores, as soon as the building can be completed," Mr. Lambert told a reporter this week.

## WILLIAMS ASKS TO CLARIFY BILL

Senator from Pasquotank Tells Legislature He Wants to Know What He Has to Vote On.

Raleigh, Aug. 14.—Picturing Eastern North Carolina as now bound down by high freight rates with many farmers and business men on the verge of bankruptcy and declaring that this could be remedied by establishment of seaport facilities with the threat to establish ship lines if needed, Senator Charles U. Harris of Raleigh Carolina Senate to pass the Port today pleaded with the North Commission bill without reference to the people.

He opened the debate on the amendment adopted in the water commerce committee which would delete the referendum section from the bill as drawn by the Attorney General and introduced in the upper house and was followed by Senator Sams of Forsyth County who pleaded for the referendum and by Senator DeLaney of Mecklenburg who asked direct passage of the measure without waiting for the November election.

Raleigh, Aug. 14.—In order that the leaders of the forces favoring the passage of the port commission bill without a referendum might have time to prepare their arguments, the measure yesterday was made a special order of business for this morning at 11 o'clock. As a result the expected fight on the measure did not develop in the Assembly yesterday although Senator Harris of Wake County stirred up a brief sharp message when he requested the delay.

The bill was reported favorably with the referendum clause stricken out in committee and shortly after the Senate convened Senator Harris asked that it be made a special order for today.

Out and out opponents of the measure which provides for \$1,500,000 worth of bonds to finance the building of port terminals and establishing a State Ship line if necessary, sought to have it taken up immediately.

Senator Williams of Pasquotank urged that amendments at least be considered.

"Let's get to work and clarify the bill" he said, "so we will at least know what we will have to debate and vote on."

During the debate the Pasquotank Senator said that there was no disposition on the part of the opponents to limit debate but that they merely wanted to know what they would have to debate. He said he was pressing only for settlement of the referendum phrase.

Senator Harris declared that he was merely asking time for himself and Senator Bellamy and Brown to prepare their arguments and plan their fight.

## HELFORD PREPARES FOR TENNIS MEET HERE

Hertford, Aug. 14.—Hertford's tennis players have been on the court here more than usual this week preparatory to the first game with Elizabeth City on Friday afternoon.

It is believed here that this is the beginning of regular matches between Hertford, Edenton and Elizabeth City.

The first match is scheduled to start at 4 o'clock on the Elizabeth City tennis club courts on Cedar street.

## Chicago Black Belt Is Center New Crime Wave

And Another Reason for Concern in Windy City Which Now Has 200,000 Negro Population Is That the Black Belt Won't Stay Put

By O. I. SCOTT  
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Chicago, Aug. 14.—The "black belt" gradually extending through the center of Chicago is being found the center of the mid-summer crime wave that has swept the city, bringing an almost unprecedented number of killings and major felonies.

Here one of the largest negro districts in the country, already populated by nearly 200,000, is being flooded with floaters and unemployed. Recent outbreaks have caused Chief of Police Morgan Collins to throw in additional police reserves. Irresponsible colored elements, he says, are causing the great number of law abiding to get the reputation of a criminal class.

Yet Chicagoans don't like to consider the problems raised by their rapidly extending negro section. They take little interest in the killings, the gambling, the raids, which is solidly black, but they are becoming seriously concerned as the negroes leave the old scenes and trek gradually south.

Already they have taken over the one time "gold coast" of the south side. In scattered families, they are reaching out as far as Seventeenth street, some seeping over into districts approaching the elite Hyde Park neighborhood. Washington Park, a former great playground for southsiders was this summer largely taken over by negroes. Their advent has caused property owners to form an association with funds pledged to buy any real estate which a negro seeks to purchase in the remaining white portion of the south side, one of the most aristocratic of residential sections.

Alfred Anderson, editor of the Defender, negro weekly publication claiming over half a million circulation, told the writer that the negroes do not intend to restrict themselves to their present bounds, but will live wherever they feel they care to live and have means to buy property.

"We feel," he said, "that we should have the same privileges

## Interallied Debt Problem Is Difficult Of Solution

Question Would be Comparatively Simple but for American Attitude of Demanding Payment in Full—Sums Advanced Allies to Fight Common Foe

By FRANK H. SIMONDS  
(Copyright, 1924, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Washington, August 14.—The however, that it will not be re- authorized forecasts from London of a new conference to follow closely upon the termination of the present and to meet in Paris for the purpose of dealing with interallied debts was to be expected. But it nevertheless opens new and interesting horizons.

Assuming that the London conference will dispose of the subject of German reparations it is patent that the next obstacle to readjustment is the mass of debts which are owing between the several European countries.

Naturally the Allied debts to the United States will not be discussed.

Roughly speaking, the situation with respect to these debts is this: There is owing Great Britain from her allies upwards of \$3,000,000,000 and to France more than \$2,000,000,000. Belgium owes both Britain and France, while France is at once the creditor of Belgium and the debtor of Britain. Italy, too, is very heavily in the British debt, as she is in that of the United States.

In 1923, just before the Ruhr occupation, Prime Minister Lloyd George, proposed to the European allies that all the sums owing to Great Britain should be liquidated on the basis of annual payments to Britain covering the difference between what Germany would pay to England on the reparations account and Britain had just obligated herself to pay to America to discharge her war-time borrowings. Assuming that Germany will pay around \$600,000,000 annually, under the Dawes plan, the British share would be about \$132,000,000 and as the maximum payments to America will be about \$184,000,000 Britain would thus ask about \$50,000,000 annually in return for cancelling obligations which nominally amount to \$9,000,000,000 and would if paid for on terms like those of the American debt bring to the British Treasury not less than \$400,000,000 a year.

This Honor Law proposal was rejected at Paris for a variety of reasons and assertions have been made officially in London that it has lapsed; it is hard to believe, however, obviously demand the reduction of the German reparations to the lowest possible figure in order to hasten economic restoration and thus the reduction of British unemployment. Therefore, the British will unquestionably have to face the fact of complete cancellation of allied debts. And in point of fact, it must be remembered that whatever their feelings about the American debts these Continental nations have never felt any obligation to discharge the British loan. France, for example, having lost 4,000,000 lives against 300,000 British Empire and having suffered from the ravages of invasion and devastation, holds the sum of her contribution in blood and treasure balances that of Britain in money and that this contribution was made in the common cause. Italy, too, feels that her services in war entitle her to immunity from debt in peace.

In reality, then, the British will probably be forced to use their debt as a basis for bargaining and they are sure to get two things, reduction of the sum of German reparations and reduction of military expenditures and thus of armaments on the Continent. The Dawes plan, it will be recalled, does not deal with the question of how much Germany shall pay each year, after her house has been put in order. The sum of reparations will be established only when it is settled how long Germany shall pay what the Dawes committee fixed as her annual contribution.

It is plain that the reparations matter will not be really disposed of until the length of time in which Germany is to pay is settled. If this time is fixed on the basis of the Anglo-American debt settlement it will run from 60 to 70 years, and this would give the total German reparations obligation a capital value of about \$12,000,000,000. Since France estimates her costs in mere physical reparation at \$6,500,000,000 and her share of the sum is \$2 per cent, it is also clear that this is the minimum which France will accept. If she is also bound to carry a British debt charge, she will surely insist upon a longer period and what is more dangerous a later increase in the annual payments of Germany based upon possible German increased capacity.

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