

## HARDING MAKES TWO ADDRESSES

TWO MEMORIALS ARE DEDICATED IN WASHINGTON BY PRESIDENT.

## SHRINERS IN CONVENTION

Good Roads and Better Homes Are Discussed By President Harding.

Washington.—Two memorials, one signifying the nation's progress in highway construction and the other devoted to the promotion of better homes, were dedicated in Washington by President Harding.

Ceremonies incident to the dedications were attended by thousands of Shriners here for their convention and had as their feature addresses by the President.

The highway memorial took the form of a block of granite erected on the mall south of the White House through the efforts of the Lee Highway association and destined for use as a "zero milestone" or basic mark for the measurement of highway distances throughout the country. The other memorial was a reproduction of the boyhood home of John Howard Payne author of "Home, Sweet Home," built in Sherman square, by the General Federation of Women's clubs to further the movement for better homes.

In dedicating the "zero milestone" the President directed attention to the need for construction of better rural roads, inter-linking the main lines, both as a means of strengthening "the ties of mutual interest and interdependence which unites all our sections" and the facilitate mobilization for national defense.

Improvement of homes and advancement in the mechanical appliances of the home, Mr. Harding said in his other addresses, would bring about "real emancipation of women" and allow the home-makers to take a "new, a larger and vastly more significant part in those great determining activities of life."

The milestone ceremonies were almost halted by a squadron of naval planes which circled over the assemblage drowning out the voices of the speakers. The whole squadron appeared to the embarrassment of Secretary Denby, one of those on the speakers' stand, while the monument was being presented to the nation by Dr. S. M. Johnson, general director of the Lee Highway association. The look of embarrassment on the naval secretary's face became one of consternation a few minutes later when one of the planes returned and flew low over the crowd while the President was speaking.

Remembering the disturbance in official quarters a year ago when an army reserve aviator by his flight repeatedly interrupted the President's address at the Lincoln memorial dedication, Mr. Denby left the ceremonies and went to the navy department and issued a general order forbidding naval or marine aviators from flying over Washington except on his own personal authorization.

## Gives Away Large Sums.

New York.—Material aid to the progress of medical science throughout the world in the former substantial monetary grants totalling millions of dollars to medical schools hospitals and individuals was furnished by the Rockefeller foundation during 1922 said a summary of the annual report of the foundation, made public.

The scope of the work embraced virtually every civilized country, where either personal representatives of the foundation assisted in public health surveys and educational projects or local boards administered appropriations dedicated to individual research and investigation, the report shows.

In the United States the foundation pledged 1,125,000 toward new buildings for the college of medicine at the University of Iowa, co-operated with state boards of health in maintaining institutes and instruction for health workers, shared in malaria control, re-surveyed centers of hook-worm infection in southern states, and took part in promoting full time health service in 13 states of the union.

The outstanding work of the foundation in foreign countries consisted of assistance to pre-medical education in China by monetary appropriations to schools and hospitals; the granting of two million dollars toward the building of a school of hygiene in London.

## TWO-THIRDS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE TOWN DESTROYED.

Canaan, N. H.—Two-thirds of this town was wiped out by fire which caused the death of one man, probable fatal injuries to another, and rendered 200 persons homeless. Forty-two buildings were burned to the ground and it was believed the loss would be more than \$500,000.

Only a few buildings in the entire community remained intact when the flames had been brought under control or had burned themselves out, despite the fact that fire apparatus from all the nearby cities and towns was called to aid.

## DIED IN WILSON HOSPITAL

WIFE, CHILDREN AND BROTHER AT BEDSIDE WHEN END CAME.

Had Been a Member of Congress More Than Twenty-Two Years; Remarkable Career.

Wilson.—Representative Claude Kitchin, formerly minority leader in the lower house of Congress, died at a hospital here after a long battle against various ills.

Mr. Kitchin, whose death had been expected hourly for the last few days, began to sink shortly before midnight and the end came peacefully. He had been in a semi-conscious condition since Monday, but rallied and a spark of hope was held out for his recovery.

At the bedside of the former democratic leader when he died were Mrs. Kitchin, Mrs. Lewis B. Suiter, daughter, Mills Kitchin, a son, and Dr. Thurman Kitchin, a brother. They had been with him throughout the night.

The body of the statesman was removed to a local undertaking establishment, where it was prepared for burial. Accompanied by members of his family and scores of friends it was carried to his old home at Scotland Neck, where the funeral was held.

Dr. C. A. Woodard said Mr. Kitchin's death was the culmination of complications which developed after he had suffered a slight stroke of paralysis in April, 1920. He had never been in good health since. Dr. Woodard stated, although the turn for the worst did not come until about three weeks ago.

Americans generally associate the name Claude Kitchin with the democratic leadership of the national congress from the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President until the republican party won the elections of 1918, and organized both branches of Congress.

Mr. Kitchin went to Congress from the second North Carolina district in 1901 and had served in Congress from the fifty-seventh to the sixty-eighth Congress.

Mr. Kitchin became majority leader of the house in the 64th Congress, in 1915, upon the retirement of Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, who was elected to the senate, and continued in that position throughout the 65th Congress. When the democrats lost the house, Speaker Champ Clark stepped down to the minority leadership with Mr. Kitchin as ranking member of the ways and means committee, but the North Carolinian again assumed nominal party leadership upon the death of Mr. Clark. He was ill at the time, however, and Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, was designed as acting leader.

His career as the democratic leader in the house during the Wilson administration is characterized as brilliant and spectacular. In those early days of the war, after he had voted against the declaration, his relations with President Wilson are said to have been strained because of his position against the administration merchant marine. Those differences are said to have been smoothed over and it is understood Mr. Kitchin and President Wilson were on friendly terms when the former left Washington.

## Hurl Flowers at President.

Washington.—Eight thousand school children gathered in American League park to serenade President and Mrs. Harding, as a feature of Washington's music week, broke away from their teachers before the program was concluded, and rushing good naturedly, but wildly, across the field, laid down a barrage of flowers on the presidential party.

What had started as a quiet serenade was turned into a wild rush of eager children, when each, anxious to present either the President or Mrs. Harding a bouquet, took the short course of hurling the flowers at Mr. and Mrs. Harding.

## SLOOP CARRYING LIQUOR SUNK

GLEN BEULAH OF BRITISH REGISTRY RAMMED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED STEAMER.

## TEN MILES FROM NORFOLK

Crew is Saved By Coast Guard Cutter; Members Are Held at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va.—The 50-ton sloop Glen Beulah, of British registry, with a cargo of liquor was sunk when she was rammed by an unidentified steamer 10 miles southeast of the Cape Charles lightship. The nine men of the Glen Beulah's crew were rescued by the coast guard cutter Yamacraw, which was anchored about 200 yards from the rum runner when the collision occurred. The sloop sank 15 minutes after the crash.

The members of the crew of the sloop were brought to Norfolk and turned over to federal prohibition enforcement agents. They were committed to jail technically as shipwrecked crew of a foreign craft, to be held for the immigration authorities. Federal authorities gave orders at the jail that they were to be allowed no communication with the outside, even with newspapers men.

Coast guard officers believe the ship that rammed the sloop was another rum runner, pulling alongside for the purpose of taking over the sloop's cargo. Seen in silhouette in the glare of the cutter's powerful searchlights, the steamer was said by coast guard officers to bear a striking resemblance to the Istar, flagship of the rum fleet, which disappeared from off the coast May 25.

Captain George Kelly of Miami, Fla., master of the Glen Beulah furnished the coast guard with the following list of his crew: Martin Luther Gibson, first mate, Miami; Joe McGee, second mate, Savannah; C. B. Tutan, supercargo, Savannah; Steve Carey, chief engineer, Miami; Elisha Culmer, second engineer, Lion Park, Miami; Carl Dignan, seaman, Ft. Pierce, Fla.; Adolphus Hall negro cook, Miami, and Harry Benson, seaman, Miami. All except Hall are Americans. Hall claims to be a British subject.

Not one of the crew of the sloop had time to dress after the crash. They reached the Yamacraw in the sloop's skiff, with a single oar, clad only in their underclothes. Captain Kelly upon clambering over the cutter's side contended that it was a government boat that ran his sloop down. Coast officers denied this.

## Liquor is Banned.

Washington.—The treasury tossed on the international doorstep its new regulations carrying out the supreme court decision barring all beverage liquors from territorial waters of the United States after 12:01 a. m. June 10. No loopholes have been left, according to a treasury spokesman, and the court's recent construction of the dry law will be rigidly applied.

Having failed to find any way by which conflict with foreign laws could be avoided, the treasury based its new ship liquor rules on a literal reading of the court's opinion and prepared to let come what may. Its only hope of alleviating a situation, which most officials agree will be embarrassing to international commerce, was said to lie in remedial legislation from the next Congress.

## Hampshire Town Razed By Flames.

White Rover Junction, Va.—Two men were burned to death and a woman is missing in a fire which virtually wiped out the village of Canaan, N. H., 18 miles from here, according to railroad officials here.

The fire started, it was reported in a barn in the center of the village near the railroad. Children playing with matches were believed to have started the blaze. The first buildings to go were the freight and passenger station of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Canaan has a population of 1,200.

## Pulled Tongue of Balky Mule.

Salisbury.—Because he pulled a mule's tongue in an effort to make the animal pull a load, Robert Mesimer, who was sent up to court from a magistrate's court on a charge of cruelty to animals. A surgeon found it necessary to cut off six inches of the mule's tongue in an effort to save the animal's life. The tongue had become infected on account of injuries inflicted by Mesimer.

## TWO YOUTHS ARE DROWNED WHEN BOAT TURNS OVER.

Baltimore.—Harry Ledley and John Reese, both 17, members of the Ariel Rowing club, were drowned when a row boat turned over. Three others were saved. Miss Sadie Keating, a Red Cross worker, made a desperate attempt to save the young men. She jumped overboard brought both bodies to the shore and worked on them before pronouncing them dead.

The drownings and several heat prostrations marked a sweltering hot day. It was the second day of a heat wave, the thermometer registering 90 degrees.

## GENERAL PERSHING ATTENDS

WOULD HAVE U. S. TO DO ITS PART TOWARD MAKING WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

President Visits Tomb of "Unknown Soldier" and Places Wreath Upon It.

Washington.—Standing in Arlington memorial amphitheater and facing the wooded slopes where rest thousands of the war dead of the nation, President Harding uttered a prayer that the United States "do its full part toward making war unlikely if not impossible."

"We have already proved that we can have less of armament" the President declared, "let us strive for the assurance that we shall have none of war."

Scarcely had the applause from those assembled in the great national cemetery for the annual memorial day exercises died away when the chief executive coupled with his prayer the hope that should war again come to America "we will not alone call to service the youth of the land—but we will draft every wealth, and make common cause of the nation's preservation."

Several minutes passed before the applause which greeted this pronouncement allowed Mr. Harding to continue and then he asserted:

"It will be a more grateful nation which consecrates all to a common cause, and there will be more to share the gratitude bestowed. More there will be a finer conscience in our war commitments and that sublimity of spirit, which makes a people invincible."

The prayer and the hope were the high points in the President's address, delivered at exercises which in their impressiveness and spirit had a similarity to ceremonies in many parts of the land. The President was accompanied to Arlington by Mrs. Harding, who sat in a box to his left during the exercises. Gathered in the marble amphitheater were a scattering of survivors of the civil war, hundreds of veterans of the war with Spain, and many more of those who participated in the world war, including their commander-in-chief, General Pershing.

The setting was as impressive as the exercises. The amphitheater was draped in flags and the hills of Arlington under an overcast sky were in the deep green of spring. Just outside the amphitheater the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier" was buried beneath a mound of flowers, and the President before returning to the White House placed a wreath upon it and stood for a minute at salute.

Mrs. Harding visited the cemetery an hour before the exercises in the amphitheater and at services held under the auspices of the Disabled American Veterans, assisted in the planting of an American elm, turning over the earth around the tree with a French shovel which has been used in France. At the request of Mrs. Harding no advance notice had been given of this ceremony and only a few were present.

## Greece Decorates Five Americans.

Athens.—The Greek government announced the award of the war cross post-humously to five Americans who died in the service of the near east relief during refugee evacuation from Asia Minor. They are:

Lester J. Wright, Waukesha, Wis., killed at Aleppo by bandits while conveying orphans.

George J. Williams, Foxburg, Pa., who died of pneumonia at Marsivan while escorting refugees.

Robert E. Wilson, Morning Sun, Iowa, who died of typhus at Mersina.

Mrs. Olive N. Crawford, Boston, who died of typhus at Trebizond.

Charles Flint, of Syracuse, N. Y., who died of typhus at Constantinople.

An official government statement says: "This is a roll of honor without precedent. The American effort in behalf of the refugees of Asia Minor is the most outstanding act of organized altruism in history."

## 95 INDICTMENTS IN WAR FRAUDS CASES

RETURN OF MILLIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SECURED.

## OTHER JUDGMENTS ARE WON

Daugherty Says Report of Accomplishments Before Harding; 500,000 Appropriated.

Washington.—Attorney General Daugherty laid before President Harding a report showing that in the past year the war frauds sections of the department of justice had secured the return of \$3,198,385.19 to the government, had been awarded judgments for \$1,225,919 more, and had obtained 95 indictments. Scores of additional civil and criminal suits are now awaiting trial.

The \$500,000 appropriated by Congress at his request for the war fraud work, the attorney general pointed out, had been returned many times over by these recoveries despite the "most stubborn interference on the part of those personally interested and involved, and on the part of those who are used, often innocently, to interfere with the efforts of the government."

"It will take a long time," Mr. Daugherty's report continued, "to complete this work as it should be completed in the interests of the government and in fairness to those who may be innocent of any wrong doing and who honestly served the government in the time of its greatest distress."

The attorney general organized the war transactions section personally and has devoted much of his attention to its work.

The larger collections in the last 12 months included the Derby Manufacturing company, \$670,000; Lincoln Motors, \$1,550,000, and Du Plan Silk company, \$185,000. The largest judgments secured were: Dusenberg Motors and Willys corporation, \$639,748; United States Fidelity and Guaranty company, \$46,710 and Cleveland Brass and Copper mills, \$515,588.

The attorney general's report listed in detail the funds recovered and judgments secured by the government, together with scores of persons indicted, but did not disclose details of hundreds of cases now under investigation.

## Slack's Bid For Ships is Highest.

Washington.—A thorough investigation has convinced the Shipping Board, Chairman Lasker announced, that there is no prospect the bid of more than a billion dollars made by John W. Slack of Silver Creek, N. Y., for the board's merchant fleet would ever be executed if it were accepted.

An inquiry on the subject was conducted by the shipping board in conjunction with other government departments with which Mr. Slack has had business transactions, with the result, Mr. Lasker said, that the offer had been definitely classified as a "summer dream."

This conclusion will be communicated to the special committee of the Shipping Board now sitting in New York and before which Mr. Slack has been invited. The Silver Creek bidder will be free, the chairman said, to appear to give any further details of his proposal and backing that he may desire.

## Spanish Cotton Planters Ask Aid.

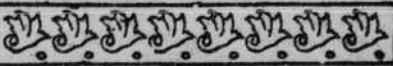
Madrid.—The government is considering a request of farm interests that it aid in the establishment of cotton plantations in Andalusia. It is believed the government will ask the Cortes to appropriate 10,000,000 pesetas.

The Andalusians say their region can produce enough cotton to supply all Spanish requirements that 400,000 bales annually of a cotton superior in quality to the American product can be raised.

## Kiwanis Laws to Be Revised.

Atlanta, Ga.—Revision of the fundamental laws of the Kiwanis Clubs will shortly be undertaken by a constitutional convention authorized by the international convention of Kiwanis in its closing session here. The convention will be composed of the president, past presidents, and chairman and past chairmen of the district boards of governors. The date of the first meeting has not been announced, but the body is to report to the international gathering next year at Denver which was unanimously chosen as the next meeting place.

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