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SHIP SUBSIDY IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE

HARDING AND ADVISORS HAVE NOT YET FORMULATED A MARINE PROGRAM.

WAR HAS WROUGHT CHANGES.

Former Bitter Opponents to Subsidy Propositions Now Apparently Want a Subsidy for Themselves.

Washington. — The revival of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has raised some important questions as to the future of the American merchant marine. While President Harding and his advisers have not yet reached a definite program or policy, the significant thing about the informal discussions which are now taking place is the drift toward government subsidy of ships flying the American flag.

For years the subsidy idea has been warmly espoused by shipping men only to be bitterly denounced by the members of Congress from agricultural states. Years ago no American President would have felt warranted in recommending a subsidy to any class of American enterprise. But the war has wrought many changes, and it would not be surprising if before the end of the Harding administration a ship subsidy bill, not only is proposed, but actually put through Congress.

It is felt that the chief source of opposition has vanished, for the agricultural element in Congress has recently come forward with a request for a subsidy themselves. The proposal that a hundred million dollar appropriation be made by the government to finance agricultural projects is looked upon by advocates of the ship subsidy as an established precedent which agricultural senators and members of the house will not be able to ignore.

Potash Users Enter Protest.

Washington. — Potash users of the South are protesting against the prohibitive duty of [illegible] Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Irish Situation Deadlocked.

London.—The Irish situation, it was declared in responsible quarters, has developed into virtually a deadlock between Premier Lloyd George and Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, and the latter has been given an opportunity to go to Belfast to see if anything can be done in the circumstances.

Fire and Riot in Penitentiary.

Pittsburgh.—Six persons were injured and ten factory buildings destroyed in a riot and fire at Western penitentiary here. Police and deputy sheriffs from all parts of the city assisted the prison guards in holding the prisoners while the firemen put out the flames.

Greek Forces Pressing Turks.

Athens.—The Greek troops in the region of Kutaia, to the southeast of Brusa, Asia Minor, have forced the Turkish Nationalists to retreat in such a manner as to give hope of a complete investment by the Greek forces.

Bomb Outrage in Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires—A powerful bomb was exploded in front of the capital building. A policeman was seriously wounded, but only small material damage was caused. The outrage is credited here to communist agitators.

Duty Free Crude and Fuel Oil.

Washington. — The proposed duty on crude and fuel oil was struck out of the Fordney tariff bill by the house.

Fifty Firemen Overcome.

New York.—Fifty firemen were overcome in fighting a $1,000,000 fire in the building of the Phenix Cheese company, 93 Greenwich street, on the West Side of Lower Manhattan.

20,000,000 Russians Starving.

Berlin.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in drought stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass and bark of trees.

[illegible]

DEBT TO BRITAIN IS PAID BY U. S.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THAT COUNTRY TO US AT THIS TIME IS $4,500,000,000.

CLAIM FOR TRANSPORTATION

The Claim Paid By Us Constitutes a Final Settlement of Transportation Charges of Both Countries.

Washington. — Despite Great Britain's debt of $4,500,000 to this country, payment of $32,889,352 has been made by the American government to the British ministry of shipping in settlement of a claim against the war department treasury officials said. The payment was made, officials added, pursuant to an opinion by Attorney General Daugherty.

The British claim was for transportation service arising out of the war with Germany, and the payment, it was explained, constitutes a final settlement between the war department and the British minister of shipping of all claims of either party against the other for transportation services.

Secretary Mellon asked Mr. Daugherty for a ruling as to whether the act of March 3, 1875, which requires the secretary to withhold payment of any judgment against the United States where the claimant is indebted to this country in any manner, applied to such a claim.

Mr. Daugherty held the act did not apply, as it was not the practice of sovereign nations to prosecute their claims against one another in the courts and obtain judgment, but adjust such matters through diplomatic channels.

Hun Lieutenants Convicted.

Leipsic, Germany.—Lieutenant Dithmar and Lieutenant Boldt, charged with murder in the first degree for firing on the boats after the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle had been torpedoed in the summer of 1918, [illegible]

[illegible] Riding for Harding.

Washington. — President Harding wants to take up horseback riding. He has not ridden since he was a boy, however, and may back out at the last minute, some of his friends say.

Woman 65, 13th Child.

Bland, Mo.—Mrs. Amanda Martin, 65 years old, has presented her husband with a fine, healthy boy. The father is 70 years old. Neighbors have presented Martin with a new suit of clothes. The baby is Mrs. Martin's thirteenth.

Did Not Endorse Soldier Bonus.

Cleveland, O.—The Rainbow Division Veterans' association failed to endorse an immediate cash bonus for former soldiers at the closing session of their annual convention here.

Tariff Rates on Dyes Stands.

Washington.—After refusing by a vote of 132 to 109 to eliminate the three-year dye embargo from the Fordney bill, the house jumped suddenly into a partisan fight over oil.

International Marriage.

New York.—Another American woman is soon to be married into the British peerage, it was disclosed here when a license was issued to Lord Queenborough and Miss Edith Starr of New York.

General McAndrew Very Ill.

Washington.—Major General James W. McAndrew, president of the general staff college and former chief of staff for General Pershing in France, was in a serious condition at the Walter Reed army hospital.

Brazilians Are Worried.

Rio Janeiro—Dispatches from Washington that the tariff bill places a 15 per cent ad valorem duty on hides caused consternation among Brazilian hide exporters.

President Wins a Victory.

Washington. — The administration won its battle in Congress when the Senate, responding to President Harding's recent request, recommitted the soldiers' bonus bill.

Population Deserting Towns.

Sidney, N. S. W.—Inactivity in the copper mining industry has caused the practical desertion of the population from the towns of Cobar and [illegible].

At one time Cobar boasted of a population of several thousand people.

[illegible]

1—Massachusetts delegates in the Christian Endeavor parade during the convention in New York. 2—Honeysuckle Lodge, home of T. Suffern Tailer at Newport, R. I., where President and Mrs. Harding are expected to spend their vacation. 3—Supreme Court Justice Gannon, New York, making wives take the oath of allegiance as their husbands are sworn in as citizens.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harding's Plan for Armament Reduction Conference Is Well Received.

INVITED NATIONS ACCEPT

Pacific and Far East Problems Also Will Be Discussed—Irish Peace Meetings Begin — President Asks Senate to Defer Soldier Bonus Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

[illegible] informed in a way that leads the world to believe [illegible] association of nations to preserve the peace of the world are on the eve of fulfillment. This comes about through the President's invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to a disarmament reduction conference in Washington, and his suggestion that the meeting, if held, also undertake a settlement of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems, China being asked to participate in that part of the conference.

Of course, the invitation was informal in nature, but the nations named have received it with acclaim, and all have signified their willingness to accept the formal invitation when it is issued, so it may be considered certain that the conference will be held, probably in the coming autumn or possibly early next year. All the world is evincing intense interest in the plan, and certain of the lesser powers are eager to take part in the great conference. That the discussion will not be limited to the subjects mentioned is almost beyond doubt, and there is reason to believe that the association of nations with which President Harding hopes to supplant the League of Nations will be born at the Washington conference.

Not only did the President forestall the action of congress, which was passing dually on the naval bill containing the Borah amendment asking the President to negotiate a naval holiday with Great Britain and Japan; he also went further than Borah and his followers desired and broadened the proposition to include land armaments. It was feared by many that Italy, and especially France, would refuse to reduce their military strength. France feels that she must be guaranteed against another attack by Germany, and Italy's main strength is her army. Borah and others thought the inclusion of land armaments might defeat the whole plan, but the administration thinks their fears are groundless and that an agreement for naval reduction may be reached if the question of reducing armies is found embarrassing. Indeed, the governments of France and Italy were as prompt as that of Great Britain to accept Mr. Harding's invitation. China's approval of the plan came next, and Japan, after carefully considering the Far Eastern phase of the matter, instructed its embassy at Washington to accept, so far as armament reduction is concerned.

Before President Harding issued the informal invitations, the leading statesmen of Great Britain were consulted by Ambassador Harvey and also by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who was [illegible]

[illegible] ment of the project to the house of commons and of the government's approval of it was greeted with prolonged cheering. A few days later there was talk in London of a separate conference there on Pacific matters before the Washington meeting, because the premiers of Australia and New Zealand said it would be impossible for them to go home and return to America almost immediately. When this suggestion reached Washington the administration let it be known that efforts to divert any part of the proposed conference from the American capital would not be acceptable.

It was said Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, foreign minister, would come as the representatives of Great Britain, and this stirred up an amusing row over there. The Times declared editorially that neither of these men is fitted "by his personal [illegible] he will not try to do so.

It is interesting to note that a committee of the League of Nations met in Luxembourg on Saturday, under the presidency of M. Viviani, to consider disarmament. Officials of the league at Geneva assert the league is not yet considering abandoning its disarmament plans because of the action of the United States. It will be still more interesting to see what will happen if both the league and the Washington conference adopt different disarmament projects.

While the great powers are thus moving toward peace for the world, England and Ireland are moving toward peace for the British isles. Eamonn De Valera and other Irish leaders journeyed to London, and there the "President" and Premier Lloyd George on Thursday held a private preliminary conference to prepare the way for further discussions. The good intentions of both sides to put an end to the age-long discord were made evident, and there was a general feeling of hopeful optimism. "I am sure the atmosphere in England and Ireland is right for peace," said Mr. De Valera. "The only thing that is necessary now is for us to get down to rock bottom. This is simply a private conference with Mr. Lloyd George, instead of a long-range bombardment, to see what can be done at close quarters."

Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, also went to London to act as spokesman for the northern Irish in case he is called upon. However, he has been already opposed to any parleys between the British government and Sinn Fein. In Ulster alone the truce agreed upon has not taken effect. There has been a lot of fighting in Belfast and a number of persons have been killed since the rest of the island abandoned hostilities.

Only 12 members of the southern Irish parliament attended its session Wednesday in Dublin, and the lower house adjourned "until his majesty shall be pleased to declare his gracious will." Under the home rule act the parliament might now be dissolved and a crown colony government set up, but the British government will take no such step until the result of the peace negotiations is seen.

The god of war is devoting his attention these days mainly to Asia Minor, where the Greek offensive against the Turk nationalists is going under way. [illegible]

from Angora. He has warned the allied high commission at Constantinople that if there should be any evidence that the Greeks are making use of that city or of other points in the neutral zone in their operations, the nationalists will be obliged to avail themselves of the same privilege. Kemal told an American correspondent the nationalists would welcome arbitration by Secretary of State Hughes or some other American.

There was a report that White Russian volunteers, well armed, were restoring the old Polish-German battle lines and that the Polish irregulars under General Zeligowski were attacking them with armored automobiles. In the Vilna district, it was said, the entire peasant population was in revolt against Zeligowski's rule, and was making successful attacks on his forces.

Backing up the statement of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon [illegible] The reasons given by both the President and the secretary were purely financial, and both of them declared in effect that if the bill were passed tax reduction would be impossible and the financial stability of the country would be imperiled.

"I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic," the President said. "But no thoughtful person possessed with all the facts, is ready for added compensation for the healthy, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown, which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic."

At the same time the President declared himself most emphatically in favor of the fullest measure of relief to the disabled veterans of the World war. He asked that the bonus bill be recommitted to the finance committee, and suggested that congress concentrate on tax and tariff revision, especially the former. He told the senate that "there is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of the war-time taxes."

The Democratic senators began a fierce fight against the motion to recommit the bonus bill, Senator Robinson of Arkansas assuming the leadership because Senator Underwood is opposed to the bonus. However, it was taken for granted that the motion would prevail.

The Sweet bill, providing for adequate relief for disabled veterans and for the consolidation of relief agencies was favorably reported by the subcommittee to the senate finance committee, but its progress was halted again when the senators heard Mr. Smoot's prediction, based on official estimates, that the probable increase of expenditure to carry out the provisions of the measure would be close to $500,000,000 annually.

Though the French declare the Leipzig trials of alleged war criminals are farcical, and have withdrawn from the commissions watching the proceedings, the trials are going on and last week there was revived interest because two German lieutenants were arraigned charged with submarine frightfulness. They commanded the U-boat that sank the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, and are accused of attempting to murder the entire personnel of the vessel, including the wounded and the Red Cross nurses. After they realized their mistake in sinking the ship, the defendants refused to testify, but members of the crew told how it was decided to hide all traces of the crime, and how the unprotected lifeboats were shelled and sunk. The court then surprised the allied watchers by calling a dozen Germans who testified to alleged British atrocities [illegible]

TWO CHICAGOANS TAKE HARD JOBS

COUNTRY KNOWS DIFFICULTIES THAT CONFRONT A. D. LASKER AND CHARLES G. DAWES.

CHANCE OF FAILURE IS BIG

Chief of the Budget, Calling Attention to Niggardliness of Congress, Gets Help From the Army and Volunteer Business Men.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—When the new chief of the shipping board entered on his duties he appeared grateful because the press of the country had set forth the extreme difficulties of the work which he was to undertake. It does not take a long memory to recall that the shipping board since its organization has had various kinds of troubles to upset it.

A man who takes hold of a government job with the chances of failure, from the very physical aspects of the case, fully equaling the chances of success, is, of course, grateful if the country knows that he must work loyally and hard in order to overcome, and that if he shall fail it will not be altogether from lack of trying.

The country has been pretty well informed concerning the specific duties which confront the new chief of the budget, Charles G. Dawes, formerly a brigadier general in charge in France of purchases and supplies for the American army. Like his fellow Chicagoan, A. D. Lasker, the chairman of the shipping board, Mr. Dawes, has let the country know that he also has a hard job ahead of him.

In his statement to the public concerning his new work, Mr. Dawes took occasion virtually to charge congress with niggardliness in making an appropriation for the new budget office. He gave the amount of the appropriation, outlined the necessities in the case, and then said that so far as proffered implements were concerned for the proper conduct of his work, he was about as badly off as a man who [illegible] It was not an [illegible] in any sense. He had thought over what he was going to say and he said it. There seems to be a feeling in Washington that his plain speaking may be of service in the future, when congress intends to put men at work on big tasks and is thinking on the subject of supplying them with the tools of the new trade.

The chief of the budget will get $10,000 a year. All things are comparative. Mr. Dawes left a much better paying position in order to take up his new work. This thing is true of half a dozen other officials in Washington. It was true during the war under the Wilson administration and it continues to be true in peace under the Harding administration.

The day after he made his statement Mr. Dawes went to work on his new job. In order to put it through with the limited paid force at his command, he must be given the aid of all the cabinet officers and of the heads of virtually all the bureaus and all the departments of government. It will be Mr. Dawes' job to prepare estimates for the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1923, and as congress makes the appropriations for these expenditures at its next session, which begins in December, the work of preparation of the estimates must be done in five months' time.

Mr. Dawes brought to Washington with him W. T. Abbott, vice president of the Central Trust company of Illinois, who will be acting assistant director of the budget for a few months. Then a permanent assistant director will be chosen.

Gets Help From Army.

The new budget chief has gone to the army for help. He had a wide field of work in France as director of purchases and supplies, and he had an opportunity there to study the qualifications of army officers who assisted him in his task. He has asked the government to assign to the budget work as his aide Brig. Gen. George V. Moseley, who was assistant chief of staff at general headquarters in France, and Col. Harry C. Smither, who served under General Harbord in France in the great service of supplies with headquarters at Tours.

In August a number of leading American business men will be asked to come to Washington to serve without pay in an advisory capacity in the budget bureau. They first will be assigned to the different departments of government to advise and co-operate with the respective budget officers therein, while they are at their estimating work. These business men volunteers will take up all controversial points with the director of the budget."

Mr. Dawes has paid a tribute to the bureau chiefs in Washington. He has said that they are all men who know their work, and who would have [illegible]

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Lake Junaluska.—The third annual meeting of the federation of Wesley Bible classes in the Western North Carolina conference has opened here.

Dunn.—Nearly 150 business men of Dunn have signed an agreement to support the Dunn baseball team financially and otherwise following a reorganization of the club.

Raleigh.—The Southern Power company will get an estimated 20 per cent increase in revenue as a result of the decision in the case handed down by the North Carolina corporation commission.

Salisbury.—Dr. Richard Eames, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Salisbury, died in his 90th year, death being caused mainly by infirmities of age.

Shelby.—Cleveland county is not more addicted to moonshining than many other counties, but its officers are very efficient. Every day, almost, a still is brought to town by some country deputy.

Salisbury.—The "Seeing North Carolina" tour which newspapers planned to make en route to the annual convention at Morehead city, July 27 and 29, is abandoned.

Washington (Special). — County Treasurer James W. Stinson, accompanied by J. B. McLaughlin and Floyd Gresham passed through here on his way from Charlotte to New York, where he will sell Mecklenburg bonds.

Salisbury.—Salisbury had the first rain of any consequence that has fallen since the hail storm that did so much damage. That was 17 days ago and since that time not enough rain has fallen at one time to wet the ground.

[illegible]

[illegible] arrived here to enter the Appalachian Training school at Boone to enter the summer school at that place. This is the largest bunch of teachers ever to arrive here at one time.

Mount Airy.—F. D. Holcomb, prominent citizen of this city, died suddenly at his home here of heart failure.

Charlotte.—Charlotte has a Rabbit association and the organization possesses a charter from the National Association of America of Breeders and Fanciers.

Asheville.—A. H. Bahnson, of Winston-Salem, was named president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina at the final meeting of the fifteenth summer session.

Henderson.—The Henderson chamber of commerce is making a survey of the city to determine the number and location of all vacant lots with a view to encouraging construction of business houses and residences.

Charlotte.—Four hundred people were inoculated against typhoid fever by Dr. W. A. McPhaul, city health officer, last week. More than 1,000 have received the treatment since spring. The health department is administering the treatment without cost.

Laurinburg.—The first load of watermelons to come to Laurinburg this season was brought here July 4 and sold to local merchants. The watermelon and cantaloupe crops are late this year, owing to cold weather in April and May.

Laurinburg.—The board of county commissioners has ordered that prisoners in the county hereafter be employed on the county highways. Sheriff W. D. McLaurin was given instructions to make the necessary arrangements.

Raleigh.—Female births again outnumbered male births in the city of Raleigh during the month of June, according to the report issued by W. T. Davis, registrar of vital statistics, which showed 28 girl babies to 21 boy babies.

Hickory.—Walter C. Taylor, a veteran of an engineer regiment in the American expeditionary forces, succeeds Lieut. Laurence Cline, lieutenant in the 105th engineer regiment, 30th division, as second in command of the Hickory cavalry troop.

Salisbury.—The Rowan County Medical Society has endorsed the movement to have a tuberculosis hospital if the county provided all details as to management be carefully gone over and worked out before anything definite is done.

Salisbury.—An official score sheet received here shows records made by [illegible] hours, 48 minutes and 55 seconds, which is a record score.