

DEVASTATING FLOOD SWEEPS ALABAMA AND OKLAHOMA

WEATHER

Shower and thunderstorms Tuesday; Wednesday fair

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS WIN BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Suit Brought By the Georgia and the North Carolina Banks Is Lost Before the Highest Court

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Supreme court today in cases brought by state banks of Georgia and North Carolina defined the power of Federal Reserve banks to insist upon clearance and collection of checks. It held that the methods used by the Atlanta Reserve bank were lawful but that a state could modify by legislation the methods used by the Federal Reserve bank.

With regard to the charge that large quantities of checks were being accumulated for presentation with demands for cash, the evidence Judge Brandeis, who delivered the opinion, asserted, did not sustain the allegation. The Atlanta reserve bank had disclaimed any intention, he said, of demanding payment in cash when presenting checks at the banks but was willing to accept payment in drafts, collectable at or drafts on any solvent bank.

"No adequate reason is shown," Justice Brandeis added, "why the concurrent findings of facts by the two lower courts should not be accepted by us. That the action contemplated by the federal reserve bank will subject the country banks to certain losses is clear."

In the case brought by the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Monroe, N. C., and others against the Richmond Reserve bank, the court reversed the decision of the North Carolina Supreme court which had held unconstitutional the act of the state legislature in 1911 permitting the payment of checks in exchange.

Explaining that the state statute had arisen out of the efforts of the federal reserve board to introduce universal participation in the collection of checks, Justice Brandeis said it was evident that the federal reserve bank was exercising its rights so as to injure or oppress the state banks.

STATE ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORS SUBMIT REPORTS TO HAYNES

Review of Different Reports 'Show Violations of Volstead Act' Decreasing

MANY ARRESTS WERE MADE DURING YEAR

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A survey of "dry" America was laid before the public today by Prohibition Headquarters which gave out a summary of the annual reports of State Prohibition Directors coincident with an annual review prepared by Commissioner Haynes himself.

Tightening up of prohibition enforcement work, with increased results in securing obedience to the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act was reported generally, and Commissioner Haynes declared the national situation as a whole most satisfactory.

Reduced withdrawals of spirituous liquors was reported almost uniformly. The state directors also, with the striking exception of New York, reported increased cooperation by local officials in enforcement work. There was a wide disparity in the number of arrests and convictions, however, some directors reporting large increases while others said increased law observance had resulted in decreases in prosecutions.

A large number of states reported that substantial percentages of the arrests made were of aliens or persons of foreign nationality.

Details of the seizure of thousands of stills and "worms" and large quantities of mash, moonshine liquor and beer together with the closing of many distilleries and former saloons were related by the state directors. The Tennessee director declared that 90 per cent of prohibition violators now were "illiterate and disreputable persons, whereas before the prohibition laws became so effective moonshiners came from a class considered honest and respectable in every other respect."

The figures on arrests, convictions, fines, and seizures given in the reports were not uniform or complete, however, making it impossible to strike comparisons among the states. In many cases the director only recited statistics which had been published previously.

The report on enforcement conditions in New York, prepared prior to repeal of the Mullen-Gage state law, emphasized lack of co-operation from local officials and slow progress in prosecutions in both federal and state courts. In 1922 outside of New York city the number of persons convicted in state courts was 2,843, with 2,172 more in federal courts. In New York City criminal courts, prohibition convictions decreased from 1,023 in 1921 to 937 in 1922, and fines from \$95,814 to \$70,355.

LASKER'S VOYAGE IS GIVEN APPROVAL BY PRESIDENT HARDING

Engineers Say Test Should Be Made of the Boat Before It Is Used

TRIP WILL BE MADE TO SOUTHERN WATERS

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Harding was said today to have given formal approval to plans for the voyage after reports of naval constructors and other expert shipping men had been presented to him by Chairman Lasker. These reports were said by shipping board officials and officers of ship under service conditions could be forecast except by a try-out under similar conditions.

It was especially desirable, the engineers held that a test to be made of the auxiliary equipment, such as the supplementary motors, circulating system and elevators before the vessel was used in transportation of passengers.

Installation of oil burning power generators in the place of the coal boilers used by the former German owners, and replacement of the rudder and propeller equipment at London, were said by board officials to have injected vital unknown quantities into the handling of the Leviathan which could only be ascertained by actual trial. The effect of 100,000 horsepower upon the 56,000 ton mass also could be considered only a theory, the experts held, until reduced to explicit formulae by the operating force.

Selection of the Southern route for the trial was made, it was said in order to give circulating equipment as difficult a test as possible. Ordinary sea water is used for condensing and it was decided that if the Leviathan's machinery functioned in the warm latitude there could be a little possibility of failure on the more favorable path Atlantic route.

The presence of a large number of persons on board would be desirable, the engineers also reported in order that equipment designed to serve the individual passenger might be thoroughly tested but it was with the recognition of the possibility of minor mishaps that the invitations were restricted to men.

GRANDMOTHER GETS HER DIPLOMA FROM PENN STATE TODAY

Has Twelve Grandchildren and B. S. Degree to Her Credit at 57

WAS A WIDOW FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 11.—A grandmother of twelve children is to be graduated from Pennsylvania State College today. She is Mrs. Sarah Shoemaker Farley, of Swarthmore, Pa., and has been certified for a bachelor of science degree in the botany course by the college senate after three and one-half years of study. She was past fifty years of age when she started studying in the four year course in horticulture. She was out of college for over a year and later became a special student, electing to specialize in the study of botany due to her love for outdoor life. Twenty-three years ago Mrs. Farley was left a widow in moderate means with four young children to raise and educate. She saw two boys graduate from college, two of them from Pennsylvania State and sent her daughter to Swarthmore College. After the marriage of her children she decided to

(Continued on Page Three)

PRESIDENT NEARLY GETS HEAD BUMPED

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—With the return of President Harding's party, it was learned that the Delaware trip came near resulting in a serious accident early yesterday at Lewes. Arriving at the dock there the party was placed on a hand-propelled car for the trip out to the pier. Just as the car was getting under way one of the secret service men was struck on the head by a cable stretch across the pier. The President, standing just behind him, saw the cable just in time to avoid it by ducking his head. Secretary Christian and Mrs. David Todd, of Youngtown, a member of the party, also were struck but were not injured as the car was moving slowly.

Six Persons Believed To Have Lost Lives In Sweeping Waters

WITCHITA, Kan., June 11.—Six persons are believed to have lost their lives in the flood waters of the Ninnescah River near Witchita, according to reports reaching here this afternoon. The water is said to be sixteen feet deep over the entire valley at that place.

Timothy Shee, his wife, and two sons and two small children of Mike Cane are believed to be the victims. Nothing has been heard of them since the waters swept over the valley although neighbors have been searching for hours for them.

The northern half of Oklahoma virtually is covered with water, with the loss running into millions.

Residents in the lowlands of the Trinity River at Fort Worth, Texas, early this morning were preparing to abandon their homes after heavy rains in west Texas caused the river to rise twenty-seven feet with a continued rise of seven inches. Kansas City and Winfield, Kansas, suffered greatly from the floods. Three thousand persons were declared homeless in Arkansas City in an appeal sent by the mayor for outside aid. He estimated the flood damage there at \$2,000,000.

Both the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers are out of their banks there and a large residential section is inundated. One thousand persons were marooned last night in a school house and other buildings.

Winfield reported several hundred families homeless. Early today water from Walnut River was running through the center of the city. The water and light plant there, as well as in many other towns, was put out of commission.

SMITH AND BRYAN STILL MIXING ON VOLSTEAD QUESTION

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Laws regulating the personal conduct of the individual have only been successful when they have paralleled a Divine commandment and the "inherent dishonesty of the Volstead Act tends to promote dishonesty in enforcement," Governor Smith said in a statement answering five questions on prohibition asked by the New York Times and answered by William Jennings Bryan in which he criticized the Governor's attitude on the liquor and state rights question.

"The New York Times has requested me to answer William J. Bryan's article in its edition of Sunday, June 10, wherein Mr. Bryan undertook to reply to five questions submitted to him by that newspaper," said Governor Smith.

"The first question he asked is 'will prohibition be a leading issue in the next Democratic convention.' Running true to form, he uses a thousand words in replying and says nothing.

NEW COTTON LAW UNDER DISCUSSION

International Conference Meeting in Department of Agriculture at Washington

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The international conference to determine what adjustments are necessary in the foreign trade in American cotton as a result of the new cotton standard act held two executive sessions today at the department of Agriculture but reached no definite conclusion. The conference, which will continue tomorrow, is the result of a request of British cotton interests, that they be permitted to present their views to Secretary Wallace before the final adoption of regulations for enforcing the new regulations.

Secretary Wallace, in opening the conference, briefly outlined the new law and his responsibilities in enforcing it. He pointed out that he had agreed with American exporters to permit them for the present cotton, use of which is made mandatory by the new law beginning Aug 1 on the terms of their equivalent. He expressed hope that the conference would result in mutually a satisfactory arrangement in conformity with the new law.

ATLANTA, June 11.—A bill to repeal the Georgia "bone dry" prohibition law approved in 1916 will be introduced in the next legislature by Representative Arnold of Lumpkin county, according to an announcement made by Mr. Arnold here today.

FOREST FIRES CAUSE WAYNE LITTLE LOSS

Report Says Wayne Not Co-operating With Geo. Survey in Preventing Losses

The report on forest fires in North Carolina for the year 1922, in most counties based chiefly on information from voluntary correspondents; has recently been made public by the Geological and Economic Survey. The nature of the replies sent in precludes the possibility of any great accuracy, but the results are at least conservative. They show a total for the state of 1227 fires which burned 190,737 acres and caused a damage of \$642,442.80.

Reports from Wayne county show that in 1922 this county had 16 forest fires which burned over 145 acres and caused an estimated damage of \$520. Usually only the larger fires are noticed and it is more than likely that the numerous small fires in the county did as much damage as the fires mentioned in the report.

Only five of the twelve townships in Wayne county reported on forest fires. Ten of the fires occurred in Pikeville township, three in Fork township, and three in Brodgen township. Hunters started nine of them, smokers three, the railroad two and two were of unknown origin. It is probable that numerous other fires escaped the notice of the correspondents. Wayne county is not cooperating with the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey in forest fire prevention.

TREASURY TO STAND PAT ON LIQUOR LAW

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The treasury will stand pat in its determination to enforce rigidly the recent Supreme court decision barring beverage liquor from territorial waters of the United States, it so informed custom officers in new instructions tonight issued, and officials declared, that further misunderstanding with foreign governments may be avoided.

The French government through its embassy here had suggested to the treasury during the day that each

Colonel Hutchinson Talks Interestingly On Most Everything

By R. N. Pickens

While President Harding was giving the glad hand, pardon the Americanism please, to the rest of the world, our favorite Goldsboro morning paper was being entertained by Colonel Graham Seton Hutchinson.

Major Pierce brought the distinguished English soldier and newspaper man down to the office last night and it devolved on the new managing editor to play host. Now the managing editor has always enjoyed hearing the lion roar, and last night was no exception.

The Britisher is a young blond headed chap who talks with a delightful English accent and at the same time talks good American. He knows the newspaper game and there the talk started. Gradually it drifted to many things and finally to the South in particular.

"Now Colonel, how do you like the South, how does it compare with the North?"

"It seems to me, that you in America have much the same problem that England has in her South African colonies and her other territorial possessions. You are just in the great stage of development and so are the colonies. And it seems to me your great commercial future is trade with the English colonies. That is particularly true with regard to cars. You Americans make cars and we English make heavy cars. How the American could well afford to lose money for a while putting cars into the provinces and so establish a trade there. The heavy English car is not suitable for the colonies and in my mind there is one of America's great commercial fields."

The colonel thumped his cigar out the window and took out a cigarette. He smoked one of North Carolina's prides and R. J. Reynolds's particular pet. We would recommend to the Colonel that he try Chesterfields, they satisfy.

"I'll tell you something I am really keen on, and that is co-operation between America and England. I want to see it among all the nations, but at present it looks impossible with France acting like she is in the Rhur."

"What do you think of the Rhur (Continued on Page Two)

CAROLINA WINS CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 11

Batsmen from the U. of N. C. pounced upon Holland on a muddy field here today, collected 15 hits and won the game 12 to 3.

The teams will meet again tomorrow at Chapel Hill. Score: N. C. 12 runs, 15 hits, 3 errors. Virginia 3 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors. Batteries Bryson and Morris; Holland and Parrish.

KLANSMEN A GIFT TO MARCH AT WARSAW

Knights of the White March Silently Into Warsaw and Leave Donation

WILMINGTON, June 11.—White robed figures, known throughout this country as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, marched silently into the little Polish mission at Warsaw Sunday afternoon and handed to the Rev. James E. W. Cook, preacher of this mission, a envelope containing \$50 and a brief note asking that the money be used for the best interests of the mission.

The arch-deacon replied that he believed that the Klan was trying to do God's work, that it was good for them to bring offerings to the temple, but it was a much finer thing for them to be there themselves.

Returning from Warsaw Sunday night Rev. Cook told of the gift and also told of the work of the mission, where he goes once a month to conduct services. The congregation there only numbers 14 or 15, he said, but he has recently raised sufficient money to repaint the church and to furnish it. Much splendid work is going on in that section, he declared.

Money Is Needed
The donation from the Ku Klux comes at an opportune time, it was stated by the arch-deacon, who said that it would be used for the betterment of the community. The note which accompanied the gift is as follows:
"The inclosed donation toward the improvement fund of the Calvary Episcopal church is made in recognition of the excellent work that the small mission is doing toward furthering the cause of Protestant Christianity in our community."
"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan furnishes a common meeting ground where all protestant sects may combine their efforts to further the cause of Jesus Christ on this earth and work for the benefit of mankind, by tolerance, freedom and civilization."
"Please accept this contribution in the spirit in which it is given and use it for the best interests of the mission in Warsaw."
"Faithfully yours,
"KU KLUX KLAN,
Klan No. 7,
"Warrenton, N. C."