

THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

A CROSS MARK (X) in this space means that your subscription is about to expire, and will be discontinued if not renewed within 30 days.

FRENCH EAGER TO HELP CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

Paris, July 4.—It was evident at an early hour that all Paris meant to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July for every avenue leading to the Place de LaConcorde was crowded. The French looked upon the day, not only as a national festivity to be observed patriotically but as a day of formal farewell to the first great army which helped achieve the victory over the Germans.

That was the high note at all official ceremonies throughout a well filled day.

President Poincare and General Pershing reviewed six thousand troops in the immense plaza in front of the hotel-Crillon, where the American delegation to the peace conference is housed. Every roof and window belonging to the government, as well as private buildings, which gave a view upon the beflagged and beflowered square, was packed with people. General Pershing standing near the Tuilleries gate watched the American fighting men, infantry, marines and bluejackets, file past, serpentine around the gaily decorated statues representing French towns which are a feature of the Place Concorde.

Then came a company of French soldiers bearing battle scarred flags of organizations which fought in America's war for independence. Those were followed by a regiment of French infantry. The ceremony was short but inspiring.

Scarcely had the last of the troops defiled by, when General Pershing jumped into an automobile and sped toward Picus cemetery to take part in the ceremony of laying wreaths upon the grave of Lafayette, where Hugh Wallace, United States ambassador to France, and Andre Tardieu delivered brief speeches.

Returning from the cemetery, General Pershing proceeded to the Palace D'Orsay, where he told Americans assembled at the luncheon by the chamber of commerce that it was necessary above all things to see that the terms of the treaty were fully realized, that Americans must remember the community of interests and common understanding which the war has brought about.

In the afternoon at Maison Lafitte the racing society received Generals Pershing and Knapp and their staffs.

In the evening there was a gala performance at the opera.

General Pershing's words of a common understanding between France and America adequately represent the spirit which prevailed in Paris this Fourth of July when the French press is falling the United States as a formal ally.

EUROPE IS NOT AS BAD OFF AS THE SOUTH WAS

New York July 5.—Conditions in Europe are not as bad as those faced by the south after the Civil war, Oscar T. Crosby, former assistant treasurer of the United States and for two years chairman of the inter-aliied council on war purchases and finance, declared here tonight upon his arrival from Europe on the transport Mount Vernon. None of the European nations is bankrupt, he said, though they will need encouragement to return to normal conditions.

America should aid, he asserted, in readjustment of the financial problems, but he urged that the European countries be allowed to solve their own internal difficulties. These problems, he said, were of greater importance to Europe than all of the foreign obligations.

Germany, said Mr. Crosby, eventually would reach a stable form of government if the people were given the opportunity to solve their political troubles. In speaking of Russia, Mr. Crosby said he opposed intervention.

After a few days here Mr. Crosby will go to his home in Virginia for a long rest, he said.

PRESIDENT WILSON PRAISES OUR NAVY

Aboard U. S. S. George Washington, July 5.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press.)—President Wilson might have been an American sailor, he told the seamen of the Washington today in the course of a stirring tribute he paid to the American navy and the part it had borne throughout the war.

His speech to the crew was made when the sailors assembled between decks to give the President a hearty greeting as he moved about among them.

It was the navy, he said, which had put the army in the fighting field safely transporting two million men across the Atlantic and it is the navy now that is engaged in the prodigious task of promptly and safely returning the great host back home again. His continued thought and his pride during the days of the war, he said, were of those men of the American navy who performed the dangerous duties out at sea.

The President then disclosed his youthful wish to become a sailor, a wish that would have taken him into the American navy if he had not been dissuaded from it by his parents.

The sailors cheered their commander-in-chief as he concluded his talk.

The sea today is as smooth as a lake with a gentle breeze blowing and a bright sun shining.

The President continues to receive by wireless many messages of congratulation on America's part in the war and in the peace. One message is from the sultan of Persia; another from President-elect Pessoa, of Brazil. The president of Panama sent greetings from "the smallest country declaring war against Germany." General Pilsudski, Polish chief-of-staff, sent a message reading: "It was your voice, Mr. President, which first lifted itself to proclaim the rights of our nation."

The President continues to receive by wireless many messages of congratulation on America's part in the war and in the peace. One message is from the sultan of Persia; another from President-elect Pessoa, of Brazil. The president of Panama sent greetings from "the smallest country declaring war against Germany." General Pilsudski, Polish chief-of-staff, sent a message reading: "It was your voice, Mr. President, which first lifted itself to proclaim the rights of our nation."

PRESS CAMPAIGN IN U. S. PLANNED

Washington, July 5.—Reported attempts by the Mexican government to purchase the support of American newspapers for spreading Mexican propaganda, in connection with a recent defense of Mexican policy towards American oil operators issued by General Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, have been called to the attention of the state department. The situation is being watched by officials here. The Monterey, Mexico organ of the Carranza administration, first to call public attention to it, said, in discussing the advisability of a propaganda campaign in the United States:

"Chancellery should know all the details of this grave question, should sound all opinions and direct an active press campaign in the United States; this last is of the utmost importance. Not one thousand, or one hundred thousand, but a million pesos, if it is necessary, should be spent in purchasing Yankee newspapers (there are those that will not refuse the business) so that they will defend us, and in subsidizing writers of some prestige who will translate the arguments which our own chancellery will give them. It is necessary to prepare in the very bosom of the United States a great part of public opinion in our favor, taking advantage, in order to do this, of the political divisions between Democrats and Republicans."

General Aguilar, just before he sailed for Europe, said that "the only order issued has been that the Mexican law be enforced."

It was pointed out here that General Aguilar must have referred to article 27 of the Mexican constitution and the decrees of President Carranza to make effective that law. In official circles it was said this law decreed:

"In the nation is vested legal ownership of petroleum and only Mexicans by birth or naturalization have the right to acquire ownership in lands, or to obtain franchises to develop mineral fuels in the republic of Mexico."



1—Turkish delegates to the peace conference who have been sent back to Constantinople. 2—Private Paul L. Bolin and Corporal Edward J. Gillespie with their wives about to start from New York on the second leg of their journey from "France to Frisco." 3—American circus performance for the Yanks at Bordeaux, France, awaiting transportation home.



BRITISH TO BRING TO TRIAL HIGH GERMANS

London July 6.—The Germans whom the British, French and Belgians wish to put on trial include Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, for deportations from Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing and other places; General von Mackensen, for thefts, incendiarism and executions in Rumania; von Buelow, for the burning of Anderne and shooting of 100 people; Baron von Der Lancen, head of the German political department in Brussels, who was concerned in the murder of Edith Cavill, and Captain Fryatt.

Admiral von Capelle, for responsibility for U-boat outrages; Lieut. Wilhelm Mernher, Commander Max Valentiner and Commander von Forstner, for sinking hospital ships; Major von Manteuffel, for the burning of Louvain; Major von Bulow for the destruction of Aerchot and the execution of 150 civilians; Gen. Olsen von Cassel, for cruelties at Doberitz; Lieutenant Rudiger for cruelties at Ruhleben; Major von Coertz, for cruelties at Magdeburg; the brothers Niemeyer, the bullies of Holsheimund and Clausthal Camps, who ill-treated British prisoners; General von Teeny, for the summary execution of 112 inhabitants of Arlon; General von Ostrowsky, for the pillage of Deynne and the massacre of 163 civilians; Gen. von Liman Sanders, for massacres of Armenians and Syrians; two brothers named Rochling, who were arrested by the French in the Saar valley.

Vast quantities of stolen machinery, covering nearly 20 acres, were found in their possession.

BIG CELEBRATION HELD IN WATAUGA ON JULY 4

Boone, July 6.—Watauga's biggest crowd is the way the fourth of July is designated by the people here. A crowd, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 assembled at the courthouse and marched to the Appalachian Training school campus, where the speaking of the day was heard. The soldiers of all wars were invited and welcomed at Boone. In the march the Civil war veterans led the procession, followed by the heroes of the World war, these followed by a memorial float in honor of the dead in France and by a float representing victory, the Red Cross work and other phases of war work. Then came automobiles decked to represent the varied interests of the country, including the training school, then the students of the school and Boone graded school followed by a large crowd of Watauga people. Capt. E. F. Lovill, delivered the address of welcome. E. S. Coffey introduced in a happy style the speaker of the day, Major Bullwinkle, of Gastonia, who gave a vivid description of the experience of the boys from the time they went to camp, on the water to France, to the front, and to the finish, and their return home. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the soldiers were treated to ice cream by the ladies of Watauga, after a sumptuous dinner served to the soldiers and all present.

ESTIMATE PRIZE FIGHT DREW OVER \$500,000

Toledo, July 5.—Although official accounting has not been completed, Tex Rickard, promoter of the heavyweight championship contest between Jack Dempsey and Jess Willard estimated the gate receipts would total between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

Revenue agents are assisting in checking up the receipts to determine the amount of war tax due the government. Basing the receipts at \$600,000 the government will receive approximately \$42,000 which will be turned over to Toledo's charity fund.

The city, under the agreement with Promoter Rickard, is to receive 7 per cent of the gross receipts. Rickard already has paid \$30,000 to this fund.

Mayor Schreiber plans to use this money in sending orphans and children of Toledo's poor families on vacation trips to Michigan. He also plans to devote a part of the money to endow beds for the poor in hospitals.

Dempsey, the conqueror of Willard, left tonight for Cincinnati to open a theatrical engagement there tomorrow. He is to receive \$7,000 a week.

Willard spend the day resting quietly at his temporary home in company with his wife and a few personal friends. Aside from the swelling on the right side of his face, which was subsiding under cold applications, he was none the worse apparently for his encounter with Dempsey. He accepted his defeat without any attempt to excuse it or belittle the new champion's fist prowess. On the contrary, he made a number of complimentary remarks about Dempsey's ability.

There is little to add to what is already known," the defeated champion said. "After that first hard swing to the jaw in the first round Dempsey came in so fast that I never had a chance to clear my head and square away for a better offense or defense. I was fighting in a daze. This is no attempt to alibi my defeat or take the credit from Dempsey, who is a fast, clever, hard-hitting opponent, ranking with the best of the heavyweights. Now I am through with boxing and expect to be just plain Jess Willard. I hope, however, that the public will remember me as a boxer who always tried to give his best in the ring and did his share to keep the boxing game above suspicion."

Efforts were being made today to obtain permission from proper authorities for the exhibition of the moving pictures of the fight in the soldier camps and hospitals where wounded overseas fighters are recuperating. It is hoped that eventually the pictures may be shown in public generally without violating law. Rickard and Willard still retain their two-thirds interest in the films, but Dempsey sold his third before the fight.

WILLARD KNOCKED OUT IN THIRD FIGHT ROUND

Toledo, July 6.—Because of the controversy over the duration of the heavyweight championship contest between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey and whether Dempsey should be credited with a knockout, Ollie Pecord, referee of the independence day match, ruled tonight that Willard had been knocked out in the third round.

Referee Pecord also ruled that the fight ended at the close of the third round, despite the fact that the towel was not tossed into the ring from Willard's corner until the bell had sounded for the fourth round. Willard, however, did not leave his chair to answer the call for the fourth round. Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, requested an official ruling from Pecord because of the hundreds of telegrams he received asking if Dempsey should be credited with a knockout victory and when the bout was officially ended.

C. B. Shysler, of Chicago, who operated part mutual machines and a book on the contest, announced he had cleared \$82,700. He said that if the contest had ended in the first round his winnings would have totaled \$126,822, and if Willard had answered the bell for the fourth round they would have been reduced to \$25,000.

Willard was disturbed tonight by rumors that he was dying, that he had been removed to a hospital and that he was dead.

The defeated champion has entirely recovered from the effects of the punishment Dempsey gave him and has decided to motor to his home in Lawrence, Kan., as soon as his injured eye is healed. Mrs. Willard and a few personal friends will meet him on the trip with him.

Rickard announced that both the boxers were paid in full last night. Dempsey was given \$27,500 in cash, while Willard got \$80,000 in liberty bonds and the remaining \$20,000 of his \$100,000 guarantee in cash.

AUTO WITH FOUR PEOPLE GOES INTO YADKIN RIVER

Spencer, July 5.—There was considerable excitement at Grubb's ferry on the Yadkin river near Spencer shortly before noon today when a Ford car owned and driven by B. R. Barrier, of Boone township, Davidson county, took to the deep water. In the machine at the time of the accident were Mr. Barrier, Arthur Hellard, N. W. Koontz and a young son. All escaped though it was a narrow escape from drowning. A crate of eggs and other things being brought to market also went down. The machine is still in the river though it will be saved later. The accident happened when Mr. Barrier attempted to drive off the large ferry, which was not securely fastened to the bank, and skidded back when the machine struck the bank in front and followed the ferry back into the river. Fortunately the stream is about normal and this will make it possible to rescue the machine.

SON OF SENATOR NEW IS HELD FOR MURDER

Los Angeles, July 5.—Harry S. New, of Glendale, Cal., walked into police headquarters early today, informed detectives that there was a dead woman in his automobile and he desired to give himself up as a murderer. He then led the officers to a car outside the station, where the body of Frieda J. Lesser, 21 years old, was found.

New, according to a statement of the police, said he had quarreled with the young woman at Topanga canyon, several miles from the city, when she refused to marry him, and had shot her. She had a bullet hole through the head.

"We didn't understand each other," said New, according to Detective Sergeant D. A. Davidson, "and so I shot her, and here I am. There she is, too," he added, as he gazed at the dead girl.

New, 30 years of age, told the officers, according to their statement of his story, that he was engaged to Miss Lesser. He said he urged her to marry him and when she refused he shot her.

He said he had borrowed the automobile from his mother, Mrs. Lulu M. Berger, of Glendale, and had driven with the girl to Venice, then through Hollywood, and finally up the Topanga canyon road, where their quarrel culminated in the shooting. He told the officers, they said, that for three hours afterwards he drove around town, trying to make up his mind to surrender.

New is of slight build. He showed no evidence of excitement and officers said he had not been drinking.

Alleged Murderer Is Said To Be Son of Senator New.

Indianapolis, July 5.—Mrs. Lula Berger, mother of Harry S. New, who today surrendered to the Los Angeles police as the murderer of Miss Frieda Lesser, left Indianapolis early this evening for her home in Glendale, Cal. Mrs. Berger stated that New is the son of Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, and that she was divorced from Senator New about 18 years ago. Mrs. Berger also said she expected to wire Senator New and solicit his aid in behalf of her son.

STREET CAR TRAFFIC IS TIED UP AT CLEVELAND

Cleveland, July 6.—Street car traffic was tied up here today for the second time in eight months when approximately 2,600 motormen and conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway company went on strike this morning to enforce their demand for a wage increase of 12 cents an hour. Several attempts were made to start cars but in most cases they were unsuccessful, owing to stoning and wire cutting by strikers or sympathizers.

Trolley wires were short-circuited and burned, switches other damage done. Spiked cars were stoned and other damage done.

Several persons were injured by flying glass during the disorders, following which six strikers were arrested.

Some of the 16 cars which were manned by inspectors and dispatchers made four or five round trips, according to John J. Stanley, president of the company. He said the cars were withdrawn because of lack of police protection, adding that he had enough men to man 60 cars. Two women were applicants for conductors' jobs.

Both sides remained firm in their demands today. Union officials have refused a six-cent an hour increase, declaring the men would remain on strike until granted the 12 cents.

President Stanley announced that he would not grant the men their increase unless city council advanced the stockholder's dividend from 6 to 7 per cent yearly.

THE FUTURE ZEPPELIN HAD ONLY 90 MINUTES' MORE SUPPLY PETROL.

Mineola, July 6.—Great Britain's super-dirigible, R-34, the first lighter-than-air machine to cross the Atlantic ocean anchored at Roosevelt flying field at 9:54 a. m. today (1:54 Greenwich mean time), after an aerial voyage of 108 hours and 12 minutes, which covered 3,130 knots, or approximately 3,600 land miles.

Passing through dense banks of clouds, with the sun and sea visible only at rare intervals, the R-34 was forced to cruise 2,050 knots to reach Trinity Bay, N. F., from East Fortune, Scotland, and 1,080 knots from there to Mineola.

When the future Zeppelin arrived here she had only enough petrol to keep her moving 90 minutes longer. Her crew, almost sleepless for four and a half days, were weary almost to the point of exhaustion, but happy at the successful completion of their epoch-making trip. The return voyage will be started Tuesday at 8 a. m.

"Atmosphere Was Haunted."

Haggard, unshaved, their eyes bloodshot from the long vigil and lines of care bitten deep into their faces, Maj. G. C. Scott, the commander, and his officers showed plainly the effects of the anxious hours through which they lived yesterday while they were cruising over the far reaches of Canada and the Bay of Fundy, beset by fog, heavy winds and terrific storms.

"It seemed as though the atmosphere was haunted by more than 5,000 devils," said Lieut. Guy Harris, the meteorological officer.

With the R-34 long overdue at its destination, petrol supply running low and buffeted by strong head winds, Major Scott decided yesterday while over the Bay of Fundy to send a wireless call to the American navy department to be prepared to give assistance if it were needed. This was merely a measure of precaution and did not indicate discouragement. While destroyers and submarine chasers were rushing to her assistance, the R-34 was plugging steadily ahead on the way to Mineola. Once clear of the Bay of Fundy the atmospheric hoodoo which had beset the craft from the time it took the air was gradually left in its wake.

Fortune Favors Dirigible

The R-34 headed southwest out across the Atlantic along the coast of Maine, her nose pointed for Capt Cod, with the United States destroyer Bancroft hanging on her tail, and in constant wireless communication with her. The destroyer stuck close in the wake of the air monster, running under forced draft, until Cape Cod was reached, and then the dirigible cut across lots.

It had been decided on the voyage along the coast that unless a favorable wind came up the R-34 would be forced to land at Montauk point, and early this morning a wireless message was sent out making that announcement. With the cape left behind however, fortune finally favored the dirigible, and the wind veered in her favor. Headed straight for Montauk point she ran true, and before the tip end of Long Island was reached it was decided to go on to Mineola. With the goal almost in sight the R-34 flew majestically above the island and headed straight down the center of it for Roosevelt field, 100 miles away.

As she cruised over Riverhead the dirigible came within range of the wireless telephone installed at Roosevelt field by the navy radio service and perfect communication was established. During the night the wireless calls from the R-34 were received by the navy radio station in New York.