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"MAN HUNT" IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington July 19.—The nation's capital is going thru the novelty of a man hunt.

A long series of daylight hold-ups and robberies, topped off by four attacks on white women by negroes, has wound up with citizens taking affairs into their own hands to the extent of forming a vigilance committee and by private subscriptions raising a reward fund which now totals more than two thousand dollars.

One negro under arrest has been identified by two of the white women, but the police say their evidence against the man is only circumstantial and they are holding him while making further investigations. The negro made one futile attempt to escape while under questioning at police headquarters during which he denied his guilt.

The man hunt has proceeded in the most fashionable part of the city and close by the homes of many well-known men. One assault which took place not far from the celebrated Chevy Chase Golf Club aroused the men of the vicinity and nearby Maryland and they formed searching parties, raised a reward fund and placarded that part of the city with descriptions of the negro.

For two days searching parties combed a woods immediately at the entrance of the National Zoological Park, where the negro was said to have been seen hiding. The scene is near Secretary Tumulty's house and the homes of other nationally known figures are nearby.

Meanwhile, other attacks on white women by negroes took place in other sections of the city and citizens' associations held meetings at which the police were denounced for inefficiency. There were threats if the negro should be caught the searchers would take justice into their own hands.

The police have counseled respect for law and order, and maintained that congress does not appropriate enough funds to make policemen enough available to adequately police the city. Police officers are inclined to charge the crime wave largely to the results of bootlegging by negroes since the dry laws became effective.

So far as is known the assault of at least three women is unaccounted for. The man held is charged only with the assault upon two. There has been some talk of a congressional investigation of the police.

The sixth attack of the kind in four weeks was reported to the police early this morning. A woman employe of the bureau of engraving and printing, the plant where the government makes stamps and currency, reported she had been seized by two negroes at a street corner, but beat them off with her umbrella and alarmed them with her screams.

As part of the police crusade to meet the situation, orders were given today to round up all negro loiterers on street corners who fail to give satisfactory accounts of themselves.

ABOUT DOZEN DROWNED IN WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD

Wheeling, W. Va., July 19.—Between nine and 13 persons reported to have been drowned tonight when a residence was swept away by the waters during a heavy rainstorm at Wegee Creek, on the Ohio side, 10 miles south of here. The home of Steve Moxie, according to reports, was washed from its foundation and demolished against a bridge. Rescue parties have been unable to reach the scene, as the roads are impassable.

Reports from Wegee Creek are fragmentary due to the fact that all telephone wires are down. Three bodies, recovered from the wrecked house, were brought to Bellaire, Ohio, at 10 o'clock tonight. A half hour later a report was received here to the effect that 10 additional bodies had been recovered. Most of the dead are children.

ATTEMPTS TO MODIFY PROHIBITION LAW FAIL

Washington July 19.—Attacks on drastic provisions of the prohibition enforcement bill fell down again today in the house while the dry forces, still in supreme command, romped thru the measure section by section and put the lid on debate at a nod from their leader.

It was a great field day for the drys. They took control at the start, refused to permit house leaders to take out five minutes for consideration of an important money measure, and kept on at work tonight in an effort to pass the bill at one sitting.

While the house was knocking down amendment after amendment designed to liberalize the measure, Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, announced he would offer a substitute that could be enforced "without the annual expenditure of \$50,000,000 and without a standing army."

There is no provision in the Igoe bill for enforcement of the war time act, nor does it define intoxicating liquors, and persons manufacturing, selling, importing or exporting liquors would be subject to a \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment for the first offense.

There was the utmost confusion at times during the day and often half a dozen were asking recognition with so much clatter some members complained they did not know what the house was doing. Several amendments offered by Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary committee, in charge of the bill, went through. The house also acted upon Representative Miller, Republican-Washington, requiring doctors issuing whisky prescriptions at drug stores offices to have maintained such office for a period of one year prior to passage of the bill.

"No occasion ever arises when liquor is really needed as a medicine," said Mr. Volstead.

The house defeated the amendment, but later, upon Mr. Volstead's motion, it amended the section to make it "unlawful for any person to drink liquor as a beverage or to be intoxicated" on a public conveyance.

The search and seizure section described as the bill's most drastic provision, was approved with added restrictions.

By a vote of 73 to 70 an amendment designed to protect a house in the same building with a store in which liquor was sold was defeated over the protest of a few ardent prohibitionists who declared there was danger of Congress going too far.

AIR MAIL LINE WILL BE SOUGHT BY GREENSBORO

Daily News.

Greensboro will make an effort to be placed on the proposed air mail route through the south, according to Garland Daniel, secretary of the chamber of commerce, who said yesterday that active steps looking to the acquisition of a landing field for planes here would be set underway within the next few days.

There is every indication that the Benbow farm will be chosen as the site for the Greensboro landing field, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owner, and it was said yesterday this was highly probable.

It was realized that those cities which have established landing fields will be given preference when an air mail route through the south come to be established. But it is also realized that the field must be adequate for the big planes to land in, and then take off again.

What it means to have a field too small for the larger planes can be illustrated by the experience one southern city has had, where a field was laid out and government planes invited to make it a stopping point.

Three planes followed, and also three accidents, because the field was not sufficiently large. In one of the accidents two men lost their lives, and one each was killed attempting the other landings. The result of this was the decision of the army authorities to send no more planes to that city.

SOON THIS MUST BE MADE A HARMLESS ISLAND



This is the first photograph of Helgoland, the great naval base of the Germans in the North sea, made since the war closed. According to the treaty German must demolish the island's fortifications.

MONT PARKS IS BOUND OVER TO AUGUST COURT

Wilkes Journal.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning were consumed in the trial of Mont Parks who is held on the charge of the alleged murder of Columbus Bottoms which occurred on Friday, June 20th, near Shady Grove church in Newcastle township and near the Wilkes-Iredell County line. The hearing was held in the mayor's office in this place before J. L. Turner, J. P.

The trial brought a large number of witnesses here and also a number of citizens interested in the outcome of the preliminary hearing. Only about 15 of the state's witnesses testified.

The evidence produced at the hearing is about as follows: About 2 o'clock Friday afternoon several citizens living along the public road saw Lum Bottoms pass their homes riding in his buggy to which was hitched his mule. The deceased was riding with head down and in a solemn mood. A short distance behind him was Mont Parks going in the same direction. Parks stopped at a house on the road a short distance behind Bottoms and made the statement that he believed he would stop a few moments as there were some people that he did not wish to ride close to, presumably Bottoms. After talking to another citizen who had come from the direction in which both he and Bottoms were traveling, Parks started for his home and was not heard from until after Bottoms was found dead in his buggy on the side of the road and he was arrested on the charge of bringing about his death.

The murder is yet a deep mystery and the preliminary hearing did not accomplish much, practically all of the evidence being of a circumstantial nature. However, Justice of the Peace Turner felt that it was his duty to commit Parks to the jail in Wilkesboro where he will remain until his trial at the August term of court.

SILER CITY YOUNG MAN DROWNED IN MILL POND

Siler City, July 19.—Shafter Elkins was drowned at Lacknew's mill Thursday. He, with a number of other young men, had gone to the river for a swim. The report is that young Elkins had gone to the river for a swim, the dam and had swam up to where the water was pouring over the dam, when he was caught by the underflow and carried under. His companions made heroic efforts to save him, but could not. It is reported that one of the young men was carried under twice and came very near losing his own life in an effort to save the drowning boy.

The body has not been found. The entire town and community are stunned at the tragic end of the young man.

NEW FIRES BREAK OUT, INCREASING ALARM

Spokane Wash., July 19.—Rapidly spreading forest fires in northern Idaho, western Montana and eastern Washington, covering many thousand acres of cut-over and virgin timber and new fires reported almost hourly, caused much concern today to the Federal forest service officials. Appeals for men to fight the forest fires have been made and every man who could qualify for the arduous work of fighting the fires in the mountainous regions of three states were employed. They were sent immediately to the end of the railroad and then by trails to the scene of the fires. The forest service was handicapped in fighting the fire on Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula, Montana, by agitators urging the fire fighters to strike for fourteen hours' pay for twelve hours' work. Twenty men quit in response to the agitators' appeals.

The town of Newport, Wash., was fighting tonight a fire that covered eighty acres and was a mile from the town's limits. The wind, however, was blowing away from the town and little fear was felt that the fire would reach there. New fires were reported almost hourly. In a statement issued today, Governor Davis of Idaho, blamed the Federal government for the fires because of its failure to patrol timber on the public domain and requested additional funds for fire fighting purposes in Idaho. The governor will go to Washington tomorrow to confer with secretary of the interior on the situation.

ATTEMPT LONGEST AIR FLIGHT EVER PLANNED

Washington, July 20.—The air service announces that it will soon attempt the longest flight ever planned by the army of a distance of 7,805 miles. Thirty-one states, including North Carolina, will be traversed by Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz, who will use a Martin bombing plane. Colonel Hartz will have with him two reserve pilots and a mechanic.

The first lap of the aerial swing around the circle will be from Washington to Miami, Fla. The plane will then go across to San Antonio, thence to San Diego, Seattle, Duluth, Augusta, Me., and back to Washington. It is announced that the flight will be in the interest of recruiting, charts of routes and the locating of landing fields. A distance of 215 miles will be covered in the state of North Carolina and the tentative routing says that the army officers "will pass over or near the following cities:"

Beaufort, Burgaw, Georgetown, Gates, Kinston, Trenton, Williamston, and Wilmington.

"The flight," it is stated, "will not be direct between cities, but will vary according to consideration and demands to be determined by Colonel Hartz."

It is estimated that the army fliers will pass over 95 cities, 36 mountain ranges, 27 railroads, 88 rivers and 48 gulfs, bays, seas and lakes.

YADKIN IS HIGHER THAN SINCE GREAT 1916 FLOOD

Winston Journal.

The Yadkin river and several smaller streams emptying into it are higher than they have been since the disastrous flood that swept everything before it in July of 1916, just about three years ago.

The almost continuous rains that seem general in this section for the past four days have completely saturated the ground and provided sufficient surplus water to carry most of the streams over their banks and far out into the bottoms in many places.

The Yadkin river at the Forsyth-Yadkin river bridge was out of its banks yesterday evening late and was still rising, according to the report of Mr. Gardner of the Winston-Salem-Yadkinville motor line. He has made this trip twice daily, except Sunday, since the 1916 flood and is authority for the statement that the Yadkin and other streams are higher than at any time since that eventful flood.

The Logan and Forbush creeks along the road in Yadkin county were so swollen, he reports, that only the tassels of the corn in the bottoms could be seen. Mill creek, on the Bethania road, about six miles west of the city, is reported to be from a quarter to a half a mile wide, the water has so spread over the bottoms.

All of the roads leading out from this city are reported to be in bad shape, having been cut up by the traffic while the roadbeds are soft from the rains.

Prophets of a more pessimistic frame of mind are predicting that the flood as a result of these rains, will approach that of three years ago, basing their predictions on the four days of almost incessant rains, the heights reached by the streams already and the unabating of the down-pour, with little prospects last night of relief.

TWIN-CITY GIRL TALKS OF RED CROSS SERVICE

Boston, July 19.—Miss Dodge Glenn, of Winston-Salem, N. C., who has for the past ten months has been doing canteen work for the American Red Cross in France, had landed at this port on the Bohemian after an eleven days passage from Liverpool.

With Miss Glenn on the Bohemian, besides ten casual officers, were 94 Red Cross workers, 88 women and six men, who hailed from all parts of the United States and represented every branch of the overseas service of the American relief organization.

At Lyons, France, Miss Glenn said that she and two other girls served 2,000 men a day, chiefly American troops, in a canteen set up in a large tent. The canteen was kept open day and night as the troops were constantly passing through on their way to leave areas farther south.

"I wouldn't have missed working for the Red Cross for a million dollars, though I nearly died of cold," Miss Glenn declared. "Don't ever let any one say 'sunny France' to you. At Lyons it

REVOLT OF CHINESE IN SHANTUNG IS EXPECTED

New York, July 19.—Predicting that "the 36,000,000 people of Shantung will never surrender to the Japanese aggression," Dr. H. F. Kung, and T. H. Hsu, Chinese delegates from Shantung province to the peace conference, in a statement here today, declared that the boycott on Japanese goods throughout the province was the prelude to a possible "uprising."

"Shantung has sent tens of thousands of its citizens to Europe to help win the war," said the statement. "Many lives were sacrificed. Now the reward for this service is to turn Shantung's economic and political rights over to Japan. What will those soldiers find when they go back to their native land? Japanese police, Japanese miners, Japanese enterprises of their own property. Can we expect these men who have experienced the terror of war on European battle fields to rest satisfied?"

"The Shantung settlement has raised a new issue in the far east. Japan is satisfied with the clause and will attempt to carry it out but the Chinese people will never acquiesce. Our people have experienced the cruelty of the Japanese—Bushido during the capture of Kiao Chow. They will not be responsible for any action they take when their territory is invaded or their property robbed."

The envoys said that not only was Shantung regarded as "sacred territory" because of the birth of Chinese civilization there, but that its people would not allow it to be dominated by a foreign power because of their sense of justice and desire for self-determination.

AMERICAN BOY SPENT SIX YEARS IN GERMANY

Paris, July 19.—(By Associated Press.)—After six years of isolation in Germany, 13-year-old Herbert Seidel reached Paris today on his way to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he will join his mother and sister. The boy had been living with his grandmother in Saxony. He has completely forgotten the English language, but is still a loyal American and anxious to go to the United States.

Herbert is the son of Color Sgt. Carl Seidel, who is with the 14th American brigade in France. Sergeant Seidel asked the American Red Cross to repatriate his son and after months of negotiations through Brigadier General George H. Harris, of the inter-allied commission for the repatriation of war prisoners at Berlin, the German government consented to permit the child to leave, after the surrender of all his food cards and the presentation of papers establishing the fact that he was born in the United States.

Lieut. George Dunagin, of the American peace commission staff, brought the boy from Berlin to Paris and turned him over to Red Cross, which will send the lad to the United States immediately. The boy was wearing a German army cap and a suit made from a man's discarded garments. He said he had enough to eat in Germany, but showed great enthusiasm over American chocolate, which he had not tasted for several years.

rained all the time and there was so heat in the tent. The food for the canteen was cooked on a field range made out of bricks and a piece of old tin sheeting. We gave the men breakfast for fifty centimes (ten cents) and dinner cost 75 centimes (fifteen cents.) It was a 'regular' dinner too."

Besides doing canteen work at Lyons Miss Glenn helped distribute food and clothing to French refugees and entertained convalescent American soldiers in a Red Cross hospital.

She said she intended spending several days in New York city on her way back to Winston-Salem.

MEXICANS ROB BOAT OF AMERICAN SAILORS.

Washington, July 19.—The most serious of the recently growing list of attacks on Americans in Mexico came to light today.

A boatload of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne were held up in the Temesi river, on July 6, nine miles east of the city of Tampico, and the sailors were robbed. The American flag was flying from the boat at the time.

Closely resembling the attacks on American sailors which led to the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914, the state department did not hesitate to regard it as a grave affair and immediately dispatched urgent representations to the Carranza government and the local authorities at Tampico.

Although the sailors were fishing, they were on official duty bringing in food for their ship, and the American flag flying from the boat denoted that it was official business.

Preliminary reports of the attack, reaching the navy department on July 7, did not go to the state department until today, when it promptly was given out. No explanation was made for the delay. Today Secretary Daniels asked for a fuller report.

The incident is regarded as most serious and charged with possibilities because the Carranza forces are in full control of Tampico districts, especially the city and waters about it, and because it comes as the climax to a long series of recent attacks on Americans, all of which have been made the subject of increasingly urgent representations to the Carranza government.

Since President Wilson returned from the peace conference he has turned his attention a great deal to the Mexican situation. Various reports have been circulating in sources in touch with Mexican affairs that the American government's policy had undergone a change but there had been no official indication or announcement.

It is known however, that the American troops along the border have a new set of orders which was evinced by the prompt manner in which they crossed into Juarez and cleaned up the fighting there when it menaced El Paso. The extent to which the military establishment has been prepared to meet a situation in Mexico has not fully been disclosed, but there are evidences that the government is taking measures to be prepared for any eventualities into which it may be forced.

It was an incident at Tampico in 1914 which brought on the occupation of Vera Cruz. A boat from one of Admiral Mayo's ships was detained, a paymaster was arrested and jailed, and at other times messengers from the ships were menaced ashore. General Huerta refused to apologize and salute the American flag and the occupation of Vera Cruz followed.

Officials here see in the incident of July 6 the making of a more serious situation.

Official Statement.

The state department issued this statement: "The department of state has just been advised that on July 6 a boat from the U. S. S. Cheyenne occupied by enlisted men of that vessel who were on a fishing trip, was held up on the Temesi river, near Tampico, by armed men. The sailors were robbed of personal effects.

"Urgent representations have been made by the department of state to both the local Mexican authorities at Tampico and to the federal government at Mexico City, and the authorities there have promised to investigate at once."

THE PACIFIC FLEET ON WAY TO WEST COAST

Old Point Comfort, Va., July 19.—The Pacific fleet was well on its way tonight on the first leg of its long voyage to the west coast.