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20,000 HEAR THE PRESIDENT SPEAK AT KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6.—The special train bearing President Wilson and his party arrived here from St. Louis at 9 o'clock this morning.

The train was held at the outskirts of the city for an hour before coming into Union station.

Long before the president and his party were met by the reception committee a large crowd was gathering on the Union station plaza where the parade thru downtown streets was to start.

Led by the Seventh Regiment band, three companies of troops and the machine gun battalion, the party left the Union station in automobiles shortly after the arrival of the special train.

President and Mrs. Wilson, with Gov. Frederick D. Gardner and Mayor James Cowgill, of Kansas City, were in the first car.

The route of the parade was lined with people and as the president approached there were frequent outbursts of cheering.

The parade passed up Grand avenue and thru the central part of the business section of Convention hall, where it was said this morning arrangements had been made for seating 20,000 people. Two immense flags had been arranged into a false ceiling and balconies were draped with bunting and flags. Fifteen thousand small flags were distributed as the crowd poured into the hall.

The doors of the hall were opened at 9 o'clock, but for several hours a crowd had been waiting for entrance. Half an hour after the doors were opened every seat was filled and the crowd was still pouring in seeking available standing room.

GRANT JOHNSON KILLED BY CAR IN HIGH POINT

High Point, Sept. 6.—Grant Johnson, white, was almost instantly killed here this afternoon at 6:30 o'clock when he was struck by an automobile driven by Oscar Mitchell, white.

The accident occurred on East Washington street when Johnson stepped from behind his wagon, containing his wife and children, directly in the path of the machine which was returning to the city from the baseball park. As a result of the happening Mitchell is being held without bail in the city jail with the possibility of facing a charge of murder, according to statements made by city officials shortly after the accident.

The dead man was a son of Mrs. Landreth Johnson, of Adams street, this city. He resided on Deep river, near Freeman's mill, and had been in the city this afternoon doing some buying. He was on his way home when he stopped his wagon, presumably to converse with an acquaintance. The scene of the accident is about three blocks from the business center of the city.

The body was immediately brought to an undertaking establishment to be prepared for burial. It was intimated by police that the city physician might perform an autopsy and investigate the contents of the dead man's stomach to ascertain whether there really were the mitigating circumstances alleged in street versions of the accident. Johnson is survived by a widow and three small children.

Mitchell is about 35 years of age and is married. His version of the affair is that it was unavoidable; that Johnson did not step away from between the wheels of his wagon until the automobile was within a few feet of him. It was exactly 35 feet from the point where the machine struck the man to where it was brought to a complete stop, according to police measurements. The condition of the breaks of the machine will serve to indicate the speed at which it was driven, those making an investigation assert. Several persons witnessed the accident, in addition to the members of the deceased's family, among them being the three occupants of the Mitchell car, Harvey Baker, Maude Bundy and Vestal Proctor.

TROUBLE THREATENED IN WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Despite pleas of Gov. Jno. J. Cornwell who last night spoke to four or five thousand miners at Oak Grove, in an effort to have them return to their homes, 500 of the men said to be armed, left there this morning to march across the mountains to Coal River where it is said they plan to force unionization.

The coal operators of the Guyan field yesterday unloaded a carload of machine guns at different places in Logan county as a means of preparation to meet the miners from the Kanawha coal river fields.

Reports this morning indicated that the 5,000 miners, most of whom are armed, gathered at Winifrede Junction, Kanawha county, would not march to the Guyan coal fields, Logan county, to enforce unionization there, following the appeal made to them last night by Governor John J. Cornwell.

The governor without escort went to the miners' camp and pleaded with them to desist in their intention and to await results, which they promised they would do.

On top of a truck used to haul provisions, surrounded by hundreds of miners, the moonlight glinting on the rifle barrels of the men, Governor Cornwell asked the miners as American citizens to be American citizens and preserve order. He did not ask them to disband and return to their homes, but informed them that he would do all in his power to aid them, and that he had called a meeting of operators and mine officials to discuss a charge that the miners were refused permission to organize at Guyan.

The governor told them further that he had proof that the propaganda intended to incite them had been spread among Cabin Creek miners and that there was no verification of a report that miners had been shot down by the guards at the Guyan mines and that women and children were being killed.

Rumors and reports of which Gov. Cornwell spoke spread thru the Kanawha district yesterday and many of the mines were closed. During the course of his appeal, Governor Cornwell was interrupted frequently with cheers and at the conclusion of the address he departed amid volleys of rifle shots, fired by the men in his honor.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Five hundred miners who left Oak Grove this morning to march across the mountains to Coal River where they said they intended to force unionization in mines were joined at Racine, on the Little Coal River, by three thousand more men according to word received by Gov. John J. Cornwell shortly before noon. All of the men are said to be armed.

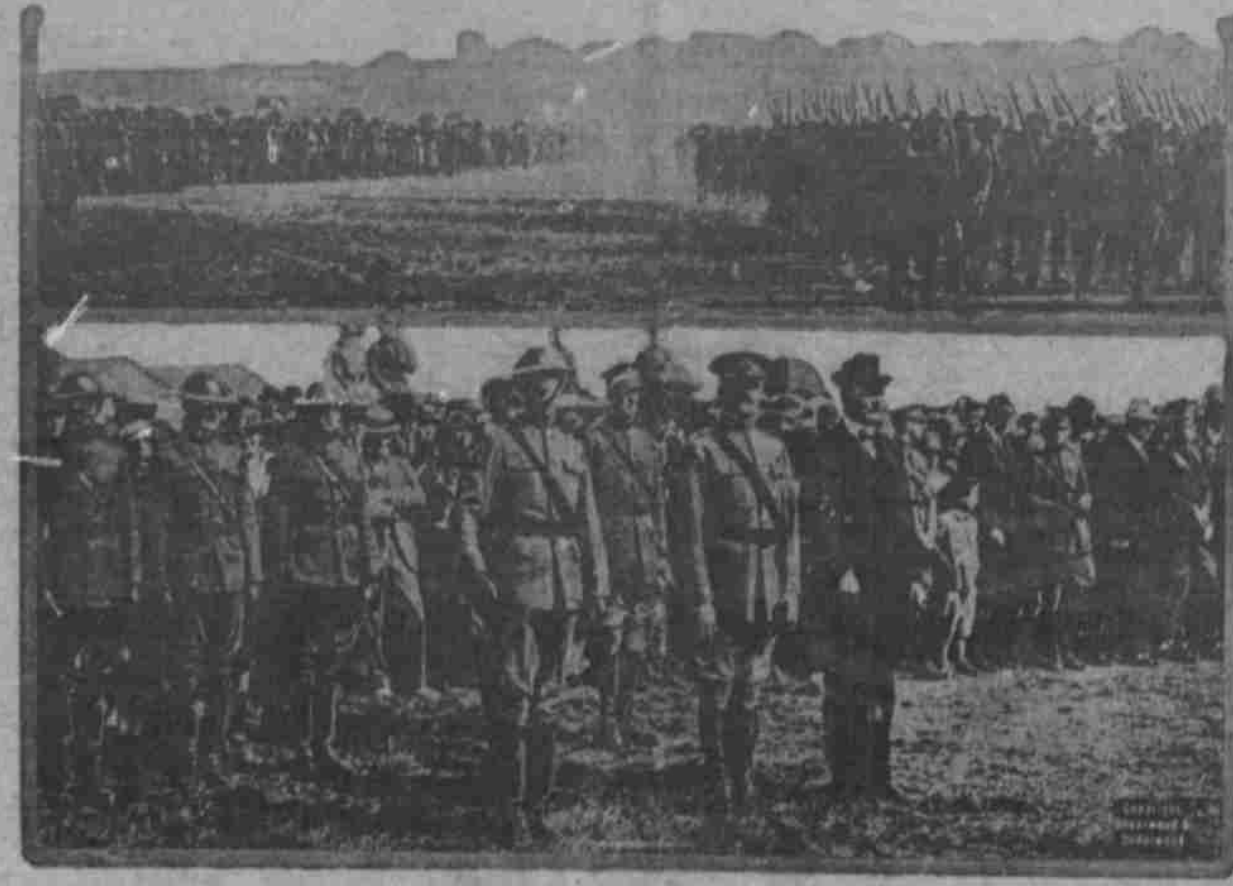
The march went forward today despite the efforts of the mine workers' officials who ordered the men back to work.

SURRY PARSON ACCUSED OF LEAVING NARROW WAY

Raleigh, Sept. 6.—Rev. "Bill" Gregory, late of Surry county, was the cause of a requisition on the governor of Virginia issued at the governor's office Thursday morning. The Rev. Gregory is now in Amelia county Va., but, it is the people of his home county have anything to say about it he will soon be back in North Carolina.

The man wanted in Surry county has a wife and several children, the oldest approaching the age of forty, according to an affidavit attached to the requisition. It seems that Gregory has been a parson in good standing for several years, but recently he deserted his family of six or seven children and his wife and was away to the Old Dominion with Vexie Bates, S. E. Boyles, who wrote a letter with Gregory as the subject states that the community is greatly outraged at the conduct of the fickle preacher and wants to see him brought back and tried for immorality.

PERSHING REVIEWS A. E. F. IN FRANCE FOR LAST TIME



Final review of American expeditionary forces in France at Vincennes, and General Pershing and Ambassador Wallace watching the troops march past.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN CHARLOTTE SETTLED

The street car strike in Charlotte has been settled and the operation of cars in that city will be resumed this afternoon. This morning's Observer, in its report of the settlement, says:

President Z. Y. Taylor, acting for the Southern Public Utilities company, and a committee of 5 men, acting for the street car employes, will meet at Taylor's office this morning at 10 o'clock, and will sign the contract that puts the strikers back to work on the cars this afternoon. The contract is practically the same as that signed by the Greenville strikers last Tuesday.

After an all-day session Wednesday and practically an all-day session yesterday, with committee going back and forth between union headquarters and President Taylor's office, the street car men, late yesterday, agreed to the final draft of the agreement offered by President Taylor and directed their representatives to sign it.

Following this action by the street car men, D. L. Goble, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announced last night that the action has no effect on the electrical workers, who he declared, will remain out at Charlotte, Greenville and Winston-Salem until their union is recognized.

Final draft of the agreement with the carmen showed concessions by both sides. President Taylor, at the last, withdrew his stipulation that 12 men named by him should not be taken back. He did this, he explained, rather than to prolong the strike further and punish the other men who were standing by their comrades. At the same time he made it conditional with the committee that these men should retract statements made against the company and its officials and should apologize for these remarks and threats.

The street car men waived recognition of the Amalgamated association, and conceded a slight reduction in the maximum wage asked. At no place in the agreement does the word "Amalgamated" appear.

Nine hours will constitute a day's work and all additional time will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times. The scale of wages for motormen and conductors will be as follows: First six months, 38 1/2 cents an hour; second six months, 39 1/2 cents an hour; second year, 40 1/2 cents an hour; third year, 41 1/2 cents an hour; fourth year, 42 1/2 cents; fifth year, 43 cents. The operator of a one-man car is to be paid 46 1/2 cents an hour. The right of collective bargaining is granted.

Under the agreement which will be signed this morning, the company agrees to reinstate all men now out on strike, with no discrimination as to their seniority rights, and the men agree to resume work on the new basis immediately. There is a distinct specification that no discrimination shall be made against any man for joining or not joining

MEXICO SHIELDS AMERICANS NOW

Washington, Sept. 6.—Apparently convinced that the United States is in earnest in demanding proper treatment of Americans in Mexico, the Carranza government has adopted a novel expedient in an attempt to relieve itself of responsibility.

Americans going to the Tampico region, hereafter, will be compelled to sign a formal release of the Mexican government's responsibility for what may happen to them. If they refuse, Mexican officials will refuse to issue their passports.

The condition raises a peculiar situation, for under international law a government may refuse travel permission to foreigners into a region where it may not be prepared to guarantee their safety.

Americans going to the Tampico oil region are being asked to make oath to such an affidavit as follows: "The undersigned, under oath, deposes and says that he has been warned that the Tampico oil region is a dangerous district on account of the activities of bandits operating in said region; that deponent, by reason of his business as employe is on his way to that region, and travels at his own risk. That in case some accident might happen to him, hereby he formally renounces the right that he or his heirs might have, to present a claim to the Mexican government, either directly or through any other channel."

This affidavit is not only required of workmen who are American citizens, but also of American citizens in the United States holding passports from the state department authorizing them to visit the Tampico region.

any organization, this article leaving the men free to belong to the Amalgamated association if they so desire.

The distinct feature about the concessions of the men is the elimination of A. E. Jones et al from their deliberations when the final time for settlement came. Jones had no part in the framing, or consideration of the final agreement, it was said.

President Taylor last night, in explanation of his action in receding from his declaration that he would not take back into the service the men who had made threats against the officials of the company, or the property of the company, said that he finally yielded this point, when it was the only one remaining to prevent a settlement, on condition that the men in question should make denial, retract or apology, and that failing to do so, their names should be turned over to the carmen's committee who would recommend their discharge from service. He yielded, he said, because he deemed it his duty not to prolong the strike and thus punish more than a hundred men and the public for the offenses of a few men.

OLDEST AMERICAN HAS HIS 131ST BIRTHDAY

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 6.—John Shell, said to be the oldest living man in the United States, Wednesday celebrated his 131st anniversary of his birth here.

The aged mountaineer celebrated his birthday by taking his first automobile ride. He told friends that this is his first birthday on which he did not work, and said he was anxious to get back to his farm, on which he said there is a mortgage.

Shell told newspaper men that he does not expect to live to see another birthday.

"I am getting old now," was his explanation. He came from Leslie county to attend a fair. Shell is exhibiting himself at a fair here, and will use the money derived in paying off the mortgage on his farm, he said. He was first married at the age of 19 and lived with his first wife for more than 90 years. He lived 75 years in one house. He is the father of 29 children, the oldest now living being more than 90 years of age.

Six years ago he married at the age 125. By his second wife he has one child, a boy aged 5 years. He was at the advanced age of 74 during the civil war. He was born near Knoxville, Tenn., 12 years after the battle of Bunker Hill, and was full grown when the war of 1812 began. He has seen the United States develop from a small nation to a world power.

He bears his age well. His mind is clear and his eyesight is far better than that of many men still in their youth.

ROARING RIVER SCENE OF AFFRAY SATURDAY

Perhaps recalling to memory some of the daring acts of Jesse James and his band of outlaws, Frank Johnson, son of Eli Johnson, of Antioch township, and Asa Combs, son of Major Combs, and who makes his home at the Johnson's, decided to create a great disturbance in the quiet little village of Roaring River late Saturday afternoon. Therefore, upon entering the village they raised a war-whoop and shot their pistols several times, it is said. When the machine in which they were riding reached the store they ordered several people sitting on the store porch to go inside, threatening them with their guns. Some of the boys did not heed their demands and then a free-for-all fight began, in which pistols, knives, axe handles, etc., were the weapons used. It is also said that Combs was very badly beaten and that he suffered several severe injuries as a result of being hit with an axe handle. Johnson likewise was injured in several places. Commodore Duncan, a bystander was stabbed by Johnson in the left shoulder, the cut being several inches long. The drunkenness of Combs and Johnson is assigned as the cause of the affray.—Wilkes Journal, 5th.

U. S. TROOPS OCCUPY THREE BIG FORTRESSES

Coblenz, Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Press).—With the departure of the First Division of the United States expeditionary forces on August 5 the northern half of the bridgehead zone on the east bank of the Rhine was turned over to the French who are now preparing to withdraw as soon as the Eighth American division is ready to relieve them.

On the west bank of the Rhine the American area has been extended about forty kilometers, taking in the larger towns of Chochem on the Moselle, Maytann and Dardenich which have also been occupied by the French since the departure of the Third Division a month ago.

On the east bank of the Rhine the Americans will continue to occupy the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Naueved, and Montaubaur. The headquarters of the American forces will remain at Coblenz.

The only French troops in the American area will be a company of infantry garrisoned at Coblenz after the interallied Rhine-land high commission becomes the governing body with the ratification of the treaty.

JUDGE ORDERS SHERIFF REMOVED FROM OFFICE

McRae, Ga., Sept. 6.—Orders for the solicitor general of this superior court circuit to take action for removal from office of Sheriff Williams as a result of the lynching near here last May of Barny Washington, an aged negro, have been issued by Judge E. D. Graham, it became known today. A deputy sheriff since deceased, was termed a "ring leader of the mob" in the grand jury report. The removal proceedings were started on recommendation of Telfair county special grand jury which investigated the lynching and reported the deplorable fact that the evidence we have before us is not sufficient to pass on the question of guilt of the parties responsible for this crime.

Sheriff Williams was away at the time the negro was taken from the jail and addition to saying "We feel the sheriff was guilty of gross negligence of duty" the grand jury declares that in the sheriff's absence the jail was left in charge of a deputy (now deceased) who not only was familiar with the intention of the mob but who also from what he stated to one of the witnesses, predicted what occurred later on and in such a way that there can be no doubt that he was not only a sympathizer but a ringleader of said mob.

Proceedings against Sheriff Williams are set for the third week in October.

WINSTON-SALEM AGAIN HAS ITS CAR SERVICE

Winston-Salem, Sept. 6.—After four weeks' suspension of street car service in this city, due to the strike of platform men, the cars began running this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An agreement was reached between President Taylor and representatives of the strikers yesterday afternoon, and this morning President Cope, of the carmen's union, presented the agreement to the union for approval. The strikers voted unanimously to accept the proposition, which is the same as that entered into with the strikers at Charlotte and Greenville, S. C. Manager Pfohl was immediately informed that the men were ready to return to work, and an order was issued to begin service again at 3 o'clock.

Mayor Gorrell this afternoon expressed appreciation of the splendid conduct of the men while they were off the service, and also commended the people of the community for their patience.

Miss Emma Johnson of Mount Airy, N. C., arrived last Saturday evening to conduct a music department this year. Miss Johnson has just returned from New York where she received the very latest methods in voice, piano, and choir directing. With her studio work she will be directress of the Baptist church choir.—Wilkes Journal.

THIS INHERITANCE TAX IS ENORMOUS

Washington, Sept. 6.—Nearly \$6,000,000, or approximately one-fifth of the \$30,000,000 fortune left by the late Andrew Carnegie, will go into the government coffers in the form of inheritance taxes, officials here estimate today.

The exact sum to be paid by the estate of the steel magnate who tried to "die poor" will not be determined until exemptions are made for the sums left to charitable and educational institutions.

On 20 of the Carnegie millions the government inheritance tax will total 25 per cent.

The tax must be paid before any of the estate is divided between Mrs. Carnegie, her daughters and the other beneficiaries who include many servants in America and at Skibo Castle, Scotland.

The executors of the estate have 18 months in which to make the payments before interest begins to accrue under the inheritance tax law. After that all delay in meeting the tax will net the government approximately \$360,000 a year in interest.

The tax must be paid in the internal revenue district of which Carnegie was a legal resident. Officials here do not yet know which district this is although it is assumed to be New York.

Under the law, the first \$50,000 of the estate is exempt from all inheritance taxation after exemptions have been allowed. On the next \$50,000, the estate will have to pay one per cent or \$500. The next \$100,000 or second one will pay 2 per cent or \$2,000, the third \$100,000 must pay 3 per cent or \$3,000 while on the fourth and fifth items of \$100,000 the payments total \$8,000. This accounts for the first \$500,000. The tax on the second \$500,000 is approximately \$58,000.

The tax payment on the second \$1,000,000 will be \$110,000. Tax payments for the other millions, as required by law, are: Third million \$140,000; fourth million \$160,000; fifth million \$180,000; sixth, seventh and eighth millions \$200,000 each; and ninth and tenth millions, \$220,000 each.

The tax is one quarter or 25 per cent of the remaining inheritance on the eleventh million and all additional millions so the government will collect \$5,000,000 on the Carnegie bequest for all millions after the tenth after exemptions are fixed.

Figured on the basis of no exemptions, the whole tax on the Carnegie estate of approximately \$30,000,000 the total announced when the will was probated, would be approximately \$6,681,500. However, officials say exemptions are certain to be filed by the executors.

GERMAN SOLDIERS KILL AN AMERICAN PRIVATE

Coblenz, Saturday, Sept. 6.—Private Reasa Madsen, of Sacramento, Cal., was shot and instantly killed today by German soldiers in the neutral zone about a mile from the boundary of the Coblenz bridgehead.

Madsen and Private Bert Balsinger, of the eighth infantry, who had been on outpost duty, were deer hunting when they encountered a German patrol of 13 soldiers. According to Balsinger, the Germans began firing without asking an explanation as to why the two Americans were in the neutral zone.

Balsinger told the American authorities that when he and Madsen encountered the Germans he was several yards ahead of Madsen. Balsinger said he dropped his rifle as soon as he saw the Germans who a second afterwards began to shoot at Madsen. The Germans contend that Madsen fired at them. Balsinger declared that the Germans fired first and that if Madsen had fired he did not see him shoot or hear the shot.

Balsinger was taken prisoner by the Germans and later turned over to the American provost marshal, Maj. George Cockrell, and brought to Coblenz.