

# TO SEE A NEW ERA IN POLITICAL LIFE

NOMINEES OF BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES ARE GOING TO BE HARD PRESSED

## WOMEN TO KNOCK OUT "RINGS"

Attorney General Manning Rules that Winning Candidates on 11th Hour Ticket can not be Counted Out

Raleigh.

The entrance of women into the political life of North Carolina means that both republican and democratic nominees for county offices in some sections of the state are going to be hard pressed in the November elections, if reports reaching Raleigh are to be relied upon.

There is going to be a wholesale repudiation of nominees in some counties where for years the "ring" is charged with having its own way in the selection of candidates. This is particularly true in counties of eastern North Carolina, so the story is told by suffrage advocates. And John Palmer, of Warrenton, is authority for the statement that such a condition exists in Warren county where the women voters, tired out death of the "ring" domination, have set about with determination to wipe the slate clean and begin anew.

Already these first-class voters have heard from Attorney General Manning as to the legality of placing an eleventh hour ticket in the running after naming candidates in mass meeting. The attorney general is quoted as telling the ladies that vox populi cannot be disregarded. If the eleventh hour ticket carries over both opponents there is no way under the sun of counting its candidates out.

The author of the story, for years a suffrage advocate and who has tasted defeat in more than one political fight because of his progressive ideas, thinks that the women generally will vote as their fathers before them, but also believes that there is an element over the state that will not be held in line.

### Improving Pullen Hall

The repairs and alterations to Pullen Hall at State College are going forward rapidly, and it is hoped that the auditorium on the second floor of the building, where most of the work is being done, will be ready for use early in September.

### Faculty of Ten at A E

The State College of Agriculture and Engineering announces a faculty of 10 for the department of mechanical engineering. Prof. L. L. Vaughan heads the department vice H. E. Satterfield, who resigned during the summer to enter the contracting business in Raleigh.

### First Woman to Register

Probably the first woman to register in North Carolina is Mrs. Milford Aycock, of Ruck Swamp Township, Wayne county. She was attending a meeting in her community August 26, when the news was announced of Secretary Colby's proclamation of the 19th amendment to the federal constitution. The local registrar was also present, and Mrs. Aycock registered for the special school election, which is soon to be held.

### Good Work of Auditor's Office

Within two days after the general assembly had ratified the revenue bill the forms, made in quadruple, for 25 separate corporations to list their franchise taxes under the revaluation act had been printed and placed in the hands of the taxpayers. This work was done by clerks in the state auditor's office without any additional assistance.

### Opening of School for Blind

Under the supervision of Superintendent G. E. Lineberry the final arrangements are being made for the opening of the State School for the Blind September 23. Many new members have been added to the faculty, and the teaching staff as before is to be divided into the three main groups.

### Some Census Figures

Washington, (Special).—The Census Bureau has issued population figures for North Carolina counties: Orange County, 17,855; increase, 2,831. Rackingham County, 44,149; increase, 7,707 or 21.1 per cent. Durham County, 42,219; increase, 6,943 or 19.7 per cent. Surry County, 32,464; increase, 2,759. Henderson County, 18,248; increase 1,986 or 12.2 per cent; Hendersonville, 3,720.

### Convict Granted Free Pardon

Charles B. Plyler, of Union county, who escaped capital punishment after conviction of first degree murder, by the commutation of the death sentence by Governor W. W. Kitchen to life imprisonment, goes free after ten years of service in the State Prison.

Pardon was granted by Governor Bickett on representations from leading citizens of Union county, who assert that circumstances have left the conviction in the county that Plyler committed the crime under great provocation.

### Agents Must be Citizens

Although the special session of the General Assembly of North Carolina was called upon to do innumerable things, aside from the special work of submitting amendments to the State constitution relating to suffrage and taxation, only two matters especially relating to the State Department of Insurance were acted upon.

The revenue bill, designed to lessen taxes for the counties and cities, increased franchises and license taxes all along the line, for State purposes. In this way the fees for all local insurance agents were raised from one to three dollars, and the fee for special agents and organizers were moved up from three to five dollars. To this latter class was attached this important section: "and no license shall issue to any person who is not a resident of the State of North Carolina and who has not been a bona fide resident for at least two years prior to the date when such application for license is filed with the Insurance Department." Deputy Insurance Commissioner Wade, pronounces this a most valuable aid to the department in clearing the State of professional long-distance stock sellers, who come under the provisions of the "blue sky" law. He expresses gratification that already several cities in the State are arranging for their boards to scrutinize and examine these concerns before they sell stock.

### Farmers' Conven. Welcomed Women

The election of B. B. Miller, well known farmer of Rowan county, as president of the state farm convention and the hearty welcome extended to the new women citizens of the state were among the concluding features of the state farmers and farm women's convention.

### Paid Adjutant for Legion

The sentiment for a paid adjutant for the North Carolina Department of the American Legion is growing throughout the state, from all reports. The Legion has reached a point where it is too big to be handled as a side-line. There must be found a man who is big enough to hold down the job and then ways and means must be found of paying him for doing it.

### Another Big Paper Mill

Cincinnati, (Special).—Official announcement was made at Hamilton Ohio, main office of the Champion Coated Paper Company, the Fibre Trust Company of America that the corporation had decided to soon begin the erection of an extraordinary comprehensive paper mill in North Carolina, owing to the exceptional timber supply to be found in that State suitable to the purpose of that corporation.

Champion interests have at present a vast plant for the manufacture of paper fiber at Canton, N. C.

### Sheep Building is Completed

Col. Joseph E. Pogue, secretary of the great State Fair, announces that a new sheep exhibition building 22 by 162 feet has just been completed at the State Fair grounds. The new structure is well built and conveniently located just to the south of the swine barn and will comfortably accommodate more than two hundred head of sheep.

A force of convicts in addition to the regular labor is at work at the grounds filling in low places on the midway and the foot paths for pedestrians throughout the grounds. The purpose is to so improve the fair grounds as to eliminate the mud in case of rain.

### Considering Better Salaries.

The council of state met to consider increasing salaries under the bill providing for such a course. Increases were agreed upon, practically, but details remain to be arranged before announcement could be made of the result of the conference.

The state commission has sent copies of the revenue bill to all counties of the state. By the time the bill was passed, almost, copies were in the mails being borne to their various destinations. The statement of J. W. Bailey that he was through with argument for the sake of party harmony came as a relief to those who have been watching recent controversies.

### Some New Corporations

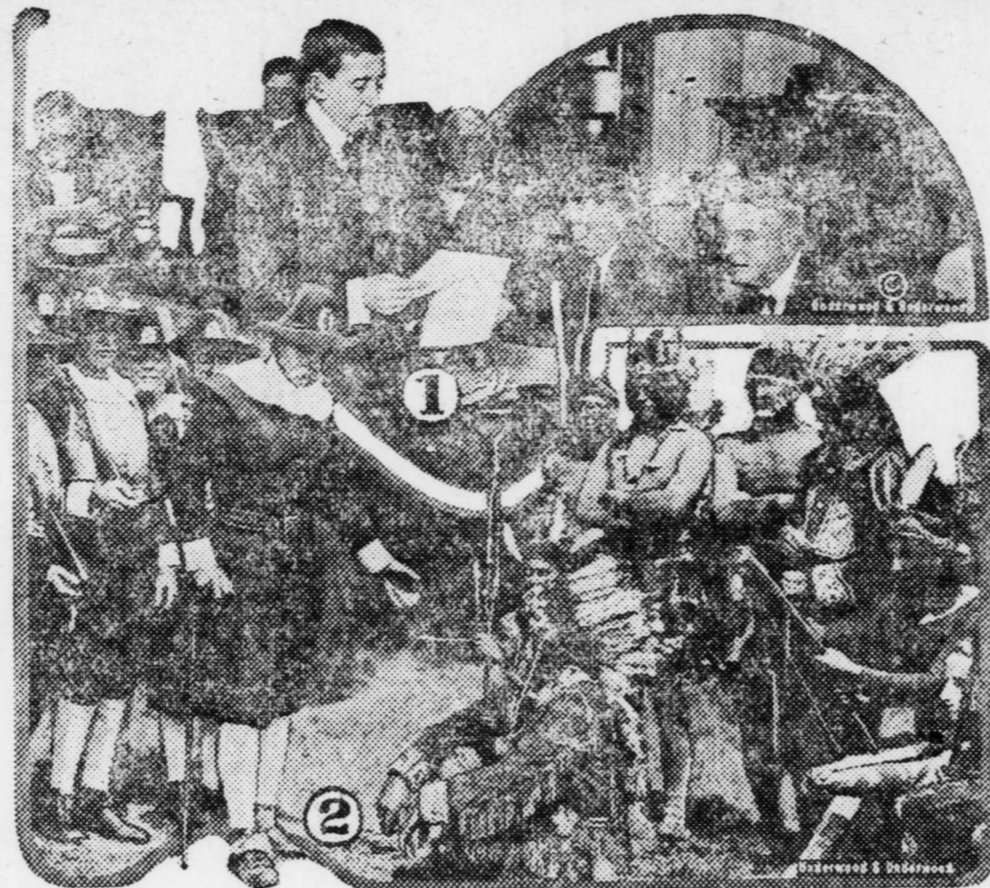
Charters were filed with the Secretary of State by the following corporations:

I. L. Sears Tobacco Co., of Durham, with \$75,000 authorized capital and \$300 subscribed, by I. L. Sears, J. A. Pugh, and E. M. Sears, all of Durham. The Davidson Wholesale Company, of Thomasville, with \$18,000 authorized capital and \$5,000 subscribed, by C. A. Moore, C. C. Cox, and C. M. Cox. Burwell Parker Motor Company, of Gastonia, with \$125,000 authorized capital and \$10,000 subscribed.

### Suffrage Ass'n to Dissolve

Now that the ballot has been won for women the equal suffrage association will dissolve and be recognized into a league of women voters it was stated. There is no longer need for a suffrage association as the fight is over and women are citizens on the same basis as men.

It is probable, it is said, that the new organization will be officered by the same efficient corps of women who stuck to the guns and went over the top with flying colors.



—Republican National Chairman Hays before the senate committee on campaign expenditures. 2—Scene during the pageant at Truro, Mass., celebrating the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. 3—Minister of War Tamaka, who is called "the man behind the Japanese throne."



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Managers of Both Parties Are Raising Big Hullabaloo Over Campaign Funds.

### LAW VIOLATIONS CHARGED

### Gompers Asks Union Labor to Support Cox—More Trouble in Mining Fields—Poles Destroy Budenny's Red Army in Galicia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Candidate Cox and the managers of both the Democratic and the Republican campaigns have created a deal of noise and fury with their charges and counter-charges relating to the campaign funds. Accusations and retorts, denials and admissions have been flying thick and probably will not cease for some time. The senatorial investigating committee seemingly is determined to get at the truth without fear or favor, and if certain of the charges are sustained, legal proceedings are likely to result.

Republican managers assert that Cox's charges that they had conspired to buy the presidency with huge sums of money have been completely disproved. Homer Cummings, former Democratic national chairman, told the senators he could find no evidence of corruption in the Republican plan for raising campaign funds, and added that his own party organization was trying to raise funds by the same method used by the Republicans. But, he complained, the latter had been the more successful. Neither Mr. Cummings nor any other witness heard by the committee was willing to admit that the presidency could be "bought."

Mr. Cox elaborated his statements by making public a document entitled "Campaign Plan in Larger Cities," which he said proved the Republican national committee was seeking to raise sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Treasurer Upham disposed of this by explaining that the plan outlined in the document was not ratified, but on the contrary was vetoed almost without discussion because the national committee was determined to try out the \$1,000 limit plan. How closely this was adhered to was told the senators by National Chairman Hays. He said: "During the period from June 14, 1920, to August 26, 1920, there were 12,389 men and women contributors to both the national committee and to state committees through the joint collecting organization, an average of \$82.11. Of these none have been over the thousand-dollar rule except eight, which eight have given a total of \$13,500, an average of \$1,687.50. The highest of these was \$2,500."

On Tuesday Mr. Upham supplemented this by submitting the full list of contributors to the Harding fund. Fewer than a dozen, he said, had given more than \$1,000 and two subscriptions of \$5,000 each were the largest received to date. The quotas for the national fund, Mr. Upham said, totaled \$4,887,000 approximately, with \$800,000 additional quotas for special state funds, but that it was a case of "50 per cent off for cash." He said the glowing "bulletins" sent out to Republican fund workers and quoted extensively by Governor Cox were "bull" and "salesmanship." The Republican budget, he insisted, was for slightly more than \$3,000,000.

But the Democrats were not out of ammunition, by any means. The next thing they brought to the attention of the senatorial committee was the "de luxe" book, "Republicanism in 1920," which William Barnes of New York was said to be getting out. The senators were shown a list of wealthy men who had pledged some \$37,000 for this Barnes effort, and Wilbur Marsh, Democratic treasurer, said that to his mind it indicated a plan to collect large campaign funds independently of the regular Republican machinery. He named a number of organizations that, he said, were engaged in similar efforts, mentioning the National Young Men's Republican league, the Southern

Protective Tariff association, the Committee of American Business Men, the American Defense society and the Republican Publicity association.

As for the Barnes book, the Democrats assert the Republicans are breaking the law by accepting for this campaign effort contributions from corporations. The senatorial committee decided to hear more of it from Mr. Barnes, probably in Pittsburgh.

Provoked into recrimination, the Republicans are making various accusations against their opponents. In the first place Chairman Hays asserted the Democrats were planning to raise a fund of \$10,000,000—which the latter promptly denied. Then Mr. Hays charged that the liquor interests were actively engaged in supporting the campaign of Governor Cox, and he produced a letter signed by the president of the New Jersey Federation of Liquor Interests which said the organization had set out to do its part toward the election of Mr. Cox and called for assistance, financial and otherwise. The reply of the Democrats to this is that they have received no contributions from either the wets or the dries.

More serious, perhaps, was the accusation made before the senators that the Democrats were breaking the law by assessing federal officeholders for campaign money. W. D. Jamieson, director of finances for the Democratic national committee, was questioned closely concerning this and partly admitted its truth, but said the soliciting letters were sent to the homes of the officeholders and that he was soliciting funds from Democrats as Democrats, not as federal officials. He said his office had sent out about 300,000 letters of appeal. He told of a card index of 500,000 Democrats—with incomes. But he said the income estimates were made by Democratic leaders in the various neighborhoods, not from the income tax reports in the department at Washington.

The combined efforts of Senators Reed, Spencer, Edge and Kenyon brought out from Mr. Jamieson the fact that federal officials generally were solicited; that they were informed of the exact amount they were expected to give, and that only those who were so poorly paid that Mr. Jamieson "didn't think it worth while to waste a 10-cent special delivery on a 1-cent man" were exempted from the assessment.

Samuel Gompers and his associates in the management of the American Federation of Labor have finally announced themselves in the matter of the presidential campaign. The "nonpartisan political committee" of the federation has issued a report on the candidates for the presidency in which Governor Cox is proclaimed a stronger champion of organized labor than Senator Harding. Consequently members of unions are urged to vote for Cox. The report, which is signed by Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, lists as "favorable" or "unfavorable" to labor the legislative record of Senator Harding as a member of the Ohio state senate and in the United States senate on measures in which organized labor had a special interest.

It does likewise with Mr. Cox as a member of the house in 1912 and as governor of Ohio in 1913, 1914, 1917-1920. The records of the candidates are summed up as follows:

Harding—Favorable, 7; unfavorable, 10; paired unfavorably, 1.  
Cox—Favorable, 60; unfavorable, 0.

More trouble has broken out in the mining fields. President Wilson, after receiving and approving the report of the wage award made by the federal commission for the anthracite miners, telegraphed his urgent request that the men also accept it. The miners' scale committee did this under protest, but a strong minority in 66 locals refused and voted to take a "vacation" until better terms were granted. In some of the bituminous fields also work has ceased. In Alabama the men struck on order of President Lewis because, he says, the terms of the agreement are not being carried out by the operators. In Iowa the miners and operators failed to reach an agreement, but there may be no strike there.

New York was badly tied up by an unexpected strike of about 8,000 employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which concern is in the hands of a federal receiver who re-

fused the wage demands of the men. For days very few cars were operated.

The railroads of the country began operations on their own resources on September 1. During the six months in which their earnings were guaranteed by the transportation act they cost the government about \$100,000,000 a month. The only further aid they will get from the government comes from loans from the revolving fund created by the act.

The Tennessee house of representatives tried to undo its action in ratifying the suffrage amendment by expunging from its journal all record of the ratification and voting to nonconcur in the action of the senate. Next day the senate refused to join with the house in its attempted reversal of the ratification. Secretary of State Colby says woman suffrage is an accomplished fact and that there is no chance for reconsideration.

Another great victory for the Poles was recorded last week. General Budenny's bolshevist army, which had invaded Galicia and was threatening Lemberg and the rich oil fields of that region, was cut off and virtually destroyed. Only a few detachments escaped and these were reported in disorderly retreat. Budenny's men, mostly mounted, were advancing on Lublin and had nearly surrounded Zamosc, midway between that city and Lemberg, when the Poles flanked them and attacked from the east, putting them to rout. The Russians had walked into a trap deliberately set by the Poles. The losses of the reds in men and material were heavy. The "retirement" of this army was officially admitted by Moscow.

In the north the Russo-Polish war degenerated into a confused series of isolated battles, various units of both sides being separated from their main commands and in some cases forced across the East Prussian border. In general, however, the Poles continued their successes of the former week, and they even advanced into Lithuanian territory for strategic purposes despite the orders of Lithuania to the contrary. What Germany would do with the many thousands of reds who took refuge in East Prussia was a pressing question. The Poles feared these men would be permitted to re-enter Russian territory and rejoin their army, and there was reason for this fear. The Germans complained they had not enough troops there to guard the interned reds, but their hatred of the Poles is so great that their motives are open to grave suspicion.

What promised to develop into another severe blow for the soviet Russians was the drive started by the Ukrainians in conjunction with Poland. They began by forcing the reds across the Dniester river near Buczacz and capturing that city. They have another force operating along the Dniester river and it is hoped that it can unite with General Wrangel.

The peace parley at Minsk broke up, but the bolshevik government announced its willingness to resume the negotiations at Riga.

Dr. Walter Simons, German foreign minister, told the reichstag that proposals had been made to him to cooperate with Russia against the western powers as a means of breaking the bonds imposed by the treaty of Versailles, but that he had rejected them because they would mean that Germany would become the theater of war. He said he had also rejected proposals to unite with the western powers against Russia. "No power at war with soviet Russia," the foreign minister added, "need count on our support."

At last reports Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork had not succeeded in starving himself to death in Brixton jail, but was growing mysteriously stronger. The riots in Ireland and efforts elsewhere in his behalf did not cease, but the British government flatly refused to release him. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the American commission for Irish independence, after an interview with Secretary of State Colby, made the curious assertion that Mr. Colby has promised to "endeavor to do something and do it quickly" in behalf of the prisoner. What any American official can do properly, in the circumstances, is a puzzle.

# HAS NO PAIN NOW

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Warner.

Onalaska, Wis.—"Every month I had such pains in my back and lower part of stomach I could not lie in bed. I suffered so it seemed as though I would die, and I was not regular either. I suffered for a year and was unfit to do my housework, could only wash dishes once in a while. I read an advertisement of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other women and decided to try it. It surely did wonders for me. I have no pains now and I can do my housework without any trouble at all. I will always praise your medicine as I do not believe there is a doctor that can do as much good in female weakness, and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. LESTER E. WARNER, R. 1, Box 69, Onalaska, Wis.

The reason women write such letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. and tell their friends how they are helped is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives. Freed from their illness they want to pass the good news along to other suffering women that they also may be relieved.

Self-Centered.  
"You have always been one of these skeptical people," remarked the reproachful friend.  
"I must admit," replied Mr. Growcher.  
"You even said the flying machine would not be a success."  
"Well, so far as my own comfort or peace of mind is concerned, it isn't."

## MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"  
Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."—Adv.

Time Well Spent.  
Jud Tunkins wishes to explain that he was not wasting precious time when he was sitting on the fence whittling. What he was cutting up was the family ouija board.—Washington Star.

## Get Back Your Health!

Are you dragging around day after day with a dull backache? Are you tired, and lame mornings—subject to headaches, dizzy spells and sharp, stabbing pains? Then there's surely something wrong. Probably it's kidney weakness! Don't wait for more serious kidney trouble. Get back your health and keep it. For quick relief get plenty of sleep and exercise and use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands. Ask your neighbor!

### A North Carolina Case

A. B. Wicker, Charlotte Ave., Sanford, N. C., says: "My kidneys were irregular in action. I often had to get up at night to pass the kidney secretions. My back was lame and sore and sharp, cutting pains darted through it whenever I attempted to stoop or do any heavy lifting. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and less than one box put my kidneys in fine condition."

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**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC And Drives Malaria Out of the System. "Four Babek" acts like magic. I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are suffering and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. S. Szymanski, St. Stephen's church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Elixir Babek, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

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Fine Ark. Farms—Plenty timber, water, rich soil and best climate. 35 acre up. Dr. William Hicks, Chesnee, South Carolina.

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