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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE REPEALS QUESTION OF REPEALING PRIMARY LAW TO REFERENDUM VOTE.

PENSIONS PAID ONCE A YEAR

Before Adjournment the House Voted to Tally Bill Increasing Salaries of State Officers and Employees

RAIERS.
Aug. 24.—Senator Gray, of Forsyth, when the vote stood 21 to 21, broke the tie that prevented the passage of a bill making drivers motor in North Carolina. The measure was designed to reduce the number of years of separation necessary for divorce from 10 to seven.

The house killed the salary bill during the night session and voted for joint resolution to address the special session since the Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The senate, by a vote of 28 to 6, passed the revenue act which now becomes law, fulfilling the pledge of the democratic legislature to uphold the revaluation act.

The bill to raise the legal rate of interest in North Carolina was reported favorably and the senate has voted to put the question of repealing the state-wide primary law to a referendum vote.

Difficulties are charging that the senate are now busy at the task of pulling the members of the regular session out of the speaker's office. They are said to be advocating Representative Gray. It is also understood that the suffragette are equally as lively in their arguments that it should not be elected speaker and it is hinted that this question may be an "issue" on which the women, if they are allowed to vote this fall will cast their ballots for members of the legislature.

Aug. 25.—The senate adopted the measure providing the machinery for the registration and voting of women upon the ratification of the nineteenth amendment, passed the bill fixing the intrastate passenger rates in North Carolina at three cents per mile.

A bill passed in the house provides that pensions of Confederate veterans shall be paid in December for the coming year instead of twice a year as under the provisions of a bill passed at the 1919 session. The bill now goes to the upper house for consideration.

Aug. 26.—After defeating the Bryan bill providing for the registration and voting of women in North Carolina under provisions of the nineteenth amendment to the constitution by a vote of 41 to 26, the house upon motion of Representative Douglas reconsidered and passed the measure upon its third reading. The vote was 42 to 25. The bill was immediately sent to the senate for consideration in the lower amendment which revises the non-payment of poll taxes to 1920 and provides that the act shall be in force from and after the ratification of the federal amendment and otherwise the legality has been collected and certified.

Representative Douglas made it plain that he urges the passage of the Bryan bill the opponents of women suffrage were not making any concession and that in the event of ratification of the amendment was held by the measure would be non-operative.

While Representative Bryant, of Durham, was urging the passage of the bill Douglas interrupted to explain that opponents of the Bryan amendment do not admit that ratification has been legal, but that should the secretary of state and the supreme court hold the 26th state had ratified proper machinery ought to be provided for women voting in the November election.

Before adjourning the house voted motion of Redwine, of Jones, to table the Warren senate bill, providing for increasing the salaries of all constitutional officers of state and all civil servants and employees of the state.

Confederate Near Pensioner Dies
—When the bill providing for a pension for Abner Bryant, of Caswell county, came up for its third reading in the house of representatives it was requested that it be tabled. The bill passed its second reading last night and after it had passed this reading Bryant, a Confederate veteran, died. Confederate veterans are dying in the state at the rate of one a day. No measure asking for relief for the remaining ones has been passed down by the legislature.

Demonstrations and Exhibits
The three features that are being especially stressed at the state convention of growers at State college are demonstrations and exhibits, displays and amusements.

The North Carolina farmer, Governor Bickett said in his address of welcome, has known not only a national, but an international ager in 10 years, and of the states ahead of North Carolina, Texas, does not want for it in an ager and not a state, the governor said.

Measings to The Legislature

Governor Bickett sent to the legislature a special message on roads. He said:

"This general assembly, at its regular session created a state highway commission. As I have repeatedly said, the blunder that we have made in North Carolina is not that we have failed to build good roads, but that we have been criminally negligent in keeping them up. I have a profound conviction that it would be an economic crime for North Carolina to issue bonds or to permit the counties to issue bonds to build so many roads in this state until we have devised and thoroughly tested out an adequate system of maintenance.

"Therefore, I recommended that this general assembly authorize the state highway commission to test out on a number of roads, selected by the commission, the best systems of maintenance since now in force in any of the states in the union and submit the result of their experience to the general assembly of 1921. It is simply throwing away money to build roads of any type until we provide and enforce a system of maintenance that will insure the roads from going to pieces."

Manning Says Women Can Vote

"While there would be no objection to the North Carolina legislature repealing laws providing for women to vote under the Susan B. Anthony amendment," Attorney General James H. Manning said, "it is not at all necessary."

"The amendment to the constitution in this instance, which, in reality, is but an amendment to the fifteenth amendment, automatically changes the constitution of North Carolina. The fifteenth amendment changed it by striking out the word 'white' before 'male.' The Anthony amendment will strike out the word 'male' and franchise will be extended to all 'persons' regardless of sex.

"The status of a woman under the amendment is the same as the status of a man reaching his majority. All she will have to do will be to present herself for registration. She will be required to pay a poll tax this year because she has, in essence, reached her 'majority' as far as voting is concerned, since the time for listing taxes."

May Defeat Salary Bill

The fight which broke out in the house over the bill to increase the fees of the several judges in the state has threatened to defeat the salary bills for state officials and clerks in the state departments. Governor Ruff Doughton, head of the Finance committee, holds in the opinion that the salary increase measure ought to be deferred also.

Revaluation is About Completed

Revaluation, with almost negligible change in the Bickett-Maxwell program is about completed. The assessment seems to be firm that it will prove popular at the polls and that an overwhelming majority will vote to ratify the amendment this fall. This done, the General Assembly meeting in 1921 will be able to deal with state needs in a genuine manner.

Some doubt exists as to the wisdom of providing machinery for the new voters this fall. The act, as a general proposition, are against it. The official opinion is that legislation is unnecessary. The disposition, however, among many democrats is to grapple with the problem now.

Opposition to School Bill

Opposition to the school bill on the ground that it will not provide sufficient funds for some counties and in others, where the valuation of the property has jumped 25 or 30 per cent, allow the counties to levy a tax in excess of the ten per cent limit pledged under the revaluation of property caused the House to adopt the following committee amendment to the bill:

"Provided that no county shall participate in the operating fund until it shall have provided by law levy ten per cent more for the school year 1920-1921 than it provided in the school year 1919-1920."

Under the bill the total authorized levy will be thirty-one cents on the hundred dollars, as contrasted with the present levy of slightly three and three-quarter cents.

Three Cent Passenger Rate

The house of representatives, adopting a substitute bill on rate fixing, which was reported by the committee having the matter in charge, had intrastate passenger rates, effective August 26, at 2 cents a mile. The original bill took from the legislature the prerogative of fixing rates. The substitute bill as passed gives to the legislature that right, which it is pointed out belongs to that body. Independent roads of one hundred miles or less may charge higher than 2 cents.

Late Census Reports

Washington, (Special).—Madison county lost population and Dupont county gained in the 10 years from 1910-1920, the census bureau announced. Madison county had 20,644 people in 1910, in 1920 the number was 20,121. The new census gives it 20,622. Union county had 27,184 people in 1910 and 25,277 in 1920. This year it was 26,255. Census of New Hanover county, 20,120, increase 4,229 or 21.0 per cent.



—Some members of the Legion of Polish women who fought bravely against the invading Russians. — Senator Harding smoking the pipe of peace with the heads of twelve tribes of Indians at Marlboro, N.C. — View of "Tel Aviv," the prosperous Jewish (Zionist) colony at Jaffa.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Defeat of Russian Armies in Poland One of the Greatest in History.

HUNDRED THOUSAND CAPTURED

America and Allies Warn Poles to Stop at Frontier—Britain Recognizes Egypt's Independence—Cox Asks Senate Republicans of Trying to "Buy" Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
The week closed with four of the five most important events that affected Poland practically destroyed or dispersed. The Poles, it was estimated, had lost nearly 100,000 prisoners and about 100,000 others had been killed. Many thousands had been forced across the German border, where they were dispersed and interned—or were supposed to be, if the Germans did their duty as neutrals. The Russian cavalry and infantry that swept from the Polish plains reared on Orshin and Goussow and such reserves as they had were brought up in the latter place. It was expected that the Poles would put up a desperate fight in the marsh country, there to engage with the last Poles to progress and to keep the Poles from forming a junction with the Lithuanians.

The loss of the rest of the Red army of the west resulted in three days of heavy fighting in the Narva valley between Leningrad and Ostrovskoye. The Russians tried to force their way across the river to Baltisk. The Poles captured the river crossings and next day another of their forces advanced along the Prussian frontier to Myszyniec. The Poles were caught between these forces and had to surrender.

Of all the invaders of Poland, only General Dymowski's forces, mostly cavalry, appear to have escaped. They were reported to be taking toward Leningrad and when the fall of the Soviet adventure was certain they took to their heels with the intention of destroying the great oil wells in that region. They reached the suburbs of Leningrad but were driven away by volunteers and a few regulars. As they retreated they destroyed bridges and crops and carried off all implements, furniture, clothing and animals.

Unhindered observers describe the defeat of the Poles as one of the greatest of military disasters and say the campaign that brought it about was of unprecedented interest. They agree substantially concerning the price of the Soviet armies, but in this they are contradicted by such Polish leaders as have been heard from and by some foreigners. These assert that the retreat of the Poles has been conducted in an orderly manner, that they saved most of their supplies and that the number of captives has been greatly exaggerated by the Poles.

If now the Poles can restrain their enthusiasm and ambition all may be well with them. They have been warned by the United States, France and probably Great Britain that they must not again attempt an invasion of Russian territory but must stop their advance at the ethnic border of Poland. If they disobey, the allies will withdraw their support. The French foreign office, while agreeing that the Poles must not try to seize any Russian territory, admits the obligation of the campaign might make it necessary for them to cross the frontier temporarily.

The entire allies came into full accord concerning the Polish question last week, much to the surprise of Germany, and probably to its dismay. They really adopted the policy of France and it is supposed that Germany was brought to this view by the persistent attempts of the Poles against British rule in various regions and by some of the terms they tried to force on Poland. These terms were at variance with the terms which Ransomeff said would be proposed and included the demand that a proletarian army be formed in Poland. Naturally the victorious Poles have rejected the terms of the Reds, and it was stated by Tektcherin, Soviet foreign minister, that this would result in the immediate rupture of the negotiations at Minsk.

General Wrangel, who had been rather quiet of late in the Crimean peninsula, started a vigorous campaign Thursday with his reorganized forces. One of his armies moved eastward onto the mainland, speedily taking the important Black sea port of Novorossiysk and other cities and almost reaching Ekaterinburg, capital of the Kuban Cossacks. At the same time another army occupied the Donets river basin 300 miles to the north. The loss of these cities will be an especially severe blow to the bolsheviks.

On the borders of the republic of Georgia, an alarming concentration of bolshevik forces is reported, supposed to be in preparation of a plan to march through Georgia and Armenia and establish communication with the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

Efforts of the anti-suffragettes to prevent or delay the promulgation of the ratification of the suffrage amendment were foiled, and on Thursday Secretary of State Cully, receiving official notification of the action of the Tennessee legislature, signed and issued the proclamation. The District of Columbia refused to issue a restraining order to Secretary Cully, so now the only hope remaining of the face of suffrage is that the United States Supreme court will declare the Tennessee ratification illegal.

It is interesting to read the opinion of the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, who has been a consistent opponent of woman suffrage. He says: "I regret very much that the women have taken the plunge into the deep. I would much prefer that things had remained as they were. I am, however, of the opinion that after the first election at an early date a small percentage of the women of the country will assert themselves at the privilege of voting."

Governor Cox raised the Republicans by asserting that they are raising a substantial fund of \$15,000,000 for the campaign. National Chairman Will Hays and his associates at once took the truth of the statement and have demanded that the entire committee be responsible for the investigation of the charges. The committee, which is in session in Chicago, suspended National Chairman Hays and White and Congressional Chairman Fox and Doremus, and "invited" Governor Cox also to appear before it and present such evidence as he might have to substantiate his statements. The Democratic candidate will be held forth what information he had in his time, and meanwhile he went about with his speaking tour, repeating his accusations. When he reached Pittsburgh, Thursday night, he spread up and made public the charges that the Republicans are trying to "buy the presidency."

The "expose" finally was not so sensational as might have been expected. Cox read a list of 51 cities and the amount which the Republican national committee proposed to raise in each, the total being \$8,147,000. This figure, he asserted, had nothing to do with the "large amounts being collected in hundreds of smaller cities, towns and rural communities." He gave an estimate of contributions, saying the Republicans could produce those. The governor also read documents which he said proved that Senator Harding had obtained knowledge of the functioning of his campaign.

Republican Treasurer Upham, who had previously told something of the quota list, was the speaker next. He said that the quota list was larger than the actual amount called for by the budget, and asserted that the national committee had collected, to date, only \$200,000.

A rather weak comeback was the charge made by Congressman Fred Britton, that the British parliament had appropriated \$25,000 in favor of the British ambassador at Washington for "entertainment purposes," and that this had already found its way to the Democratic national committee. This was of course, dismissed as absurd by both speakers. Graham and Democratic Attorney Wain, then said Cox said the charge was "too silly for words."

Lloyd George departed for his home holiday in the expectation that the Irish question would await his return. But Irish leaders would stand for the delay. On Wednesday the standing committee of the Irish justice conference called on the quota list, representatives of the Irish Nationalists, to present resolutions favoring British home rule, stoppage of coercion and the calling of an Irish convention. They also telegraphed the premier asking that he receive a deputation immediately in view of the urgency of the situation.

This deputation was an assemblage of some 700 representatives of moderate opinion in all parts of Ireland, and in all parties. Most of them were Catholics, and among the names were: Archbishop, Catholic priests, prominent business men, and great land owners. The rest of the deputation, who were the least in which British was built, was were

M'SWENEY CAUSE OF HARBOR STRIKE

LONGSHOREMEN AT HARBOR OF NEW YORK HOPE TO TIE UP EVERY OTHER PORT.

MANNIX MATTER IS INVOLVED

Irish Sympathizers Working on Budget, American and French Ships Have Also Quit Work.

New York—Blinded by their thirst of virtually every British ship in New York, the 3,000 or more longshoremen who suddenly quit work expect to spread their walkout to every port in the United States in the hope of forcing Great Britain to release from jail Terence MacSwiney, the lord mayor of Cork, and permit Archbishop Mannix to land on Irish soil.

The women pickets who inspired the unexpected walkout of longshoremen and the marine firemen, water tenders and others who joined them, feel the same way about it. They are not going back to work on British ships, they said, until Great Britain meets their wishes.

Irish sympathizers working on American, French and Italian steamships also quit work during the whirlwind campaign the strikers waged.

Munitions and Hydro-Airplanes Are Destroyed by Communist Workers

LONDON.—Munitions and hydro-airplanes valued at nearly \$1,000,000 which recently were confiscated by the white government in the Poles who works on the Rzesin river were destroyed by the 1,000 employees of the plant, most of whom are communists, says a Berlin dispatch.

Legal Aid Bureau Recommended to Furnish Legal Advice to the Poor.

St. Louis.—Re-establishment of legal aid bureaus throughout the United States to give free legal advice to the poor, was recommended as a means of checking the spread of radicalism, by speakers at the convention of the American Bar Association in session here.

The "Cat Step" and "Camel Walk" Have Been Tabooed in New York.

New York.—The "cat step" and the "camel walk" two of the most advanced variations of the modern dance, were tabooed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the American National Association of Masters of Dancing.

Governor Bickett Makes First Appointment Under 19th Amendment.

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Bickett has performed his first official act under the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution when he appointed Mrs. Nola Knight of Asheville, a notary public.

Serbia Wants Atlantic-Flag Ship Contract Landed by Allies.

Washington.—The United States has been requested by the Serbian government to appoint representatives to an allied commission to investigate the conflict between Albania and Jugoslavia.

The Anti-Radical Coal Commission Reports to Hearing of President.

Washington.—The report of the six-branch coal commission, appointed by President Wilson to settle the wage controversy in the anthracite field is to be made to the president.

An Electric Power Plant to Cost \$100,000,000 Planned on St. Gothard.

Berne, Switzerland.—An electric power plant in developing \$100,000,000 horsepower is planned on St. Gothard mountain. The cost is estimated at about \$100,000,000.

Bolshevik Reaction Against the Polish Armies Not Expected Now.

Paris.—Bolshevik reaction against Polish armies along the front east of Warsaw is not expected, at least for the present, by General Weygand, who is credited with having directed the defense of the Polish capital and halted the Soviet armies back from that city, according to the Warsaw correspondent of the Paris Herald.

BAD SETBACK FOR ROADS OF NATION

PARSIMONY OF THE CONGRESS HAS SERIOUS RESULT IN EVERY SECTION.

NO PROVISION MADE FOR AID

In Danger of Great Deterioration to Road Equipment and Other Damage if Work is Not Carried On.

Washington.—Road building in North Carolina will be badly handicapped unless a way is found to raise money to meet the needs of the state. It takes a year to plan projects. Congress does not meet until December. If it appropriated money the law would become in effect before January or February, cutting down further the plans for a program.

What is true of North Carolina is true of every other state. There is danger of great deterioration in equipment and delay if the road work cannot be carried on.

Secretary Daniels Has Ordered An Armored Cruiser to Danzig.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced that he had ordered the armored cruiser Pittsburgh to proceed from Naval to Danzig for the protection of American at that port.

First Effect of Suffrage Amendment is Seen in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.—First effects of the promulgation of the 19th amendment were felt in South Carolina when Governor Combs announced as state registrar public Ben. Wainwright of South Carolina.

Good Roads Association of the Argentine Republic is Organized.

Buenos Aires.—Organized by North Americans, "The Good Roads Association of the Argentine Republic" has just been organized and plans an active working picture, newspaper and public speaking propaganda.

Marshal Puch Denis Planning to Visit the United States in April.

Strasbourg.—Dr. Marcel Puch Denis, formerly of the French high command, is to visit the United States in April.

Flags of the American Legion Here Seen Forged in Japan and Belgium.

Indianapolis.—An announcement has been made at national headquarters of the American Legion here of the fact that the flags of the organization in Japan and Belgium.

Governor of West Virginia Asks for Detachment United States Troops.

Charleston, W. Va.—Gov. John J. Cawwell announced here that he had requested the commander of the United States detachment, United States army, to send a detachment of troops into Mingo county, W. Va. to take charge of the situation there.

Tennessee Anti-Suffragists Request Governor Roberts to Repeal.

Memphis, Tenn.—Citizens of Nashville county to meet Monday here in protest against ratification of the woman suffrage amendment. They have adopted resolutions which they are expressing to the effect that the suffrage issue had permanently divided the Democratic party in Tennessee under the present party leaders, called upon Governor Roberts to resign.

Air Mail Service in Mexico Has Been Determined Upon by Huerta.

Mexico City.—Establishment of air mail service between Mexico City and Toluca has been determined by the government according to General Huerta, postmaster general.

By authorization of Provisional President Adolfo de Huerta, a small fleet of airplanes of Mexican manufacture, will be utilized. It is believed that the trip from Mexico City to the Gulf port can be made in about three hours.

Consumption of Gas in Country is 15 Per Cent Greater Than Supply.

Washington.—Although production of gasoline for the first six months of this year was 15 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1919, the increase in consumption was 25 per cent. It was reported by the Bureau of Mines, gasoline stocks at end of June were 10,000,000 gallons or 10 per cent less than the amount on hand on June 30, 1919.

Old and New Mills Showed an Increase in Each Production and Output.

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