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GUILFORD COUNTY NOW RANKS SECOND IN THE STATE IN POPULATION

Mecklenburg Is First, Guilford Second, Forsyth Third.

COUNTY GAINS OVER 18,000

In 1910 Guilford Had a Population Of 60,497; and Now It Is 79,272.

NASH, MITCHELL, GREENE

Both Nash and Greene Show an Increase in Population Over the 1910 Census Figures While Mitchell Shows Loss.

Guilford county now has a total population of 79,272 on January 1, 1920, according to the census bureau, compared with 60,497 in 1910, and 35,740 in 19100. This is a gain of 18,775 or 31 per cent in 10 years and practically 100 per cent gain in 20 years. Incidentally, Guilford becomes the second most populous county in the state, being passed only by Mecklenburg, by 1,423.

The standing of the big counties follows:

	1920	1910	Gain
Mecklenburg	80,695	67,031	13,664
Guilford	79,272	60,497	18,775
Forsyth	77,289	47,311	29,978
Wake	75,155	63,229	11,926
Buncombe	64,148	49,798	14,350

The per centage of gains show Forsyth, 63.3; Guilford, 31; Buncombe, 28.8; Mecklenburg, 20.3; and Wake, 18.8.

With Guilford, Mecklenburg and Forsyth counties running so close together and Wake county not far behind, an interesting race is forecast for the next 10 years. Forsyth of course, has lead the state in the rate of increase, but Guilford's growth of 18,775 is probably the second largest numerical growth in the state. Ten years ago Wake county occupied second place, while Guilford has passed Wake and so has Forsyth.

Guilford's Remarkable Growth.

Analysis of the figures shows that Guilford's growth is more remarkable from the fact that with the exception of one township, Clay, the growth has been county wide. Clay shows a decrease of 61 in 10 years, and while some of the others did not increase greatly, they more than held their own in this age when the natural drift has been away from the farms.

Morehead township, in which is the western part of Greensboro, including the Pomona mills section, has a total of 17,621 compared with 12,349 in 1910, or a gain of 5,272. Gilmer township, containing that part of Greensboro east of Elm street, also the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution mills has 20,979 compared with 15,728, a gain of 5,251. It is noticible that Morehead and Gilmer townships each gained almost the same number.

The total for the two townships which really represents the population of the Greensboro area is 38,600, and the combined townships shows a gain of 10,523.

Revised Figures.

The revised figures for Greensboro, by addition of the Benbow arcade and maybe some scattering names, added 115, making Greensboro's total 19,861, or a gain of 2,966 in ten years. Outside of the city limits Morehead and Gilmer townships gained 6,557 people in ten years.

High Point township had a total of 18,481, against 12,395, a gain of 6,086 in ten years, while High Point had 14,302, against 9,525, a gain of 4,777 in ten years. High Point and Greensboro each have the same area, four square miles, and High Point added 811 more people in ten years inside her limits than did Greensboro. It so happened that High Point had more room inside her limits to build houses, while the present limits of Greensboro are very rapidly filling up and people must go outside to find building sites.

Of the 18,775 gain in Guilford county, 16,316 was in Morehead, Gilmer and High Point townships, and the balance of the county gained 2,459.

MITCHELL SHOWS LOSS; GREENE AND NASH GAIN

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
The Biggs Building (By Leased Wire)

Washington, Sept. 24.—Showing an increase of nearly 19,000 since the 1910 population of Guilford county was announced today by the census bureau, the 1920 population of the county is 79,272 compared with 60,497 in 1910 and 35,740 20 years ago.

Corrected population figures for Greensboro city were also given today and gave Greensboro a slight increase. The figures previously announced, subject to correction, was 19,746. The corrected figures given today is 19,861, a boost of 115. The bureau also announced today county totals of Nash, Mitchell and Greene counties. Mitchell alone showed a decrease approximately 6,000 in 10 years, accounted for by creation of Avery county.

The 1920 population of Nash is 41,061, compared with 32,727 in 1910. Mitchell 13,278, compared with 17,215 in 1910, and Greene 16,212, against 12,083 in 1910.

Population by minor civil divisions were likewise made public by the bureau. Detailed figures follow by township and incorporated places, the first figure being the 1920 population and the second that for ten years ago.

Guilford County.

Bruce, 1,426—1,140; Center Grove, 1,094—997; Clay, 1,102—1,163; Deep River, 1,250—1,212; Fentress, 1,241—1,184; Friendship, 1,949—1,725; Gilmer, including wards two, three and six and part of ward five of Greensboro, 20,979—15,728; Greene, 1,218—1,148; High Point, including High Point, 18,487—12,395; Jamestown, 1,934—1,513; Jefferson, 1,523—1,320; Madison, 1,553—1,101; Monroe, 1,508—1,469; Morehead, including wards one and four and part of ward five of Greensboro, 17,621—12,349; Oak Ridge, including Stokesdale, 1,848—1,577; Rock Creek, including part of Gibsonville, 2,488—2,212; Summerfield, 1,437—1,130; Washington, 1,519—1,471.

Incorporated places.

Gibsonville, part of town, 1,094—1,028; Greensboro, 19,861—16,846; High Point, 14,302—9,525; Stokesdale, 159—153.

Greensboro and High point by wards.

Greensboro, Ward 1, 3,193; ward 2, 4,532; ward 3, 3,193; ward 4, 3,047; ward 5, 2,716; ward 6, 2,240.

High Point, Ward 1, 2,898; ward 2, 2,125; ward 3, 2,185; ward 4, 6,804.

Nash County.

Township.

Bailey, including Bailey, 984—1,600; Castalia, including Castalia, 1,380—1,989; Cooper, 2,436—2,422; Dry Wells, including Middlesex, 2,352—2,018; Farrells, 1,498—1,420; Griffins, 2,335—1,874; Jackson, 2,137—1,829; Manning, including Spring Hope, 3,777—4,099; Nashville, including Nashville, 3,597—2,761; North Whitakers, including part of Whitakers, 2,917—2,511; Oak Level, including Westley town, 1,816—999; Red Oak, 1,510—1,195; Rocky Mount, including part of Rocky Mount and

(Continued on Page Five.)

She Is a Candidate For Seat In House

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson daughter of the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson, has announced herself as a candidate for Congress from the 15th Pennsylvania district, which her father represented for five years before he became a member of President Wilson's cabinet. Miss Wilson who is the secretary's oldest daughter, has always been interested in civic matters. She was her father's secretary during his congressional term and also when he was president of the United Mine Workers' organization.

CAN'T TOUCH BRITTON; HIS RECORD IS CLEAR

"Who's Who?" Tells Where He Has Been and What He Did Every Day Since 1864.

BUILD ROADS FOR FUTURE

The Greensboro Daily News Bureau,
208 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

By W. T. BOST.

Raleigh, Sept. 24.—Raleigh people do not believe that in these days of $15,000,000 and $30,000,000 slush funds and levies on the typists, these times of packed conventions and boughten delegates, the senate is going to get one thing on its own Edward Elms Britton.

It never occurred to any North Carolina man that the sources of delegates' expenditures would be made a governmental inquiry. Prior to the convention it was charged by Republicans and Democrats that President Wilson had determined to run for the presidency again and that he had ordered the convention held in San Francisco, the most remote and expensive convention city, for the sole purpose of making it easy for government employees to go as delegates and without expense. These would make a third term candidate's triumph easy.

Mr. Wilson upset the dope.

But messing Mr. Britton up is an entirely different and apparently a more difficult thing. These senate fellows who imagine that they have caught Britton out late at night, have but to read "Who's Who?" to get a line on a man who was always there and generally at his own expense. Says Whoseezoo:

"Born in Charlotte 1864; ed College, Charleston, S. C.; Sauveur College of Langs, Oswego, N. Y.; served as prin.sup't or pres. various schs and colls, N. C., S. C., Ga 1884-98; editor Wilson Daily Times 1898-1901; began reporter News and Observer February 1901, becoming editor March 4, 1913, succeeding Josephus Daniels on latter's appointment as sec. of navy, by Pres. Wilson, resigned Sept. 1, 1917; pvt sec to the sec. of the navy since Sept 1, 1917. From politics for many years, permanent sec Dem. Nat Conv Baltimore 1912; del and associate sec Dem. Nat Conv St. Louis 1916. Pres. N. C. Press Assn 1916-1917; organized So. Educl Assn; dir N. C. State Normal and Ind. College, Greensboro, sec Central Highway Bd N. C. Wake Co. Good Roads Assn. Past Regent Royal Arcanum, Mason (K. T.) Shriner, Methodist; Clubs: Raleigh Country Club, Raleigh etc."

It will be therefore seen that Mr. Britton always has been "all there." But not all that he has been is all here. He has had oodles of honors thrust upon him which Whoseezoo does not think of such capital importance as to be included in this narrative which tells where Mr. Britton was every time there was a convention in sight. If he could go to Baltimore in 1912 as "permanent sec" and to St. Louis in 1916 as "dep. and assoc. sec", is it a thing incredible that he could go to San Francisco as no "sec" at all, a steady retrogression so far as honors are concerned?

The senate will observe Whoseezoo knows just where Mr. Britton was every day from 1864 on.

Chairman Frank Page, of the state highway commission, has declared that all roads now being built are so constructed as to roadbed that any time the state gets to the point that it needs a hard surface the bed is there for keeps.

About 18 per cent of the current construction is permanent, he says. The engineering has been done entirely with a view to permanency, and so shall the state pay waste upon is the traffic he declares. The chairman of the commission expects a big house in hard construction and he says that when the materials are more readily available, a condition that may be hastened by state ownership of quarries, there will be much more hard roads built.

SCOTTISH RITE CLASS IN QUITE LARGE AT ASHEVILLE

(Special to Daily News.)

Asheville, Sept. 24.—With an elaborate banquet last night at the cathedral on Broadway, following which the 32d degree was given, the fall reunion of the Scottish Rite bodies came to a close. The final class to take all the degrees numbered 73, which is one of the largest ever to go through here.

At the organization yesterday the class selected "The Laurel Class" as its name and elected the following officers: Dr. F. R. Terry, president; Dr. W. A. Same, of Marshall, vice-president; Donald S. Elias, secretary-treasurer; W. H. Hunter, orator; F. E. Antley, historian. The class made a contribution to the elevator fund of the cathedral of $500.

IMPLIED CHARGE THAT COX WAS GIVEN $5,000 IN 1918 OHIO CAMPAIGN

Senate Committee Is Up and Off On a New Tack.

OHIO MEN ARE SUMMONED

Allegation Is Company Paid Personal Note For Cox, Or Made Campaign Donation.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE LINE

Investigation Of a State Campaign Not Within Purview Of the Investigation But Senator Reed Demands Action.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 24.—An implied charge that Governor Cox, Democratic presidential candidate, had received in 1918 a concealed campaign contribution of $5,000 from the Dayton (Ohio) Metal Products company today sent the senate campaign investigating committee off on a wholly new tack.

On demand of Democratic members of the committee, immediate inquiry was ordered, although the Ohio state campaign, it was agreed, was outside the committee's jurisdiction. Officials of the Metal Products company and of the City National Bank of Dayton were called to appear tomorrow with any papers relating to the transaction involved.

No direct charge was made. Citing as his authority an examiner for a house aircraft investigation committee, however, George B. Lockwood, editor of the National Republican, volunteered the statement as a "lead" which the committee might follow that a certain check drawn by the Metal Products company June 29, 1918, was to "pay a personal note of James M. Cox."

"The effort was to make it appear that this was an obligation that Mr. Cox had entered into with the City National bank of Dayton some time before," Lockwood said, "but it appears to me, from all the circumstances, that it must have been a contribution from this corporation to Mr. Cox's campaign fund."

Lockwood named E. M. Talbot, who he said in 1918 was president of the Metal Products company, and of the bank as the witness that should be called and a message to Talbot was sent immediately.

"It does not come within the purview of this committee's business," Senator Reed said, "but I am going to insist that this matter be immediately investigated and that we get out of the realm of deduction into that of fact."

Ranged Over Wide Field.

Aside from the incident involving the Metal Products company check, the comittee ranged over a wide field of inquiry during the day. It heard volunteered statements from assistants to Attorney General Palmer, who were in San Francisco during the Democratic convention, that they had traveled on official business which they said justified the expense accounts submitted and approved. It failed to find any similar accounts in the postoffice department, the disbursing officer testifying that there were no trips to San Francisco at government expense reported for the convention period. It heard something of the industrial group organization plan of soliciting campaign funds employed by New York city workers for the Republican national committee. It explored the financing of the soldier publication, "Stars and Stripes," developing a possible connection between the paper and the Democratic national committee. It heard the charge made that the "American Legion Weekly," was controlled by the Republican national committee. It listened to a charge that Senator Edge, New Jersey, a Republican member of the committee, was in some way connected with a campaign against the "Stars and Stripes," and then to an admission that the charge had no basis but speculation and rumor. It heard in detail from Lockwood of the financing of the Republican National Weekly and of the "bulk" circulation methods by which the paper reached employes at the expense of employers but without knowledge of the recipient of the employers' share in the matter; and it went deeply into the financing and activities of the League to Enforce Peace.

Documents Were Stolen.

In addition the committee heard also from Lockwood, that the documents presented by Senator Reed which prompted his investigation of the National Republican were stolen from the files of his office in Ohio. An employe told him, he added, that "he had been offered a large sum" to "sell out certain materials" and asked for "a certain amount of money" not to do it.

"I sent word to him that he was a blackmailer and to go to hell—or to go to this committee," Lockwood added.

Senator Reed said the papers had been referred to in the Chicago testimony of E. H. Moore and added:

"And they are here as evidence. They speak for themselves."

Lockwood said he had referred to the alleged theft of his papers only as "justification" for calling the committee's attention to the incident of the Metal Products company and the Cox note. Senator Reed again said he would insist on going into that matter, whatever the jurisdiction of the committee.

"We are ready to go to the bottom of it," Chairman Kenyon said and ordered the subpoena for Talbot sent.

Books of the League to Enforce Peace, presented by Herbert G. Houston, the treasurer, showed total collections of $831,000 in the five years since the league was organized. All of this had been expended, he said, except for a balance of about $800. He added that the league had stopped soliciting funds in May 1919 and did not propose to resume until after the presidential election under its articles of incorporation forbidding political propaganda of a partisan character. Such follows as have been issued since the nations conventions, he said, have been designed to furnish information and not to influence voters in their choice.

Some Big Contributors.

The list of contributors to the league interested committee members who poured over the books and sought to identify the large contributors. These included B. M. Baruch, former President Taft, Charles M. Schwab, Edsel Ford, J. P. Morgan, members of the McCormick family of Chicago and scores of others. Altogether the names of 10,000 contributors were on the lists. The largest single contribution disclosed during the examination was Baruch with a total of $45,000.

In the course a this testimony Mr. Houston said the progress of debate in the senate and elsewhere on the

(Continued on Page Five.)

AUTO DEALERS OF THE CAROLINAS MEET HERE IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Leading Automotive Men Of Two States Are In City.

CONSIDER TRADE TOPICS

Automobile, Truck, Battery and Tire Sales and Service Are Discussed.

ABOUT 400 AT BARBECUE

Three Sessions Were Held Yesterday, A. A. Krok Last Night Spoke On "Motorizing On the Farm." Full Program Today.

Leading automobile dealers of North and South Carolina, members of the Carolinas Automotive Trade association, approximately 200 strong, are in attendance at the second annual convention of the association, which convened here yesterday morning. Three sessions were held yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening, each being devoted to a consideration of the various phases of the automobile business. The day was not completely taken up with a serious consideration of business, its sources of trouble and profit, however; for the afternoon session adjourned at 4:30 o'clock in time for the delegates to attend a big barbecue at the Guilford battleground given by the Greensboro Automotive Trade association.

Barbecue At Battleground.

It was at the barbecue, moreover, that an opportunity was afforded to see the full strength of the automobile men, there being approximately 400 persons, local and visiting delegates, their friends, and especially invited guests, in attendance at the battleground get-together. Delegates from all corners of the state, from Currituck to Cherokee, and from the leading towns and cities of South Carolina, representatives of the local automobile industry, manufacturers, salesmen, and service men; speakers here for the convention, and friends of the craft, ate, drank, and gave conclusive evidence that the barbecued meat, cheese, pickles, onions, ale, and all the other accessories that go to make up a well-rounded barbecue were quite satisfying.

Local automobile men provided cars for carrying the visitors to the battleground, which is about six miles northwest of the city; and scores were thus transported to the place of the barbecue. Quite a number, however, rode in cars of their own, so that the collection of automobiles parked at the battleground contained practically every make known to automobiledom. They were there, from the w. k. Ford to the proud Packard.

Morning Session.

The morning session opened at 10:30, being called to order by Lee A. Fogler, of Charlotte, president of the association. Rev. Chas. F. Myers, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, offered the opening prayer, after which A. Wayland Cooke, pastinastor and attorney, delivered the address of welcome.

The response was by President Folger, who expressed the gratitude of the convention for the courtesies of the city extended through Postmaster Cooke. He complimented Greensboro on its reputation for hospitality and was happy that the sessions of the association are being held here.

President Folger then made his annual report, which dealt with both the growth of the association since its organization September 24, 1918, and with conditions confronting automobile men at this particular time. Trade conditions, according to the president, have retarded the industry represented by the delegates in attendance, but they have not crippled it, there being not one dealer who has failed in business on account of the tight money conditions existing during the past few months.

The automobile industry, being next to the steel industry in magnitude, which industry is regarded the greatest in the country, said the speaker, should hold a higher place in the estimation of the general public. He read an article written by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board, which tended to show that he regards motor transportation as essential and that his board has not inaugurated any policy of discrimination against the industry.

Paul F. Brophy, of Charlotte, secretary of the association, made a detailed report of the activities and growth of the organization. His report showed how the organization, which started out 12 months ago with 54 members, has grown to its present strength of 295 members, representing 88 towns and cities. He also pointed out a number of laws of vital interest to the industry had been enacted or amended, and his remarks on the whole indicated that the organization is very much alive to the interests which it was organized to serve.

Following the secretary's report, M. J. Herold, of Atlanta, Ga., sales manager of the southern zone of the Chevrolet Motor company, made a short address, the keynote of which was "Confidence." He pointed out the value to a business of the confidence of its patrons, and he recommended the utilization of this asset in the automobile business.

George H. Smith, of the Willard Storage Battery company, Atlanta, Ga., delivered a brief and pointed address on the "Seven Essentials of Service." Although his remarks were addressed in particular to battery dealers, they were applicable to all automotive men, and they were so received. Following Mr. Smith's address, the convention adjourned for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

As the latter part of the morning session had been a battery dealers meeting, the afternoon session was a tire dealers meeting. It convened at 2 o'clock at which time James F. Taylor, of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, spoke on "Co-operation and Co-ordination" as applied to the tire business.

He insisted that now is the time for dealers to take an inventory of their stock. He believed that most tire dealers are carrying a big get stock of tires that they should and he advised them to hesitate to aggressive sales campaigns. He did not think there would be a sufficient reduction of prices at this time, inasmuch as the tire manufacturers have so hard a market bought on the last market. He also went on record as favoring higher merchandising principles relating in particular to the relation between manufacturer and dealer.

Following his address there was a spirited discussion of trade practices relative to tires which extended to the automobile business in general. L. P. Blackwell, of Wadesboro, F. W. Edwards and H. M. Weathers, of Greensboro, J. M. Parker, of Conway, and others took part in the discussion of the subject, which [illegible] to "Legitimate

(Continued on Page Two.)

Cox Has Put Pep in The Democrats In The West

Democratic Prospects West Of Rockies Have Been At Low Ebb For Months and the Effect Of Cox's Trip Has Been To Exert a Vital Influence On the People—Republicans Claim Nevada, But Cox Will Likely Carry It.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

(Copyright, 1920, by David Lawrence, Inc.)

Reno, Nev., Sept. 24.—Nevada is a close state this year. Normally it is Democratic by a comfortable majority, although the majority of 5,000 which Wilson got in 1916 was overwhelming, as only about 35,000 to 45,000 votes are usually cast.

The Republicans who think Harding will carry Nevada count upon him to win by 500 votes. That's how closely they figure majorities in a small state. The Republican optimism is based entirely upon the disaffection among the Democrats and the continued murmurings which have been going on against the Wilson administration. The Republican leaders estimate the shift of Democrats to Harding will be considerable, but disinterested observers do not believe it will be enough.

That Governor Cox will get Nevada's three electoral votes would seem to be more reasonable expectation than a Republican victory, though it must be recorded here for whatever significance it may have that the political wayfarer encounters high Republican hopes in states that are normally Democratic and a shake of the head and a bit of anxiety, though by no means despair, among the Democratic leaders in these same states.

The truth of the matter is that Democratic prospects have been at low ebb everywhere in the west for many months and that whatever Republicans may say about the effect of Governor Cox's trip a great and vital influence has been exerted by him over the campaign in the west. He has stimulated the working Democrats everywhere. He has put backbone and "pep" into the rank and file. Many of them were originally for McAdoo and didn't know a thing about Cox until they read his speech of acceptance. Now they have seen the candidate himself and in nine cases out of 10 the effect has been instantaneous, for as a political mixer and enthusiast Governor Cox's magnetic personality is unexcelled.

Right here in Nevada where Senator Henderson, Democrat, is a candidate for re-election and is certain to win since there is factional strife in the Republican party and Henderson, who is a conservative, can count upon a big Republican vote, the said Henderson is reported to have been worried by Cox's entry into the state. Things were running Henderson's way without dragging the national ticket and its handicap into the situation. Even the league of nations was sort of taboo as a topic of discussion.

But Governor Cox surprised Henderson and everybody else by the impressiveness of his argument on the league and by his own forceful character. Democratic leaders went away believing that while it might be disputed how many Republican votes were acquired, there could be no doubt that the Democrats and those instinctively for the Democratic cause, but straying from Wilson leadership, now are disposed to stick in line under the Cox leadership. Henderson will run away ahead of Cox on the Democratic ticket.

So will Senator Phelan in California, who, too, is understood to have been worried about the effect of the Cox trip on his chances. He is reported to be feeling much better since Governor Cox himself put a punch into the Democratic campaign and said a few stirring words about Phelan's record. Californians who will tell you that Phelan has a good chance of reelection, will hardly say that Governor Cox has as good an opportunity to carry the state's electoral votes.

As a matter of fact, Governor Cox's whole attitude is one of confidence. He shows in his speeches that he believes absolutely in victory. Instead of saying "if I am elected, I will appoint a secretary of the interior from the west," he says flatly "After March fourth next I will appoint," etc. He does not use the potential mood at all. He takes it for granted that he will be elected. That's one way to stimulate Democratic workers and any other candidate of political organizers. There can be no question that Republicans even in the doubtful states have worked with twice as much enthusiasm as they normally do simply because the betting and other signs indicate to them a Republican victory.

Conversely depression in the Democratic ranks is due to the apparent certainty of Republican triumphs which has been produced by Republican newspapers on the theory that the country wants a change.

If tomorrow some sensational thing happened to turn the tide toward the Democrats they would work 100 per cent harder.

The Democratic morale has been low, due to disorganization at national headquarters and lack of funds. It may have been wise to make virtue out of poverty when the senate investigation committee began studying campaign funds, but it gave many a Democrat out west the impression that the Democratic campaign was a failure at the very start.

Perhaps the greatest handicap, on the other hand, that the Republicans suffer from in this state is apathy.

Dissatisfaction with the present administration is current, but it hasn't been deep enough to arouse all the voters.

The Republican leaders fear they will not be able to get out the Republican vote. The Democratic apprehensions are based upon the depopulation of certain Democratic counties on account of mining conditions.

WOMEN ARE ENROLLED IN A DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Mrs. Jane Boyden, Native Of Rowan, Vice-Chairman Of Club In Forsyth.

O. MAX GARDNER SPEAKS

(Special to Daily News.)

Winston-Salem, Sept. 24.—The Democratic campaign in Forsyth was launched here this evening with the organization of the Forsyth Democratic club and the opening speech of the campaign by O. Max Gardner. Maj. R. M. Hanes, late of the 113th field artillery A. E. F., was elected chairman of the club, Mrs. Jane Boyden Craig, native of Rowan, wife of Burton Craig, vice-chairman, and W. E. Gladstone, secretary. The club starts off with several hundred members, including a liberal representation of the women of Forsyth.

Following the organization, Mr. Gardner made a powerful appeal for the most aggressive campaign to perpetuate the Democratic party in the state. Taking the state in 1900 when it was in darkness, this party has made the state to progress until today it stands among the leading states of the nation. He reviewed its history, calling attention to the fact that it has brought the government in personal touch with the people, has enacted laws that improve the situation of the colored race, has opened institutions to care for the dependents and unfortunates, has launched movements which recognize that the boy and girl is the greatest economic asset in the state, and now has decreed that illiteracy shall be banished forever from the state, and every boy and girl shall be given an equal opportunity in life.

The millions of dollars being spent in education are not for higher education in the colleges but on the poll in schools of the state and for the benefit of all the people.

Mr. Gardner made appeal to the new citizens of the state, the women, declaring to them that the Democratic party asks them to scrutinize closely the platform and records of the political parties and upon this analysis this great party is willing to rest its case. He declared that it is the duty of every citizen, man and woman to vote in the state election. The women of the state, the intelligent women who are now the political leadership, are challenged to meet the great responsibility that has been thrust upon them by the franchise, by unless they do so they have no right to complain of the misrule of shrewd politicians.

STATE'S NEGROES RUSHED TO RALEIGH FOR SAFE KEEPING

[illegible]

Politics In Organization Condemned

[illegible]

PRESIDENT NOT ACTING ON TREATY PROVISIONS

Will Not Enforce Section Of Merchant Marine Act Terminating Treaties.

UPSET FOREIGN RELATIONS

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 24.—President Wilson has declined to take steps toward termination of certain commercial treaties as directed by Congress in the merchant marine act, holding that "such a course would be wholly irreconcilable with the historical respect which the United States has shown for its international engagements."

Formal announcement of the President's decision and the reasons impelling it was made today at the state department. The merchant marine act as approved by the President on the closing day of the last session of Congress directed the executive within 90 days to give notice to foreign nations of the intentions of the United States to terminate any sections of existing commercial treaties which restrict the right of the American government to impose discriminatory charges on shipping in foreign bottoms.

The President in declining to comply with the directions of the act, the state department's announcement said, also held that Congress exceeded its authority in giving such directions. Secretary Colby is quoted in the announcement as supporting the President on this point citing as a precedent the action of President Hayes in 1879 in refusing the demand of Congress that a treaty with China be abrogated. The power of modifying treaties, President Hayes held, is not judged to the constitution in Congress.

Termination of the 22 treaties affected by the act, the President was said to have held, would amount to nothing less than the breach of every article of said treaties which [illegible] every point of contract and motive dependence which constitute the modern relations between friendly states.

In explaining of the President's signature of the act and the accompanied decision in regard to complying with its directions as regards termination of the treaties the announcement said that to have vetoed the act would have sacrificed the great number of sound and enlightened provisions which it contained [illegible]

TOWN OF MILTON IS HIT BY CONSIDERABLE STORM

(Special to Daily News.)

[illegible]

CHALMERS AND MAXWELL TO BE COMBINED IN NEW CORP.

[illegible]

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE BATTLES FOR LIFE IN STATE OF MINNESOTA

But It Is Fighting On State Issues Only.

IS FOR SENATOR HARDING

If It Were For Cox, It Could Not Control German and Scandinavian Voters.

FOREIGNERS HATE WILSON

Voted For Him In 1916 Because "He Kept Us Out Of War" With Germany—Now They Demand Change Of Party.

By C. W. GILBERT.

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St. Paul, Sept. 24.—This is the battleground of the Non-Partisan league. Considering this league as a split of the Republican party, and it has hitherto been mostly Republican on national issues, the Republican party is as badly divided here as in Illinois. The old-fashioned Republicans are trying to keep the Non-Partisan league out of the statehouse just as the old-fashioned Republicans are trying to keep Mayor Thompson's adherents out of the statehouse in Illinois.

This is the battleground of the league, because it is felt that if the league is beaten in Minnesota it will lose ground everywhere, and that if it wins here it will spread and gain strength. It is a critical campaign for the league. Townley, the boss of the league which controls the government of one state, must be able to show victories or the league will pass after having served its end in the state of its origin.

This is said to show how acute the state situation is. Yet acute as it is, no one here seems to think that it endangers the Republican national ticket. The league members and the state Republicans will fight each other to the death, yet both will vote for Harding, or, at any rate, as many of the league members as have always been Republican nationally, plus a lot more who are going to be Republicans nationally this time because they wish a change of administration at Washington.

Foreign Vote For G. O. P.

The leaders of the Non-Partisan league declare that they are taking no sides in the national election and that their followers are free to vote as they choose. But if they had seen fit to direct the vote of the league members away from Harding, they would have failed. The majority of the league members are Scandinavian and German. It is for this reason that the league was accused of disloyalty, during the war. The German farmers of the northwest sympathized with their old country during the war openly, until this country took sides, and a good many of them quietly afterward. And the Scandinavian farmers were either pacifists or inclined to favor Germany. The league as an organization was not interested in foreign affairs. But most of its members had their origin in Germany or in countries friendly to Germany.

One hears little of the disloyalty charge now. But the same sympathies which made most of the leaguers vote for Wilson in 1916 because "he kept us out of war," lead them now that we have been in the war with disastrous results to Germany, to vote against Wilson's party. Neither Mr. Townley nor any one else could compel the Germans and Scandinavians to vote for Governor Cox, or to throw away their votes upon a minor party. A few of the leaguers will vote for Mr. Christiansen, of the farmer-labor party, but their number is not considerable.

Comparing this year with 1916, when this state was almost carried by President Wilson, the Republican party regains the Scandinavian vote, which once belonged to it; regains the German vote which was once Republican, plus the German vote which was once Democratic; regains the American farmer vote which was "pacifistic" in 1916, picks up in the cities a considerable Irish vote, which is off the Democratic reservation for the first time this year all of which is the material for a very large majority.

The Democratic party had lost the votes of people who for one reason or another, domestic or foreign, desire a change of administration at Washington. It has already, even in 1916, a

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Interesting Features

Will be found in the Daily News Sunday in addition to a wealth of news in both state and nation and a lot of political talk and gossip. David Lawrence, who has been writing at intervals series of political articles as he views the situation at first hand, has an article as will also Clinton W. Gilbert, who is also writing political dope for the Daily News from the middle west. Tom Lee, who has his state capital ready, and in addition there will be several pages of news and features of the week. Miss Ruth Dyer will write for women; Mrs. W. T. Bost, famous Aunt Polly, will have a long talk on politics; Miss Dixie Lee Hemphill will have her page of fun and [illegible] Miss Sue Stephenson will have her page of [illegible] Miss Ruth Phillips will have her page of [illegible] Miss Ruth Phillips will have her page of [illegible] Miss Ruth Phillips