

WEATHER

Fair Today, Tuesday Unsettled, Rain.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1921

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

If You Want All the News About Business Read the Ads Daily

BUFFALO IS SWEEP BY 95-MILE-AN-HOUR GALE. MUCH DAMAGE DONE

Plate Glass Windows Broken and Trees Uprooted.

ONE MAN LOST HIS LIFE

Two Ladies Caught Under Falling Tree and Firemen Have to Cut Them Free.

WIRELESS TOWER RAZED

Wind Blowing Down Lake Erie Piles Up Water Under Island Pier and Squaw Island Are Completely Submerged.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A 95 mile-an-hour gale swept the city today, uprooting trees, tearing down chimneys, smashing plate glass windows and piling up the water in the harbor to an unprecedented stage. One man was killed in the storm.

The damage throughout the city was great, but heaviest losses occurred along the waterfront where a 300 foot wireless tower was demolished, boat houses and small docks were swept away and several hundred pleasure craft were smashed or carried down the river.

The property loss will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. A window hatch torn from the top of a business block fell on a passing automobile, killing Frank E. Krieger, one of the two occupants and injuring the other seriously. The hatch went through the windshield and pinned Krieger to the seat. The automobile, with both occupants unconscious, ran about a block before it swerved and crashed into a store front.

Two women were caught under a falling tree near the water front. One of them, Miss Margaret Cochran, sustained both legs broken. Her sister, Katharine, was internally injured and the firemen had to cut away part of the tree trunk before she could be released.

The wind, blowing from the southwest directly down Lake Erie, piled up the water under Bird Island pier and Squaw Island were almost completely submerged. Nearly 100 squatters' shanties were carried out into the Niagara river. Their occupants were rescued by police, firemen and coast guard crews.

Three ferry boats used in the service between Buffalo and Fort Erie were piled upon the rocks between the river and the canal.

At Tonawanda the water rose eight feet above normal, flooding the large lumber yards there and carrying thousands of feet of timber into the river and over Niagara Falls. A dredge anchored off Grand Island began to drift toward the falls, but managed to find anchorage by digging its steel dipper into mud on the river bed.

Seldom has such a volume of water poured over the brink of the Niagara cataract as today. The waters of Lake Erie crowded into the Niagara river, caused a swirling flood where usually there are only a few scant inches. Such floods poured over the precipice that the pier of the Maid of the Mist was submerged.

Many islands just above the falls were submerged for the first time in years. Great property damage was done on the upper river between La Salle and Niagara Falls to River Side boat houses and motor boats. One estimate of the property loss there is \$300,000. No loss of life was reported.

All the large lake boats here weathered the storm. Some dragged their anchors, but none was beached. Three gasoline fishing boats were sunk in the harbor at Dunkirk.

HIGH WINDS AND HEAVY RAIN VISITED NEW YORK SUNDAY

New York, Dec. 18.—Winds of cyclonic character accompanied by heavy rain visited New York today, causing slight damage in lower Manhattan, then jumped to the Bronx and wrought destruction over a wide area in the upper part section. An unidentified man, dead from exposure, was found on a bowery sidewalk.

MRS. J. A. BRITAIN DIES AT SPENCER HOSPITAL

She Was Operated on Saturday and Was Doing Nicely When There Was a Turn for Worse.

FRANCE IN DILEMMA MUST SWALLOW PRIDE OR ACCEPT THE BLAME

Wreck Conference Or Submit to Unequal Treatment.

THEY'RE OUTMANEUVERED

Feel They Have Been Treated As Poor Relations By Other Powers in the Conference.

THE SAME OLD QUARREL

As For Battleships They Insist They Have a Right to Build, There Is No Probability That They Would Be Even So Much As Begun.

By FRANK H. SIMMONS. (Copyright, 1921, by Marcus Newinger, Inc.) Washington, Dec. 18.—What is the matter with the French? This question pretty accurately expresses the present feeling in Washington in view of the crisis which has been produced by the French demands in the matter of naval strength. The answer is neither easy nor simple because a great many elements are involved, but certainly two important ones have been created a French state of mind which largely explains the French action.

The French came here as one of the great powers of the world invited to the conference and expecting that equal participation which American like British representatives had at the Paris conference. This equal participation they asserted that they have not enjoyed at any time. Instead they feel that with the Italians they have spent most of their time cooling their heels in the hotels, while Great Britain, Japan and the United States have discussed the problems of the Pacific and the question of sea power. They have been British and Japanese rights, interests recognized and their points of view heard with respect and attention.

Up to the moment when the naval ratio issue was raised France had had exactly two important relations to the conference. M. Briand was permitted to express the French view as to land armaments and this subject, in deference to French opinion, was dropped. Again in the United States, Great Britain and Japan had been working on a three-party agreement in the Pacific for many weeks, an agreement which was reached and signed.

Last Thursday, after the British, Japanese and the United States representatives had reached an agreement upon the subject of naval ratios, the French came in and told the ratio which, in the opinion of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, represented the maximum of French claims. From the French point of view this consisted of a ratio of less than indicating a dotted line on which France was invited to sign without ceremony and without protest.

Secondly, as views were dropped. When the French, instead of signing presented their views on what their naval strength should be not only was this estimate instantly opposed by the United States and Great Britain, but it was also made public by a British agent with the obvious purpose of arousing American sentiment against France. Thus the French found themselves in a trap. No one has published the first proposals made by Great Britain, for example, as to an Anglo-Japanese-American treaty. No one has published the opening of the discussions anything which purported to represent British views, although everybody knows that the British had created some of the most serious military alliances in the world.

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They've Been Out-Maneuvered. No one on the French side at all mis-understands the fact that they have been out-maneuvered and that they are in a position of presenting the view of their country now takes on the appearance of an attempt or a willingness to wreck the Washington conference. But they have been completely out-maneuvered by their British allies contribute to make the French more indignant and more resolved to hold their position. They are keenly alive to the fact that isolation is now inescapable and has been made inevitable by the series of maneuvers which have been made here on the British part from the beginning.

The French are proud and sensitive. They see no reason why they should have been excluded from the Pacific conference and only called in at the last moment and permitted to sign the agreement which the other three Pacific powers had been working upon for a month. They are even more sensitive over the fact that after five weeks of negotiation between the Americans, the British and the Japanese on the subject of naval ratio, France should be expected to accept the decision of the other three powers without question, and that a French counter proposal should be translated into an attempt to wreck the conference.

Are in a Dilemma. The dilemma which France is in is obvious. They must either submit to the decision of the other three powers (Continued on page four.)

J. W. CANNON IS VERY ILL AT CONCORD HOME

He Suffered Severe Heart Attack Sunday and His Death is Almost Hourly Expected.

Concord, Dec. 18.—J. W. Cannon, one of the most prominent cotton mill men of the south, who has been seriously ill at his home here for the past ten days, suffered a severe relapse early this morning and his condition is so critical that death is hourly expected.

Mrs. Cannon has been suffering with heart attacks and he suffered the most severe attack this morning and has failed to rally. Members of his family have been at his bedside for several days.

FRENCH PROPOSAL NOT TAKEN VERY SERIOUSLY BY THE OTHER POWERS

One Effect, However, Will Be to Delay Adjournment.

SOFTER ATTITUDE LIKELY

America, England, Japan and Italy Do Not Expect Rigidity Insistence On Ratio.

CHINA STUMBLING BLOCK

Her Request for Abrogation of the 1915 Treaties Has Put a Check on Early Solution of Far Eastern Problem.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Although further instructions from Paris are expected generally to soften somewhat the attitude taken by the French delegates toward the problem of naval ratios, the members of the armaments conference are looking forward to an animated and perhaps prolonged discussion before the French views finally are brought into accord with those of the other powers.

There apparently is little expectation in American, British, Japanese or Italian circles that the French government will insist rigidly on the proposal of its naval experts, already presented to be conference, for a French capital fleet of 350,000 tons, but at the same time enough of French opinion on the subject has been revealed to indicate that the counter proposal for a 175,000-ton fleet will be readily accepted.

It would not surprise some of the delegates if the discussion lasted into the new year and upset the plans of the British to sail for home in December. Until the word expected momentarily from Paris is received, however, no one in authority now will make a prediction as to the probable date when the conference will be over.

So far as the far eastern problem is concerned, there seems to be little to delay an adjournment. The Shantung negotiations are understood to have brought the Japanese and Chinese almost to an agreement on that subject, and only a few items in far eastern agenda remain to be considered. Some of them appear at first glance likely to be difficult to handle, yet the delegates seem to be generally of the opinion that if the naval problem can be solved, the far eastern end of the conference will be wound up speedily.

China's request for abrogation of the 1915 treaties, resulting from the 21 demands form the most formidable immediate stumbling block in the way of a far eastern accord, but in many quarters it is believed that the point never will be stubbornly pressed. Japan already has objected to discussion of the treaties by the conference and it is recognized generally that no nation can be compelled to accept a declaration it considers outside the scope of the conference. In addition, there have been hints of strong support from other powers for the Japanese contention that the conference should not attempt to go into "closed incidents."

Neither is it considered likely that there will be any attempt to discuss the problems of Siberia in detail as the Japanese have insisted. The Japanese are said to be preparing a general declaration of policy for future protection of the territorial integrity of Siberia, and some of the delegates believe that the conference can well accept such a declaration as covering the situation. Others want to see a joint declaration of the same kind by all the powers, but of a character broad as not to require prolonged negotiations.

FRENCH ATTACH DEFINITE SCHEDULE TO PROPOSALS

Washington, Dec. 18.—Proposals made by the French delegation Thursday to the naval committee of the armaments conference included a definite schedule of construction which contemplated the case of 1941 of the present French battle fleet by ten new ships totalling 250,000 tons.

The proposals and the accompanying schedule of planned construction were presented with the full authority of the French government, as anticipated on best authority tonight, and were not, as has been indicated in some quarters, merely "a tentative departmental plan."

Authoritative French opinion, as obtained tonight, was that the plan and its resulting ratio for France was entirely reasonable. It was made plain that there was no disposition to analyze the proposals in their features, or to accept the 175,000-ton ratio proposed by the American delegation.

The first new ship would be laid down in 1924, and the French plan submitted to the committee and each year the keel of an additional ship would be laid to gradually replace and augment the present capital ship tonnage of France which, in the opinion of her government, is antiquated in design and inadequate to properly protect the nation's interests.

The naval experts of the French delegation estimated that the last of the new ships would be ready for service in 1941, or not before 10 years after the period of the naval holiday contemplated in the limitation agreement which the French plan were submitted in committee in a table illustrating proposed construction, as follows:

Year Capital ship tonnage. 1921 164,000 (all old dreadnaughts). 1923 200,000 (two new; six old dreadnaughts). 1926 235,000 (1 new; 7 new dreadnaughts). 1941 450,000 (10 new dreadnaughts). An analysis of the table, it was explained, would show that the French navy at the end of 10 years would figure about 200,000 tons of capital ships, including two new dreadnaughts, and that the navy would be only 40,000 tons, representing approximately the tonnage of the two new ships, over the allied men made by France under the American plan.

OF TAR HEEL WORKERS 55 PER CENT. OF MALES FOUND TO BE FARMERS

Number of Farm Laborers Decreased 10 Per Cent. in Decade.

REPORT ON OCCUPATIONS

Of State's Population More Than 895,000 Are Classified As Gainfully Employed.

THE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

Some Found in Road and Street Building, Draying and Teaming, Carpentering—Decreases in Domestic Service.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Demonstrating that the average Tar Heel is an industrious person, the bureau of the census made public tonight its count of the "principal occupations" in North Carolina taken in 1920. These occupational statistics, showing a majority of Tar Heels will be found engaged in "gainful occupations," likewise indicate that more than 50 per cent of the workers of the state may be classed under the head of farmers or farm laborers. Operatives in cotton mills come next in number.

Before getting down to the detailed figures for various occupations the North Carolina figures are particularly interesting as they cover the activity of women workers. For instance: In 1920 the state had several female laborers engaged in road and street building. In the same year there were in North Carolina 10 feminine draymen and teamsters whereas there was no one in the census of 1910.

Further revealing the activities of women, the census report shows that in 1910 North Carolina had 21 female lawyers, judges or justices, against 10 in 1910. Likewise four female carpenters in 1920 and none in 1910, and also 50 female foremen and overseers in manufacturing plants in 1920 against 49 in 1910.

In 1920 the state had two female painters and varnishers, the same as in 1910, but their residences are not furnished in the census report. On the other hand, the state in 1910 had 56 female physicians and surgeons and this number dwindled to 29 in 1920.

High Lights of the Report. The high lights of the report of the census bureau made public today on the occupational statistics for North Carolina follow: Total population of North Carolina in 1920, 2,569,121, including 693,152 males and 1,875,969 females. The average age and over who were reported as gainfully occupied—that is, working for salaries, wages, profits or other forms of pecuniary compensation or its equivalent—was 23.1 years.

Of the males gainfully occupied 250,905, or 36.2 per cent, were farmers (including those operating turpentine farms) and 122,146, or 19.1 per cent, were farm laborers (including working out or on the home farms). Thus 55.3 per cent, or more than half, of the total number of gainfully occupied males were engaged in agriculture. The number of farmers represented an increase of 10.1 per cent as compared with 227,884 in 1910, but the farm laborers showed a decrease of 36.4 per cent from 191,700 in 1910 to 114,778 in 1920.

Of the females gainfully occupied in 1920, 13,260 in 1910 and 66,163 farm laborers as against 144,728 in 1910. The decrease of 55.3 per cent was due in large part to the change in the census date from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920.

MECKLENBURG LADY IS ATTACKED BY NEGROES

Desperate Attempt Made At Criminal Assault—One Negro Now In Rowan County Jail.

Charlotte, Dec. 18.—City and county officers and posse of citizens have spent the last 24 hours in search of Adam Miller, alias Adams, Brown, and two negroes charged with having made a desperate attack upon a well-known young white married woman at her home about a mile outside the city limits last night.

The other negro, Fred Ardrey, who was arrested shortly after the crime was committed and taken to jail here, was removed early today by officers and taken to Rowan county jail at Salisbury.

The victim of the attack, who was taken to a local hospital last night, is in a highly nervous condition, with many bruises on her body, according to her physician, remained under treatment tonight, suffering from shock and bruises.

Governor Morrison, at Raleigh, today communicated by telephone with Mayor J. O. Walker and announced that the state would pay a reward of \$400 for the apprehension of Miller and that he would order a special term of Mecklenburg Superior court to be held immediately for the trial of the negroes.

NOW IN BUSINESS WORLD



Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, society leader and suffragist, finding social life inactive, has entered the business world. Mrs. Whitehouse has chosen the leather industry as the field for her new activity and has purchased the controlling interest in the Buchanan-Murphy Manufacturing company. She is president of the organization, which she will name the Whitehouse Leather Products company.

500 Persons Arrested In Raids by Chicago Police

IS JUST A STARTER

Chief Fitzmorris Has Promised to "Make Chicago So Dry That It Squeaks."

SOCIETY FOLK ARRESTED

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Five hundred persons are under arrest here charged with violation of the prohibition laws. The prisoners are being held at various police stations throughout the city. Chief Fitzmorris said today that plans for further arrests were under way.

The arrests were made last night and today in wholesale raids conducted by the police at the order of Chief of Police Fitzmorris who has promised to "make Chicago so dry that it squeaks."

Among the places raided was the exclusive Casino club which numbers among its members many Chicago society folks. One man who the police said was found with a bottle of liquor in his hand, was arrested. Other members of the club were not molested.

MR. HUGHES COMMUNICATES WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Washington, Dec. 18.—Secretary Hughes, as chairman of the armaments conference, has communicated directly with Premier Briand of France, regarding the situation which has developed as a result of the stand of the French delegation upon the question of naval ratios.

Mr. Hughes is understood to have called the attention of Mr. Briand to the entirely unexpected nature of the French proposal and to its failure to harmonize with the basic principles upon the limitation of naval armaments plan was drawn.

Forecast by States

Washington, Dec. 18.—Virginia, North and South Carolina: Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably rain, not much change in temperature. Georgia: Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday rain. Florida: Fair Monday, warmer in extreme north; Tuesday unsettled, probably rain in north.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama: Increasing cloudiness and warm Monday; Tuesday rain. Tennessee: Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer followed by rain in west Monday afternoon or night; Tuesday rain. Louisiana: Monday increasing cloudiness probably rain in northwest warmer; Tuesday rain, colder. Arkansas: Monday increasing cloudiness followed by rain, warmer; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. East Texas: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; warmer in east and south; Tuesday rain in south, rain or snow in north, colder in north and west.

West Texas: Monday cloudy in south, rain in north turning to snow in the panhandle; Tuesday unsettled probably rain or snow, colder. Missouri: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Illinois: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Indiana: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Ohio: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Pennsylvania: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Maryland: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Delaware: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Virginia: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. North Carolina: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. South Carolina: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Georgia: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder. Florida: Monday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in north; Tuesday probably rain or snow, colder.

INDUSTRIALS CLIMBED TO THE HIGHEST POINT FOR YEAR LAST WEEK

And Sterling Its Highest For More Than Two Years Past.

SOME RAIL RECOVERIES

Advance In Industrials Considered Prelude to Strength and Returning Prosperity.

BUSINESS STILL LAGGING

Some Wild and Visionary Gossip From Abroad Follows Germany's Announcement of Inability to Make Her Reparations Payment

New York, Dec. 18.—Industrial stocks moved to their highest point of the year during the past week. Friday witnessed a minor decline, but at the close on Thursday the average price of this group was 1 1/2 points above the peak of the year. Compared with the low point made on August 14 the level of the industrial issues is now 17 points higher. This is an impressive accomplishment. Yet its effect is somewhat dimmed by an adverse movement of the railroad group. This group was about a half point lower than the previous week, 2 1/2 points below the peak of the year, or less than 8 points above the level of June 20. In other words the two major groups are not moving in harmony, and while this remains so no assurance as to the course of stock prices in the immediate future is possible. Saturday's strength corrected this position of the rails somewhat.

At the end of the year draws nearer Wall Street is disposed to take an inventory of developments, especially with reference to the movements of stock prices. It is particularly encouraged by the movement of stock and bond quotations since the end of August. The advance in industrial stocks, following many months of industrial depression as severe as any ever experienced by the country, is considered a prelude to strength and returning prosperity next year. There are very few bears in the street today. A large contingent looks for lower prices within the next few weeks; but it expects them merely as a necessary phase of an advancing market. The present movement is generally described as a "bull market" and less often as "the first leg of a bull market," which indicates that Wall Street is convinced that 1922 will be a year of advancing prices, better employment and perhaps of higher commodity prices. On the latter score there is less assurance. The commodity indices have again turned downward, and while there will no doubt be upward adjustments in commodities like grain, flour, copper and various others, declines are imminent in transportation and the downward revision of rents, building costs, labor and perhaps steel, will prevent any large advances in the composite index.

Germany's Plan For Time

On Thursday last Germany made application for a moratorium, announcing that she would be unable to pay the January 15 reparation payment. With it came wild and visionary, as well as a necessary phase of the allied capital. The exchanges fluctuated violently, but the mark moved only within a narrow range. There was talk of Germany again "feeling the allied belt" of declaring that nation bankrupt, control of customs and collection of German taxation. An outcry was raised against the "printing of more money" and the possibility of a necessary phase of the allied capital. The exchanges fluctuated violently, but the mark moved only within a narrow range. There was talk of Germany again "feeling the allied belt" of declaring that nation bankrupt, control of customs and collection of German taxation. An outcry was raised against the "printing of more money" and the possibility of a necessary phase of the allied capital. The exchanges fluctuated violently, but the mark moved only within a narrow range. There was talk of Germany again "feeling the allied belt" of declaring that nation bankrupt, control of customs and collection of German taxation. An outcry was raised against the "printing of more money" and the possibility of a necessary phase of the allied capital.

EXPECTING COMPROMISE FROM PREMIERS' MEET

London Considers It to Be As Important As Gathering in Washington.

TO FACE BROAD ISSUES

Special Cable to Daily News. (Copyright, 1921, by Pathfinders Public Ledger.) London, Dec. 18.—The conviction that the meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Briand at Number 10 Downing Street tomorrow will be as important to the successful winding up of the Washington conference as the sessions in the Pan-American building, has reached the point of certainty among officials of the British government, who are not in touch with the actual details of what the two premiers are to discuss, are conversant with the broad issues to be faced. The basis for this belief is that no matter how sympathetic the English mind regarding the situation which has developed as a result of the stand of the French delegation upon the question of naval ratios.

Mr. Hughes is understood to have called the attention of Mr. Briand to the entirely unexpected nature of the French proposal and to its failure to harmonize with the basic principles upon the limitation of naval armaments plan was drawn.

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CRISP WANTS POLLING PLACES CLOSED EARLIER

Bill Proposing to Close Polls On Election Day at 4 P. M. Will Be Debated Today

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