GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

AND TELEGRAM

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1922.

BORROWED BRIEFS.

The streets in hell must be in frightful shape, unless the good intentions used for paving last longer than they do up here.—San Diego Tribune.

A man with a coffin in his truck was arrested for speeding in Chicago. Well, if they're bound to do it, that's the thing to carry.—American Lumberman (Chicago).

The ex-Kaiser says he was "brought up with the Bible." The Bible, however, appears to have survived the experience without visible injury.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

A three-year-old infant in New York city can speak five languages. By the time he grows up, he may be able to get around his home town without an interpreter.—Life.

In mixing politics and religion, much depends on which is poured into the other.—Canton News.

The Irish sea is nowhere more than 710 feet deep, says a contemporary. "We don't mind that so much," writes a correspondent, "but couldn't it be widened?"—Passing Show (London).

PARAGRAPHICS.

The weather, Sunday: Summer temperature. Clouds and sunshine, something like half and half.

And then think what a boon to the hard-working American cartoonist is the importation of the Clemenceau moustache!

Something for other people to worry about: Whether Mrs. Felton is permitted to sit as a senator for a few minutes today.

The Lausanne conference meets today, and the best we can wish for it is that it may do a little something of what its predecessors didn't.

The sultan did not inform his wives of his contemplated departure; which weakens the credibility of his claim that he is not out on a pleasure trip.

But if all we hear about Bimini and Bermuda is true, Mohammed VI is not likely to be the last man turned out of his church on account of a little trip to British soil.

Clemenceau does not speak the English as fluently as some people but it is evident enough already that he is to have no difficulty in making himself understood.

But the trouble is that in any bloc formed by Senator LaFollette there will certainly be at least two blocs—one consisting of the others, the other consisting of Senator LaFollette.

Mr. Clemenceau at least sees that it is still possible to lose the greater part of what was won by the war; in which he is able to see further than a good many men in public life who are hardly half as old.

"I am growing younger every day. In 50 years I think I'll be a baby," says the Tiger. Why wouldn't that be as efficacious as Dr. Coue's "Day by day, in every way, I am growing better and better"?

Mr. Gilbert is of the opinion that for the present "a little more boldness in foreign relations is indicated by the White House announcement respecting Lausanne." But would not "a little less timidity" come nearer fitting?

The city government has printed a card about garbage and ashes collection, and on the card the housewife is asked to hang it in her kitchen. Some of the authorities are inclined to the notion that what the card ought to have on it is a request that the housekeeper read it.

Quoting the dictum of Frank Alvah Parsons that woman, lovely woman, is a vertical oblong, we added—"whoever he may be." In the very next paper appears the enlightenment, from Mrs. Noble, that he is the most widely quoted authority on interior decoration and costume designing in this country. That settles it. Woman *is* a vertical oblong.

The needs of the North Carolina college, pressing and numerous, have as their foremost that of an auditorium, President Foust tells the alumnae. It is impossible at present for the entire student body to assemble (except out of doors) and the occasions are numerous when an identical message should be received by all the members of a collegiate community; every one should have the opportunity, moreover, to receive the cultural advantages of great musical events that would be attracted by so large a number, if there were any place large enough.

CLEMENCEAU'S PURPOSE.

Every political group in France has its own pet theory of the motive underlying the visit of Georges Clemenceau to this country. Some of them hold that the visit is in the nature of a campaign against the Poincare government. Others maintain that it is an expedition against England. Socialist and radical groups darkly suspect that behind it is the desire on the part of the Tiger to accumulate such prestige in this country as will enable him to crush radicalism in France when he returns.

Yet Clemenceau himself is quite specific as to the object of his visit. In his house "bordering upon the sea" he says he has "heard the bad names." It was reported to him that in America they were calling France militarist and imperialist; and it is to protect the good name of his country that he has made the long voyage. Furthermore, that explanation is quite in character. Clemenceau's whole political career has been devoted to the protection of France. The field on which the battle was fought, and the enemy whom he opposed have always been matters of indifference to him. He has fought for France in the chamber of deputies and on the hustings; he has fought for France in the columns of his newspaper; he has fought for France on the duelling ground; he has fought for France in two peace conferences; why should he draw the line at carrying the war into America? Moreover, he has not confined his resistance to enemies from without. Twice, it is true, he has opposed the German invader; but as often he has opposed France's enemies among her own people. In the Dreyfus case he stood with Emile Zola almost alone against all the powers that be—against the caste system, against race prejudice, against the almost all-powerful military clique, and whipped them all. In the Lens mine riots he—a politician by nature and by training — opposed misguided labor leaders and crushed their revolt by force; yet at the moment when the situation was red-hot, he went personally into the zone where he had declared martial law, although his friends told him that his life there at that time would not be worth a penny's purchase, and by his courage and his persuasive common sense averted a bloodier struggle than had taken place. During the war, he opposed the clever and enormously powerful Caillaux and his traitorous following; he sent Bolo Pasha before a firing squad, and drove Caillaux himself into exile. At the moment when Verdun was shaking under the impact of the most furious assault ever made in all the history of warfare, Clemenceau walked through the front-line trenches until the French troops themselves drove him back; but the news of his presence there spread all down the line and did as much to inspirit the defenders as anything else; while Clemenceau's eye-witness account of what was happening in that awful place nerved the French nation to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

Clemenceau has the energy and the courage to try anything for France. If he has decided that his appearance in this country will help his nation's cause, he would have come though hell had barred the way.

Furthermore, we suspect that his appearance will help. He has wit and he has courage—a combination that Americans simply cannot withstand. He will be listened to, and his hearers will be prejudiced in his favor. He cannot convert this country to any scheme of military conquest; but he may be able to put on certain activities of the French republic an aspect that differs entirely from that put upon them by British commentators. At any rate, France is entitled to a hearing, and Clemenceau can secure it for her.

But the thing that America is interested in at this moment is the man himself. He may be wrong in many of his ideas; but he is bold, he is honest, he is of an extraordinary gaiety of spirit. This country welcomes him with delight, and unless he is rigidly careful it will overwhelm him with its too-zealous hospitality.

ALCOHOL AND GASOLINE.

The police are continually raking in people who insist on driving automobiles while drunk, and the police judge insists that he means to put them away permanently as fast as they come to him. Yet the accidents continue to happen. The lesson has not yet been taught effectively. Probably it will take a long and vigorous campaign on the part of police and court before drivers of bibulous tendencies admit to themselves that being caught at the wheel drunk is a calamity that they cannot afford to risk.

The latest incident of this sort is peculiarly outrageous. A couple of visitors to the city, farmers coming into town to trade with Greensboro merchants, had one of their horses killed and narrowly escaped death themselves when they were struck by a car over control of which two young bucks were struggling. A nearly empty quart jar of corn whisky in the car explained the whole thing to the police.

Since the occupants of the car have not been tried, the Daily News, of course, cannot say that they are guilty of driving a car while drunk. Indeed, we hope that they can prove their innocence, for it would be a shocking reflection on the city of Greensboro if it were shown that visitors to the city are liable to be butchered by drunken chauffeurs before they can get to the business district. But with the damning evidence of that fruit jar against them the boys will have quite a job to prove their innocence; and if they can't prove it—well, mixing liquor and gasoline simply doesn't go in Greensboro any more. The city is sick and tired of seeing the law flouted and the streets made dangerous for all the rest of the people by a handful of rum hounds, and the thing is going to be stopped. There are not many drivers who are guilty of this practice, and it will be no impossible task for the police to round up the greater part of them and for the courts to put them to work improving the highways that they have been making dangerous.

It is regrettable to see a man sent to the chaingang by his own folly; but if there is no other medicine that will cure the drunken chauffeur that must be administered.

CHECKING UP MAIL DELAYS.

The Lexington Dispatch says that the Daily News is correct in theory with regard to mail from the Winston-Salem section, reaching Lexington via the Southern's main line, but that there is a failure to connect somewhere. The Dispatch thinks that the removal of the transfer clerk at Winston-Salem is responsible for failure of the mails to move promptly through Winston-Salem. Frequently when trains are late of course all routes are upset and there is a delay in mails as well as passengers. But for the Dispatch's information, the Daily News is in position to state that the complaints referred to are being investigated by officials of the railway mail service and it is presumed that steps will be taken to correct any errors that can be handled. And if people generally who have complaints to make about the mail service in any particular, such as failure to receive their daily paper at the accustomed time, or any irregularities, would only give specific information, especially the date and the time of day, it will be a great help in locating troubles.

The Daily News now and then gets complaints from subscribers, telling of the failure of their paper to arrive when it should, and they don't give specific data upon which to work. But if they would say that the issue of such and such a date, "due on train No. — failed to come today, but did come on train No. —" at such a time on such a date, then the matter can be handled immediately without a lot of correspondence to obtain these necessary data. Just remember that when you make a complaint; take time enough to give the full facts at once, and the trouble may be located quickly and remedied if of an avoidable nature. Of course when trains miss that's another story for neither the Daily News nor the postal authorities operate the trains.

JOHN T.

You can't lose John T. Rees. Not that you, or anyone, would try to do so; but it couldn't be done.

John T. has come back, his coming back following promptly upon his going hence. He is out of the cigar manufacturing business and into the cigar manufacturing business in regular off-ag'in-on-ag'in-gone-ag'in-Finnegan style. He can do about anything, and more especially he can sell about anything; but latterly he has become a confirmed and habitual manufacturer of cigars. He, by general admission, knows how to buy cigar stock and blend it; and he could not forget how to sell his product if he tried. Every man, woman and child who knows John T. is confident that his new enterprise will presently be a topnotcher in popularity—confident because John T. is John T.

He is a live wire in business and always has been, but he finds time to devote to promotion of sports for the public—and has found a lot of money for the same purpose, first and last—he always finds time and inclination to put a shoulder to the wheel of every public enterprise; and Open Hearted Generosity is the rest of his name. His friends include a substantial portion of the whole population of the place, including Greensboro and suburbs, aliens and Indians not taxed, and he is a Greensboro institution. Therefore, these apostrophic utterances on the occasion of the establishment of a new concern by John T.

"NEGRO" AND "JAPANESE."

A correspondent asks, in effect, why the Daily News prints in body type the word "negro" thus and the word "Japanese" thus, when neither word stands first in a sentence.

The word "negro" except at the beginning of a sentence begins with a small letter because the style (practice, rule, law) of the office is lower case, and not capital—in the language of the craft "down" style and "cap" style.

The lower case style in typography avoids the use of capital initial letters in all words except those where capitals are required by the laxest application of the rule as to common and proper substantives and derivaties thereof. Place names are all proper nouns, and racial or color-racial designations that are derived from place names are by universal rule initialed with capitals.

Few printing establishments have an absolutely consistent style as to capitalization, and for that matter it might be difficult to find two authorities on typography who would agree on all questions of shop style; but in general a printing office practices "down" style, or "cap" style; and between the two there is a wide divergence of usage. It is largely a matter of preference, and the advocate of either practice could argue all day for his preference.

"Negro" is a race-color substantive that derives, not from a place noun but from the Latin color term *niger*. "Japanese" is a race-color designation of the native inhabitants of Japan. The descendants of natives of ancient Ethiopia would be place-race designated as Ethiopians; natives or descendants of natives of the Sudan as Sudanese; of any country inhabited by persons of black skin, regardless of place of origin, negroes.

The black races are the only color group that have (in English) a derivative color name.

In this country negro is used as a color designation in contradistinction (usually) to white—which is a circumstance of significance if one chose to argue about the underlying principles of typographical customs—which we are not doing, merely stating facts as to the customs themselves. A general rule of lower case style—if the question of capitalization is arguable, put it down. The question of capitalization in the word Japanese is not arguable. In almost any newspaper where the lower case style prevails there will be found occasional departures from this rule. But the fewer departures, the less argument, confusion and loss of time in the office.

Iowa's priestly sheriff admits that hanging men is a clumsy process, but he is cheerfully preparing to go through with it a second time. Apparently he holds that it is better to kill 'em clumsily than not to kill 'em at all; which has the advantage of being a definite and clear-cut philosophy, at least.

"In 50 years I think I'll be a baby," says Clemenceau, referring to the way he grows younger all the time. Well, some of us are convinced that he's a hot one now.

PUBLIC PULSE

AS TO CAPITALIZATION.

Editor of The Daily News:

I have just read your interesting editorial "Races and Prejudices." You are educated and I know you can give the information I am going to ask you for. I notice you used a small n when speaking of the negro and a capital J when speaking of Japanese. Please tell me why.

J. H. BROADWAY.

Salisbury.

Caswell Training School to Ask for Over One Million

(Special to Daily News.)

Kinston, Nov. 19.—Well-laid plans have been formulated for the presentation of the Caswell Training school's needs to the general assembly in January. That institution is asking for $1,290,000 in order that its capacity may be enlarged and accommodations provided for 1,000 mental defectives. The present capacity is not half that number.

With 1,000 housed at the school, there would still be thousands of feeble-minded juveniles left uncared-for by the state, according to the trustees, who include a number of prominent medical men and others. The official board of the institution is understood to be unanimously back of the proposition. The school here has been declared a model of its kind by leading experts of the country, though in the north there are similar institutions with several times the capacity. Dr. C. Banks McNairy, the superintendent, is the president of the international organization of executives of such institutions.

A $200,000 building program at the school was completed last spring. This enabled the heads of the institution to reduce a waiting list of hundreds that had had daily accretions for many months. It was a comparatively small reduction, however, and the waiting list now is appallingly large.

New York Port Receipts Show City Is Leading U. S. Ports

Washington, Nov. 19.—New York, with 9,109,868 tons incoming and 9,157,139 tons outgoing, led all American ports during the year ended last June 30, in the movement of overseas cargoes, according to figures compiled by the shipping board's research bureau. By a wide margin New York also topped all ports during the preceding fiscal year in cargoes entered and cleared.

Statistics of the bureau do not indicate the tonnage actually loaded or discharged at the various ports, but are based on the tonnage of cargoes on board vessels which took final clearance or made initial entrance at that port.

Funeral of Ida May Jones.

Funeral services for Ida May, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, who died Saturday at the home of her parents at Guilford college, were conducted yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock from Friends church at Guilford college by the pastor, Rev. James Peele. Interment was in the church burying ground. The pallbearers were: L. E. Thomas, J. L. Jones, L. L. Brown and W. T. Brewer.

THE SAVING POWER OF JESUS IS EMPHASIZED

If Love of Christ Is Given a Chance, It Will Not Fail, Says Rev. R. Murphy Williams.

"Therefore if any man be in Christ he is a new creation," was the text taken from Paul's letter to the Corinthians, on which Rev. R. Murphy Williams based his sermon yesterday morning at the Church of the Covenant. Mr. Williams read the story of the healing of the blind man as told by John and this story he used to illustrate the theme found in his text, of the saving power of Jesus.

Mr. Williams' sermon consisted almost entirely of evidence of this saving power. He started by pointing out the author of the text, Paul, who one day was on the high road to fame in the Jewish church, and the next day, after having been converted, was persecuted and reviled by the same church, yet was happier than before. He was saved by grace through faith in Jesus Christ, declared Mr. Williams. In the case of the blind man who could not argue, could not know by whose authority he was healed, but who said, "This I know, I was blind and now I see," is the experience of numbers of converted, said the pastor.

The experience of the healing power of Jesus Christ must first be felt objectively through faith before it becomes a subjective experience and can be passed on to others, further said Mr. Williams, and illustrative of this he told the story of a bishop, who on being questioned by a doctor as to why such an educated man as a bishop should believe in the power of Jesus to cure, replied that 25 years back he had been a wretched and depraved man, but by the grace of Jesus through faith he had been cured of his depravity and now he was telling others of this never failing remedy.

Mr. Williams affirmed that in every soul where the love of Christ was given a chance it had never failed. He told the story of the atheist who was challenged by a minister of God to bring forward 100 men who had been saved from a life of sin by atheistic teaching, which assembly the pastor said was never collected.

Finally, the speaker said that not in every case was this wonderful power so apparent to the whole world as in the case of the blind man, or Paul, but nevertheless it works as great a miracle in the hearts of common men. And it is here, declared Mr. Williams, that the real handiwork of the spirit of Jesus makes itself known, not so much on the outward appearance of the converted except as a reflection of the soul.

R. P. Richardson, of the Union Theological seminary, will preach next Sunday in the absence of the pastor, who this week is holding a series of services at St. Paul, in Robeson county.

BAND OF 6 OR 7 MEN KILLED YORK RECTOR

Sheriff Is Now Trying to Get a Clue As to Who Wiped Out Tennessee Family.

Pikeville, Tenn., Nov. 19.—That a band or seven unidentified men killed Jesse Rector, aged farmer, his son, York Rector, and the latter's wife at their home in the mountains near Melvine, Bledsoe county, Friday night is the opinion of Sheriff A. T. Goforth, who returned late last night from the scene of the crime.

The only evidence of any value secured by the sheriff was furnished by Tom Rector, son of Jesse Rector and surviving member of the family. Young Rector told the sheriff that his kinsmen were murdered by a party of six or seven men.

Sheriff Goforth stated today that he had found Jesse and York Rector with their hands tied behind their backs with wire. The head of the younger man had been partly blown away with a shotgun and the remainder riddled with pistol balls. The father had been shot twice with pistols. Mrs. Rector's head was badly mutilated. It was said that at least four guns were used by the firing party.

While there is an absence of motive, Sheriff Goforth is proceeding in the theory that the killings are an outcome of the murder of Mallen Thurman, whose body was recently discovered in his home after he had been dead a week. The opinion was expressed by the sheriff that mountaineers had connected the Rectors with Thurman's death and had organized and took revenge.

MRS. HOLLAND DEAD

Iredell County Lady Passes Away Aged 81—Mrs. Cable Hurt.

(Special to Daily News.)

Statesville, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Mary Holland, aged 81, died at her home near Olin yesterday and her remains will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Snow Creek church, Rev. J. A. Scott, D. D., conducting the funeral services. Death came after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Holland was the mother of W. W. Holland, county welfare officer for Iredell and prominent in Masonic circles in this State. The other surviving children are Miss Mamie Holland, who lived with her mother; Mrs. G. A. Watts, of Bethany; W. F. Bell, of Canton; Mrs. T. G. Webber, of Snow Creek; Mrs. W. J. Martin, of Loray.

Rev. C. J. Black, of Gastonia, is assisting the pastor, Rev. C. K. Turner, in a revival at Western Avenue Baptist church. Mr. Black presents his subjects in a sincere and searching manner. It is expected that the meeting will continue throughout the coming week. There is a choir of 25 voices and a junior choir of 20 voices, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. C. K. Turner.

Eugene Morrison Sr., who underwent a throat operation at the Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia, and has been a patient there for the past six weeks, will return home today. Mr. Morrison's friends will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from the operation and is returning home much improved in health.

Mrs. A. L. Coble, in attempting to use a telephone at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cooper, yesterday afternoon, fell down the stairway. While Mrs. Coble was painfully injured in the fall, her many friends in the state will be grantified to know that she was not seriously hurt.

Funeral of Little Girl Held At Rehobeth Church Sunday

Funeral services for Myrtle, the 19-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Short, who died Friday night at the home of her parents about five miles south of Greensboro, were conducted Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Rehobeth Methodist church, by the pastor, Rev. A. G. Loftin. Interment was made in the church cemetery.

Pallbearers were: Leach Gray, Floyd King, Hoover Clark and Hubert McCuiston. Flower bearers were Misses Mattie McCuiston, Margaret Clark, Vera Hodgin, Bessie Clark, Helen Lasley, Elizabeth Lasley, Cleo Layton, Merry Layton, Hurey Layton and Lillian Zigler.

THE MISSIONARY TO THE HEATHEN

WITH SHIP SUBSIDY AS A TOPLINER, CONGRESS OPENS AT NOON TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

order to avoid making a precedent, to rule against Mrs. Felton should she present herself.

Neither the senate nor house will plunge into work tomorrow. After roll calls and swearing in of new members, the senate plans to adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Watson, of Georgia, and the house out of respect to Representative Nolan, Republican, California, chairman of the labor committee, who died yesterday.

President Harding is expected to address congress in joint session Tuesday. The president's address, it is said, will be brief and will deal mainly with the shipping measure.

With the senate in a quandary over Mrs. Felton's status, Mrs. Winifred Huck will be sworn in tomorrow as a member of the house. She was elected as Representative-at-large from Illinois to succeed her father, the late Representative William E. Mason. Seven others elected to fill vacancies in the house also will take the oath of office while the senate will receive a new member, Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat, Delaware, victor in the election over Senator T. Coleman DuPont, Republican, both for the short and long terms. Senator-elect Brookhart, Republican, Iowa, who succeeds Senator Rawson, is not expected to present his credentials until later.

Both senate and house will settle down to work after the president's address Tuesday, the house to fight over the ship subsidy bill, which leaders plan to bring to a vote November 29, and the senate to take up unfinished and miscellaneous business, of which the administration bill to lend $5,000,000 to Liberia has the right of way.

A large number of presidential nominations are to be transmitted to the senate early this week with Supreme court and Federal Reserve board vacancies among the most important to be filled. Scores of postmasters and other federal officials also are to be named.

Irregulars' Will Be Interesting

Action of the Republican progressives or "irregulars" promises to be of unusual interest in the coming deliberations of congress, especially in view of the call of Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, for formal conferences December 1 and 2 preceding the regular session of Congress.

The bulk of members of both senate and house are on hand for tomorrow's opening. Vice President Coolidge and Speaker Gillett are on hand, with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leaders of the senate and house, respectively. Senator Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader, was detained at home by illness, but is to arrive soon to close his term as leader, having announced that he would not be a candidate for the minority leadership in the next Congress.

The new session will be a record breaker in at least one aspect as it insures an unprecedented number of sessions of a single Congress. With the extra session called in April, 1921, the regular session ended last September, the extra session convening tomorrow and the regular December session, the 67th Congress, will have made history in having four sessions. None before ever had more than 3.

POINCARE AND CURZON HURRY TO SWISS CITY TO SOOTHE THE ITALIAN

(Continued From Page One)

ing to conclude and maintain peace so far as concerns Europe, if it appeared necessary to their new national interests, they would not hesitate to use force of arms to back up what they feel to be their rights. The Turks have plenty of new field guns, captured from the Greeks, not counting a large number of machine guns and others they bought last year in job lots from the United States, French, Italian and British equipment firms.

However such a condition is not embarrassing to the Turks, who are aware that a large number of Russian munition works are actively engaged in the manufacture of heavy guns and powder. Whether the Russians will be able to sell to the Turks the large quantities of powder needed in modern wars is a question, but munition experts point out that the Turks doubtless would be able to purchase from other sources if the Russians felt they might need the supplies for their own purposes.

Germans' Munition Plant.

Although Germany has no large munitions plants working, it is certain German interests control a big powder plant operating at Pressbourg, in Czecho-Slovakia. Germany, however, will have to surrender its ownership interest in this plant by June, next.

Information reaching Paris tends to discount any new war alarms from any source at present, with no munition buying on a large scale by any of the great powers. Military observers are keeping sharp eyes on Russia's activities, with the fact patent that the Balkans and central Europe continually present possibilities of a conflict, due to unsettled frontiers.

It is not believed that soviet Russia is manufacturing munitions with any definite war in view, inasmuch as her western European propaganda has failed, but it is pointed out that she may be hoping to win a place in European councils through the strength of her army.

OPERATORS AND MINE WORKERS ARE AGAINST STANDARDIZING WAGES

(Continued from Page One.)

standardize the cost of living without at the same time standardizing the level of living of mine workers is beyond the comprehension of this committee," the letter said. "It seems to us it would be impossible to standardize the cost of living unless each individual mine worker was required to accept and adopt a standard, identical level of living for himself and his family. Any attempt to establish such a standard * * * would out-soviet any system, either paternalistic or communistic, that we know of.

* * * "We do not believe it is possible to standardize the amount of work a man can or should perform in the production of coal. Conditions vary in every mine. Seams of coal vary in thickness. Some mines experience difficulty with water and gas. Methods in use one place would be impossible in others. Each mine is peculiar to itself as far as working conditions are concerned. * * * What might be regarded as a standard of work in one place would be a flagrant misfit in another."

It was suggested by the miners' committee, however, that the commission, through women investigators, determine actual expenditures on living by miners and their families. The effect of organization upon the operations in coal, it was also suggested, should be ascertained by direct application to persons concerned, and so far as the union was concerned, the committee promised complete access to "any and all information" which might be sought.

TRAVELING MEN HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEETING

U. C. T. Report Progress in Membership Drive—Many Applications Received.

Splendid results in the campaign for new members were reported Saturday night at the regular meeting of United Commercial Travelers, No. 296. Several applications for membership were received and one candidate was initiated.

The candidate received into the council was J. R. Murphy, a well known traveler who is said to weigh 200 pounds. A member who saw Mr. Murphy initiated said, "He rode the goat like an old timer, and afterward gave the council an inspiring talk."

Oscar W. Patterson, a prominent member of the local council, who broke his leg in an accident recently, was reported to be rapidly improving. E. C. Caldwell won the attendance prize.

The next regular meeting will be held December 2, when a large class of candidates will take the degrees. At this meeting a five pound box of candy will be given as the attendance prize.

SENATOR TOWNSEND'S DEFEAT AT THE POLLS REASON FOR QUITTING

(Continued from Page One.)

of my gratitude for the splendid friendship, loyalty and devotion of those who have endured with me during the past four years, experiences unparalleled in the political history of our country. By direction of the Democratic administration, these began immediately upon my nomination, by proceedings before a specially selected grand jury, sitting in another state, which by a vote to 16 to 1, completely exonerated those who had conducted my campaign. Then followed my election, with every issue which has since been raised, clearly before the electorate of the state. A recount was demanded, and after a thorough and painstaking review of the ballots by the United States senate, I was found to have received a substantial majority. While this was in progress, I was subjected, with a large number of representative men of Michigan who had supported me, to a trial, following indictments procured by a Democratic Department of Justice, which through hundreds of agents had hounded and terrified men in all parts of the state into believing that some wrong had been done. Under these instructions given by the court, convictions of a conspiracy to spend more than $3,750,000 naturally followed, and sentences imposing fines and imprisonment were immediately passed. All charges of bribery and corruption were, however, quashed by the specific order of the presiding judge.

Reversed By Supreme Court

"On appeal, the Supreme court of the United States reversed the action of the court below, because, as stated by Chief Justice White, of the grave misapprehension and the grievous misapplication of the statute which was also declared unconstitutional. A protracted investigation before the committee on privileges and elections of the senate resulted in a report sustaining my election; and after a bitter partisan debate, the senate declared that I was entitled to my seat.

"In view of all these proceedings my right to my seat has been fully confirmed, and I am thankful to have been permitted to serve my state and my country, and to have the eternal satisfaction of having by my vote aided in keeping the United States out of the league of nations.

"For those who so patriotically and unselfishly worked for my election, and in defense of my own honor and that of my family and friends, I have fought the fight and kept the faith. The time has now come, however, when I can conscientiously lay down the burden and this I most cheerfully do. If in the future there seem to be opportunities for public service, I shall not hesitate to offer my services to the state which I love and the country I revere."

Letter to Vice President.

In his letter to the vice president, under date of November 17, Mr. Newberry said:

"I enclose herewith a copy of my resignation which I have this day forwarded to the governor of the state of Michigan, and I respectfully request that this be read into the records of the senate, as soon as possible.

"In terminating my service as a senator, I beg to express once more to you my deep sense of thankfulness for your many courtesies and friendly consideration."

No Further Delay Expected In the Case of Sidney Catts

(By Associated Press.)

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 19.—No further delay was expected tonight in the case of former Governor Sidney J. Catts, whose trial on two indictments charging peonage is set for federal court here tomorrow.

The court yesterday disposed of a case that had been holding up the former governor's trial since Thursday, and preparations were immediately made for the selection of a jury to try Mr. Catts tomorrow.

Mr. Catts, former minister, governor of Florida 1917-1920 inclusive, and stormy petrel of Florida politics from late 1915 until his retirement from the state house, is charged with having forced two negroes, pardoned from the state prison, to work against their will on his plantation in Walton county during 1920.