

Local thundershowers Thursday; Friday probably fair, except showers on north coast.

On every page, this watch label shows the date, time and page, and is a valuable guide in reading the paper.

RIVAL DELEGATIONS WAGE HARD FIGHT OVER TRAIN ROUTES

Corporation Commission hears Argument For and Against Re-Routing Trains

DETOURED FOR THREE YEARS BY W.-SALEM

Two Trains Run Direct Between Goldsboro and Asheville; Detouring Order, It Is Said, Issued To Clear Main Line of As Much Congestion As Possible

For three hours yesterday citizens of Winston-Salem and adjoining territory matched argument with argument against other citizens representing Salisbury, Lexington, Thomasville and High Point and tributary communities before the Corporation Commission in the hearing of the petition presented by the latter cities for the restoration of Southern trains Nos. 21 and 22 to their former routing by Salisbury. The trains for the past three years have been detoured by Winston-Salem, and some days will pass before the Commission renders any decision in the matter.

Not in years has so large a delegation presented itself before the Commission to lead force to argument for and against a pending proposition. The main line cities had more folks present, more speakers, and more voluminous reasons with which to urge their claim for the restoration, but the Twin City was largely and ably represented. The presentation of the main line cities' case consumed two hours, and Winston-Salem required 55 minutes for its say.

Removed During War. The two trains under question, running direct between Goldsboro and Asheville, and since that time have run by Winston-Salem. Joining the main line again at Barber, 12 miles west of Salisbury. The removal order was said at the time to be aimed at clearing the main line of as much congestion as possible in order to facilitate the transportation of soldiers and war material. The main line cities were told at that time that the trains would be restored at the end of the war, and made no protest.

It was Winston-Salem's first experience in possessing a through train, and they liked it so well that they desired to keep it. The main line cities missed it sorely, according to their contentions yesterday, and have been looking to the railroads to keep the promise made three years ago to restore the service as it was in the beginning. The Winston-Salem people were in no wise willing for the train to be taken from them and the fight was brought before the Commission.

Railroad Satisfied. The railroads are against the main line cities now, and are very well satisfied to leave the train where it is, according to Supt. R. E. Simpson, who spoke briefly yesterday, and according to letters read from other officials by the Winston-Salem delegation. Barring the train by the tobacco metropolis has proved a very profitable move for them, it is understood, and they want to keep it there. Resolutions were read from the directors of the North Carolina Railroad protesting against any change.

Editor J. J. Farris, of High Point, led the fight for restoration, with speeches from citizens from every town along the main line, and from territory feeding the main line through branch lines, including Albemarle, Asheboro, Badin, Norwood, Mooresville, Concord, Kannapolis and China Grove. The presentation of their case was rounded off by an admirably spoken speech by Walter Murphy, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. G. Stockton, of the Twin City Board of Trade, marshalled the forces of those who would have the trains stay where they are, ably assisted by Judge Gilbert Stephenson and James A. Gray. Judge Stephenson opened the argument, and Mr. Gray finished it off. There were numerous petitions, resolutions, letters and telegrams filed by each party to the hearing, and the Commission itself was in receipt of upwards of 100 telegrams and scores of letters.

Hearing Good Natured. Notable good will characterized the fight made by both sides, and there were frequent passages between speakers that brought roars of laughter, but none greater than the burst that greeted Mr. Murphy when he assured Commissioner Pell that Salisbury's retail trade had been negligible since 1909. Judge Pell was suggesting that a train be run out of Salisbury west to accommodate the shoppers from that section who come in on the day trains. The main line cities made the point that a main line is a main line and that through trains ought to run on main lines; that routing the train was a matter of vital concern to the State, as well as to cities along the route; that nearly an hour was lost by the train in making the detour by Winston-Salem, and connections were woefully disarranged for all main line trains at other junction points.

Winston-Salem contended that North Carolina's greatest city was entitled to at least one through train a day, particularly since that city furnishes the railroad annual revenue greater than any other city in the South, and furnished more passenger travel than all the main line cities combined. It was further contended that all of northwestern North Carolina is served by two trains, which have done more to bring them into the State than any other factor.

Solution Suggested. A solution was suggested by Zebulon Tarlington, of Mooresville, that many

COTTON IN N. C. MAKES EXCELLENT PROGRESS

Fair Advance In South Carolina and Georgia Crops; Outlook Favorable

Washington, July 14.—Cotton made favorable progress during the past week in all sections of the belt, benefiting generally from moderate temperatures and some moisture, the Department of Agriculture reported today in its weekly weather and crop bulletin. Excellent progress was reported from North Carolina and fairly good advance from South Carolina. In Georgia fair development was recorded, the report state, with plants fruiting well, although continuing to show light growth. While heavy rains have unfavorably affected the crop in parts of Florida, causing shedding of fruit and increased weevil activity, some improvement was shown, the report added.

Satisfactory progress was shown in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, the report continued, while slight improvement was reported from Arkansas as a result of favorable weather. Cotton made excellent progress in Texas, said the report, appearing above normal in all localities and fruiting well where weevil were not active. Although slight damage has been done so far by weevil in Louisiana, they are increasing rapidly. Despite the past activity the report said plants are fruiting satisfactorily in that State as well as in Oklahoma.

LAFOLLETTE WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE

Refuses To Run As Head of New Party Under Its Platform; Break In Ranks

Chicago, July 14.—Robert LaFollette, Jr., notified new party leaders tonight that his father would not run under any circumstances on the platform adopted.

The "Farmer-Labor Party" was the name chosen by the convention of the new political party here tonight.

The labor group was dominant when the new fusion party adopted a platform late today in preparation for nomination of candidates at tonight's session. A minority report from the platform committee was sponsored by the three of the five representatives of the "Committee of 48," but was defeated by a vote of slightly less than three to one.

The majority report was signed by the five labor members of the committee on resolutions and two of the party of 48 representatives. It was adopted by a big majority which on motion was made unanimous.

Defections from the ranks of the New Party began when it was shown that the minority report would be overwhelmingly defeated. James Ferguson, former Governor of Texas, was the first openly to pull out of the meeting. He was followed by delegates from several States, none of whom was identified with the Labor Party.

About 200 of the "Committee of 48" delegates assembled at another hall during the recess taken tonight. J. A. H. Hopkins, their national chairman, presiding, Allen McCurdy, who made the keynote speech for their independent convention, made an address full of feeling, and before they adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. tomorrow it was clearly indicated that many of them were far separated from the labor group.

The new party, it was decided at the night session, will operate until August, 1921, under the labor party constitution. A draft of a new constitution was referred to a conference committee to be reported on next year.

At 11 o'clock tonight, with all other work out of the way, the convention proceeded to nominate speakers for presidential candidates.

R. H. Harland, of Washington, presented the name of Dudley Field Malone. New York delegates staged a brief demonstration when Catherine Simms, of New York City, presented the name of Henry Ford. She explained she had first tried to offer the Detroit manufacturer to the "Single Tax Party," but received a cold reception.

Her speech was halted several times when delegates booed and hissed.

Malone, Ford and Debs. At 12:45 the chairman announced that no more nominations appeared in sight. Before he could call for balloting, a New York delegate moved the rules be suspended and the result be decided by a division or standing vote. The motion was lost, however, and the secretary began reading the list of candidates.

It was announced that Jane Addams had informed the convention by telephone that she would not accept, and her name was withdrawn.

With the field of candidates narrowed down to three leading candidates—Malone, Ford and Debs—nominations of separate tickets by the Forty-Eighters, tomorrow seemed more and more probable.

J. A. H. Hopkins, who was watching the Farmer-Labor Party's progress, declared as balloting started that the new party had had "a wonderful opportunity and missed it."

The labor party got the two conventions together, he said, "and then kicked everybody in the face."

Result First Ballot. The new party convention failed to agree on a nominee for President on the first ballot taken late tonight. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Dudley Field Malone 1665; Eugene V. Debs, 68; Parley P. Christensen, 1211; Henry Ford, 123; Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, 9; Herbert Bigelow, 7; Louis P. Post, 17.

THINK DEMOCRATS MORE NEARLY MEET LABOR PROPOSALS

Leaders of American Federation of Labor in Statement Endorsing Platform

CHOICE OF PARTIES NOT TO BE DICTATED, HOWEVER

Samuel Gompers Thinks San Francisco Platform "Marks Measure of Progress Not Found in Platform of Republican Party"; Formerly Denounced G. O. P.

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By R. E. POWELL.

(By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, July 14.—In a public statement issued today bearing the signatures of Samuel Gompers, president, and the three vice presidents of the American Federation, organized labor virtually aligns itself with the Democratic party and by a series of comments on planks in the Democratic platform calls upon its members to support those candidates committed to a platform embodying the principles "of justice and freedom."

The statement signed by the officers of the Federation contains the demands made by labor upon both of the great parties, the action of the Democratic party on each plank urged by the labor leaders and the comment of the officials upon the plank adopted. A similar analysis of the Republican platform, made shortly after the Chicago convention, denounced the Republican party as reactionary and inimical to the interests of labor.

Democrats Are Commended. "In summarizing it is but fair to say that the Democratic platform marks a measure of progress not found in the platform of the Republican party," reads the concluding part of the statement. "In relation to labor's proposals the planks written into the Democratic platform more nearly approximate the desired declaration of human rights than do the planks found in the Republican platform."

The statement continues: "The delegation of the American Federation of Labor which appeared before the platform committee of the Republican party convention in Chicago, presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Montreal, the labor proposals which it submitted and analyzed and compared these with the declarations contained in the Republican party platform. The convention by a unanimous vote adopted and approved that report. The convention authorized and directed a committee to appear before the Democratic National platform committee at San Francisco and to present the identical proposals to that committee with the instruction that a comparison and analysis should be made with the proposals and the declarations of the Democratic party. These we submit in the foregoing."

No Dictation By Leaders. "The men and women of labor of the United States and her liberty-loving people must judge between the declarations of these parties. The impending campaign and election for President and Vice-President, United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives is upon us and the citizenship of our country must determine its own course in electing these candidates for these offices who are most friendly disposed toward labor, justice, freedom or more hostile to these people."

"Labor of America is not partisan to any political party; it is partisan to principles, the principles of justice and freedom. It undertakes neither to dictate nor control the choice of the workers or the citizenship generally for which party or candidates they should vote for, but it would be a palpable dereliction of duty did we fail to place the facts before the voters of our country upon the records of both parties and their respective candidates for public office."

Two Secretaries Made Fast Trip to Alaska. Washington, July 14.—Piloted by Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, the destroyer on which Secretaries Daniels and Payne left Seattle last Saturday reached Ketchikan, Alaska, in the record time of 36 hours, cutting five hours off the previous best time for that run, according to a dispatch received today at the Navy Department.

Through the narrow, rockbound channels of the inland passage at night, the destroyer was pushed at a speed of 20 knots, the dispatch said. While the previous best time was 41 hours, few ships have made the trip in less than 52 hours.

National Campaign To Treat Deaf and Dumb. (Special to The News and Observer.) Washington, July 14.—Medical associations of the United States have inaugurated a nation-wide campaign for the treatment and education of children who are deaf or dumb or both. A joint committee including members from each organization has been appointed to draw up plans.

Assistance of State medical societies, State boards of health and from Congress will be sought in order that the campaign may be made quickly effective. It is planned to list all children suffering from defective oral or auditory organs to establish day schools throughout the country for the instruction of these special pupils and finally, to standardize the course of instruction, according to the most modern methods.

NEW PREMIER WHO SUCCEEDED BORDEN



Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior for Canada, who has been appointed premier of the dominion, to succeed Sir Robert Borden, who gave up the office to retire to private life. Premier Meighen is only 47 years old, and is the youngest man ever called to the Canadian premiership.

WANT AMERICA TO HELP OCCUPY RUHR

Allies To Move Troops At Once If Germans Do Not Meet Coal Demands

London, July 14.—The Germans at Spa have accepted the allies' demand of 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly, according to a Havas dispatch from Paris. Acceptance is accompanied by some conditions.

Spa, Belgium, July 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American government will be asked by the Supreme Council to join in the occupation of the Ruhr unless the Germans accede to the demand for 2,000,000 tons of coal.

All the details have been arranged for the movement of troops. The German delegation will be requested to meet the allies at noon tomorrow. The Germans will then be asked if they will give two million tons if they reply in the negative, they will be informed that the Ruhr will be occupied Friday.

This was a day of tense emotions among the delegates to the conference, though outwardly all was calm. The day passed without official communication between the Germans and allies except for an informal meeting between Premier Lloyd George and Dr. Simons, the German foreign secretary.

While the allied premiers were meeting at Villa Fraincoise, the Germans held a series of cabinet meetings at Chancellor Fehrenbach's villa, two miles distant. Efforts were made during the day to resume contact. Dr. Simons asked Mr. Lloyd George to receive him, and the British prime minister consented after consulting with the French premier, M. Millerand.

The German secretary had an hour's plain talk with Mr. Lloyd George, who again told him frankly that the allies would go no further than they had already done in reducing the terms of coal delivery, namely, 2,000,000 tons monthly.

Dr. Simons repeated his contention that it was impossible for Germany to deliver the amount demanded. After conferring with Premier Lloyd George, he said that what the allies were insisting upon "means for my country either civil war or invasion."

On his return to the Fehrenbach villa, the foreign secretary talked for a long time with the chancellor, after which the chancellor called a meeting of the cabinet with all the experts present. The meeting was described as extremely animated with wide differences of opinion. Immediately afterwards, the German ministers deliberated for four hours.

At 10 o'clock tonight the German cabinet was holding its third meeting of the day. Dr. Simons, who was to have received the German press representatives this evening, sent word that he had nothing to announce. One of the principal and most interesting of the German experts said the situation was grave, and that it looked as though the allies would occupy the Ruhr.

If the occupation of the Ruhr takes place it will be carried out by six divisions, three French, two British and one Belgian. Every military preparation has been made to this end. Premier Millerand called on Premier Lloyd George about 10 o'clock tonight and they had a long conversation to get their views straight.

M. Millerand had the French journalists to dinner, but declined to say a word about the situation. Official denial is made of a report that Dr. Simons had raised the German offer of coal in his talk with Premier Lloyd George to 1,800,000 tons monthly.

Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the imperial British staff, arrived here tonight. Marshal Foch, of France, is also on the ground.

Republicans of Second Virginia District Meet. Norfolk, Va., July 14.—Republicans of the second congressional district in convention here today nominated Melanah Lankford, of Norfolk, for Congress. P. J. Riley, of Portsmouth, was re-elected district chairman.

The convention adopted a resolution providing for a campaign committee to be composed of five men and five women, and went on record as favoring a tariff on peanuts.

LYNCHING PROBE IN PERSON COUNTY STOPS ABRUPTLY

Broken Padlock, Twisted Bolt Bar and Trace Chain Only Evidence of Crime

PLAIN TALK MADE BY SOLICITOR SAM GATTIS

Denounces Lynchers of Person County Negro As Murderers; Quiet Reigns In Roxboro With No Signs of Disturbance; Negroes Disapprove of Church Desecration

(By a Staff Correspondent.) Roxboro, July 14.—Only a broken padlock, a burnt and twisted bolt bar and a trace chain was left to tell the story of the lynching of Ed Roach here one week ago and today Coroner S. B. Clayton's jury returned a verdict that the negro came to his death at the hands of persons unknown.

Sheriff Thompson briefly narrated the events leading up to the hanging and then Solicitor S. M. Gattis read a telegram from Governor Bickett offering a reward of four hundred dollars for the apprehension of each and every one of the mob that broke into the little jail behind the court house last Wednesday morning, took the negro out and hung him to a tree with a trace chain.

Solicitor Gattis talked straight from the shoulder as man to man and condemned unreservedly the foul deed which, he said, had besmirched the fair name of Person County. Frankly he confessed that no evidence had been secured giving even a clue to the perpetrator of the outrage. He advised Coroner Clayton to dismiss the jury, stating that witnesses could be brought before the grand jury or a justice of the peace at any time. He could see no reason for subjecting the county to unnecessary expenses.

Lynchers Are Murderers. "Two wrongs never make a right," he continued, "and the simple facts are that today somewhere in Person county are men who are murderers. They have violated a higher law than did the victim of their anger because they took over the powers of the State, which ought never to be violated."

Speaking to the negroes present at the hearing, he declared he had never been mindful of his oath of office in the performance of his official duties and in prosecuting members of their race had striven to see justice administered.

He expressed the hope that something could be done. Then reading the telegram of the Governor calling on the citizens to co-operate with him in bringing the guilty parties to trial, he directed the coroner to dismiss the jury.

The crowd that had assembled at the jangling of the court house bell filed slowly out. The negroes constituted the majority but they came merely out of curiosity. No feeling of animosity was in evidence.

Fearful of Desecration. Their chief concern was over the lynching of Ed Roach in the church yard one mile north of Roxboro. Several approached Solicitor Gattis to know what could be done about it. They were afraid it might interfere with their religious services.

"Find out the guilty persons and we will prosecute them," answered Solicitor Gattis.

"Now, sah, we uns can't do that," they declared and went their way.

No Further Disturbance. The quietness of a summer day in a country town brooded over Roxboro today. Men went about their accustomed business in habitual manner. A hundred or more of them had sat through the night waiting and watching lest some outbreak should occur.

Rumors had come that negroes from Reidsville expected to blow up the town. Nobody believed it, but these sturdy citizens with grim countenances prepared to meet any emergency. They were determined that no more should their county be stained with human blood unlawfully shed. In this purpose they were joined by members of the negro race.

Resent Teer's Attitude. Interest today in the tragedy centered in Nello Teer's statement that the young negro had been lynched. Men zealous for the preservation of justice have gone over the matter carefully, and have reached the conclusion that Teer's contention is not well founded. They do not impute to him any motive save that of righteous indignation over an act admittedly unlawful, no matter whether the victim was guilty or innocent.

"When I first talked with Mr. Teer I thought he was right," said a prominent Roxboro citizen today; "but after going over all the details I now believe that Roach was the man who attacked the girl."

Fallen In His Attempt. Accounts of the attack on the fourteen-year-old girl near Mt. Tiram, seven miles south of this place, conflict as to time, but agree in other details. With her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jesse Chandler and the latter's 18-month-old daughter, she had visited an uncle, and they were returning home. A negro man passed them. Mrs. Chandler stopped at a spring to get some water. The girl and child went on to an orchard near by. The negro man jumped from behind a barn and threatened to kill the girl if she screamed. The child, frightened, screamed, and attracted the attention of a man near by. Before his purpose was accomplished the negro fled.

Without arms, several men followed the negro's tracks toward Mount Tiram, a flag station on the Norfolk and Western. The negro boarded the train about 8 o'clock. This man followed him and when he stepped off at Roxboro, had

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TALK OVER PLANS FOR FIGHTING COTTON PEST

Federal Quarantine On Cotton Infected With Pink Boll Worm Is Proposed

Washington, July 14.—Plans for co-operation between federal and state authorities in the fight against the new cotton pest—the pink bollworm—were discussed at a conference here today of officials from several southern states with the federal horticultural board.

No agreement, however, was made by the state officials to accept the federal quarantine against infected areas in Louisiana and Texas as the sole regulation for combatting the pest. This question, the southerners said, would be considered further at home, though several indicated their general approval of the board's progress.

Chairman Marlett, of the board, informed the conference that the federal quarantine would be in effect within a fortnight. He explained that regulations for the enforcement of the quarantine would follow the suggestions worked out in conference with the cotton men. The conference also brought out that the difficulties now experienced at New Orleans in the movement of cotton would be improved by the federal action.

The board announced tonight that its decision would not be given for a few days. Any modification of the state quarantines, it was said, would come from the state authorities after their representatives had returned home and reported.

Senator Harding Defends His Party's Record In Fight For Suffrage

RESENTS ATTACKS ON REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE

Senator Asserts He Will Be As Much Pleased If North Carolina Or Tennessee Ratify As He Would If a Republican State Did The Job; Cites Record of The Two Parties

Marion, Ohio, July 14.—Senator Harding, in a statement tonight, resented what he characterized as "persistent misrepresentations" of the Republican party's attitude toward woman suffrage. He said to the Republicans belonged the credit for that reform ever having a chance of success.

He deplored, however, efforts to mix a political capital out of the situation, and said he hoped ratification would be accomplished before November, no matter whether a Democratic or Republican state was the thirty-sixth to approve the suffrage amendment.

"Even if a Democratic state shall finish the business, the record will still show that twenty-nine Republican and seven Democratic states made up the roll of honor," Senator Harding said. "That is good enough or us."

Republicans Gave Chance. "My patience is sorely tested sometimes over the persistent misrepresentations of the Republican party, its state governors and legislatures in this matter of woman's suffrage. Whether it emanates from mere mischief makers, or from partisan desires, I cannot help resenting it. We must insist on having fair treatment of the party, without whose persistent support the great reform would never have had a chance of success."

"A Republican Senate and a Republican House submitted the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. A Democratic Senate had previously refused to submit it. Twenty-nine Republican and six Democratic states have ratified it."

Rejection By Democrats. "Six Democratic states have rejected the ratification resolution, and another, Louisiana, has just refused to give it consideration. One Republican, just one, Delaware, has rejected it. The first eight states to ratify were Republican states."

"When in 1919, the Republican Senate finally mustered the necessary majority to submit the amendment, there were 36 Republican and only 20 Democratic Senators voting for it; but there were 17 Democratic and only eight Republican Senators voting against it."

"Whether in the Senate or House, in Congress or state legislatures, the record shows that the Republicans have been the persistent and effective supporters of this measure. In such circumstances—circumstances that are thoroughly familiar to everybody—it is simply amazing that Democratic managers should now have the audacity to be assuming that they are the friends of whom the cause must depend if it is to succeed."

Hopes for Ratification. "For myself and for the Republican party, I earnestly desire that ratification may be accomplished in time to give the whole body of American women the ballot in next November. I am wearied with efforts to make partisan advantage out of this situation. I hope there will be ratification, and I do not care a fig whether it is secured through a Republican or a Democratic state. I will rejoice if North Carolina will do it, or if Tennessee will do it, just as I will rejoice if a Republican state did it."

"There will be glory enough for the Republican party, no matter whether the thirty-sixth state is Republican or not. If any word of mine could possibly be influential with any Republican in the North Carolina Legislature, the word would be 'vote for ratification and don't worry about who gets the credit of putting it over.'"

MORE SHOOTING OCCURS IN WEST VA. COAL FIELD

Williamson, W. Va., July 14.—Persons concealed in the dense woods of the mountains on the West Virginia side of the Tug River, five miles north of here, today attacked the tippie of the Borderland Coal Company on the Kentucky side. The fire was returned by men on guard at the mine, which is in the Mingo strike district. Reports received late this afternoon said there had been no casualties. A posse was quickly organized by Mingo county authorities and hurried to the scene of the fighting. Bloodhounds were taken should it become necessary to trail the attacking party through the woods.

Borderland was the scene of a similar attack last week, shots having been fired over the little village on the West Virginia side into the coal tippie high up on the Kentucky mountain.

Other parts of the Mingo county field, where miners are striking to enforce recognition of the union, are reported to be quiet.

MAJOR AXTON APPOINTED CHIEF CHAPLAIN OF ARMY

New York, July 14.—Secretary of War Baker has appointed Major John T. Axton, of Hoboken, N. J., chief chaplain of the United States Army, the Federal Council of Churches was informed today by Rev. F. O. Watson, secretary of the council, in Washington. The office of chief chaplain recently created, carries the rank of colonel.

Major Axton had charge of chaplains traveling on army transports during the war.

HARDING SAYS HE WILL REJOICE IF TAR HEELS RATIFY

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HERE'S PLATFORM OF SINGLE TAX ADVOCATES

Chicago, July 14.—The following platform of the Single Tax Party was promulgated here tonight: