

HARDING URGING REAL LEAGUE NOW BACKED BY FORCE

Republican Candidate's Tribunal
Would Be Part of
League Machinery

LEAVES HIRAM JOHNSON
TO SHIFT FOR HIMSELF

Anything Now To Get Article
Ten Out of Covenant and
Slip It Somewhere Else Under
Camoouflage; Republicans
Come To Time and Admit
Necessity of "Teeth"

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Bldg.
(By Special Licensed Wire.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—Senator Harding's proposed substitute for the League of Nations, as outlined in his speech today at Marion, is a Hague tribunal "with teeth" in it, or the League of Nations so revised that American interests will be protected. The candidate is said to expect Eilihu Root to bring back a plan based on the permanent court of international justice which he has aided in organizing under the League of Nations. Those who are well acquainted with the Root view on the League of Nations cannot understand why he should favor a Hague tribunal "with teeth" or a League of Nations "without teeth," Mr. Myron T. Herrick, just back from Europe, has announced that Mr. Root will "clear up" the whole situation when he arrives.

A cabled dispatch from London to The New York Times says that there is a strong impression there that the permanent court of international justice will ultimately develop the plan to apply the processes of law against would-be peace breakers such as ordinary courts issue injunctions to prevent infringements of National law. That plan, it is claimed, would meet the Republican objections of America to entering the present League of Nations.

Part of League Machinery.
It must be that this is what Mr. Harding has in mind as his Hague tribunal "with teeth" in it, or the League revised so that American interests will be protected. The old Hague tribunal certainly had no "teeth" in it. The Republicans, driven into the open now evidently mean to offer this permanent court of international justice as their substitute for the League of Nations. With Article X is now the teeth of this court. So he admits that there must be a policeman with a night stick, but he would be the policeman and the magistrate.

Anything now to get Article X out of the covenant of the league and slip it in somewhere else under a camoouflage for the Republicans have at last admitted that whatever organism that keeps the nations out of war must have "teeth." It must be able to whip anything that comes up against it.

At last Mr. Harding has to admit that he wants something with "teeth" in it. But somebody has got to furnish the teeth. If there is an effective League of Nations or Hague tribunal or anything of the kind with another name, it must have the physical power of armies and navies to back it.

But Mr. Harding and his party tell the American people that they must not furnish any of these "teeth." We are now engaged in this campaign to get you from having to do that very thing, they say. Look at the war between Russia and Poland, shouts the candidate. Our boys would be here now fighting and dying if we had joined this League. Our boys would be there now fighting us.

So that in spite of all the threats of a bolt by Senators Hiram Johnson and Borah there is to be a League of an association of nations and its got to have teeth. But it is too late now for Hiram to roar that he will walk out, and Borah is about to take the stump for Harding. Think of what he must say.

Secretary Daniels has repeatedly said that the American navy should be second to none in the world. In 1923 the Secretary's ambition will be practically reached by the United States. We shall have the first navy in the world and it will be largely due to Secretary Daniels' efforts. The French Maritime paper, La Vie Maritime Et Fluviale, says that the question came up in the British House of Commons as to the relative powers of the American and English navies and the answer of Mr. Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, created considerable excitement. His answer was as follows:

"Battleships which will be ready in 1923: 16 inch guns, America 16, England none. Light cruisers, America 10, England none. Ships having a speed of 33 1/2 knots or more: Battleships America 6; England none. Light cruisers, America 10, England none. "In considering the vessels of the dreadnaught type alone, America had in 1914 ten of these ships. "Nine other dreadnaughts were being completed, or were put on the stocks, during the first year of the war. The Tennessee in this series, has just been equipped. "At this same period, foreseeing the possible entry of the United States into the European conflict, and not wishing to be found unprepared, Mr. Daniels had the naval board draw up an extensive programme and succeeded in having it adopted by Congress.

High Praise For Daniels.
This programme comprised the putting of some stocks of 10 capital ships. For some time the English press held the view that this naval activity was the act of a politician pre-occupied with the future elections, but it soon was obliged to recognize that it was thanks to his own tenacity of purpose and to his energy, that this eminent statesman, in spite of a certain amount

AMBASSADOR DAVIS AND FAMILY RETURN TO AMERICA FOR VACATION



John W. Davis, American envoy to Great Britain, with Mrs. Davis and their daughters, who have returned to America for an autumn visit. Mr. Davis denied reports that have been circulated to the effect that he intends to resign his ambassadorial position. The ambassador expects to stay in New York about ten days and probably will see Governor Cox, the Democratic presidential nominee, when the latter speaks here. He was greeted upon his arrival by the West Virginia friends. The delegation from his home State is preparing a homecoming celebration for him.

Harding Breaks Ground for A World Court of Justice

Republican Nominee Says
League Wreck Beyond Hope
of Reconstruction

FOUNDATION TIMBERS
FOR NEW PLAN GIVEN

Would Build On Hague Tribunal
and Better Features of
Versailles Pact

Marion, O., Aug. 28.—Turning away from the Versailles league of nations as a failure and a wreck "beyond possibility of reconstruction," Senator Harding broke ground today for a new international peace structure he hopes to erect about the principle of a world court of justice.

As foundation timbers he proposed to use the better features of the present Hague tribunal and of the covenant of the "failed league" and he promised that from the day of his election he would give to the task his best effort in counsel with the ablest statesman of the world. Detailed specifications he said he could not yet supply in the changing atmosphere of world condition and opinions.

Regain Moral Leadership.
The Republican nominee's deliverance was made in a front porch speech. His greatest ambition and the cornerstone of his program, he said, was to regain for America the moral leadership which has "lost when 'ambition' sought to super-impose a reactionary theory of discredited autocracy upon the progressive principle of living, glowing democracy."

To Mexico and the other western republics he declared himself ready to extend a helping hand, but he pronounced a solemn admonition to the world that all the resources of the United States would guarantee protection to American life and property everywhere.

Impotency of League.
Professing also his desire to aid the stricken peoples of the Old World, the candidate recounted how this sentiment had led him to vote "with grave misgivings" for ratification of the league covenant with reservations. He affirmed that he would do so now under similar circumstances, but added that conditions had changed and that the Polish crisis had shown the league so impotent that its agencies were not even called into use.

Had the United States assumed the obligations of Article X, he asserted, it would long since have been called upon to stem the tide of Russian invasion, and could not have refused without "appearing as a wretched" before the world.

Quoted British Premier.
He quoted a declaration of Premier Lloyd George that it was impossible to send an international army to Poland because the European nations could not furnish the troops, and the United States had withdrawn from co-operation. That meant, in plain words, said the nominee, that the United States had not completed the obligation "to furnish troops."

To support his assertion that this country could not have resisted a call for help in Poland under Article X, Senator Harding quoted the statement of President Wilson that the moral obligation of the article was stronger than any legal obligation. The nominee added that if the President really wanted to help Poland he easily might call on Congress to declare war.

No Hope in Congress.
"It is reasonably safe to assume, however," Senator Harding continued, "that the President will not pursue that course. Fortunately, he is under no 'compelling moral obligation' under the league to do so. His recent unhappy experience, moreover, in asking Congress to send American boys to police Armenia would hardly encourage repetition."

Turning to his discussion of reconstruction measures, the nominee said he had "no expectation whatever" that negotiation of a separate treaty would be required to put the nation on a peace basis. Passage of a resolution declaring peace, he asserted, was all

PEASANTS REVOLT AGAINST SOVIETS

Bolsheviki Overthrown in Number
of Important Towns;
Rebellion Spreads

Harbin, Manchuria, Aug. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Western Siberian peasants have overthrown the Soviets at Tomsk, Novo Nikolaiivsk, Omak, Barnaul, and other important towns, it is reported here from reliable sources. Isolated peasant uprisings, which have been in progress since spring, appeared to have culminated in a general insurrection. This was led by an uprising by the Kirghis tribesmen, which followed the withdrawal of the Bolsheviki troops, presumably for the Polish front.

The tribesmen were joined by Cossacks and detachments of anti-Bolsheviki troops, which furnished them competent leadership. This force marched on the more important centers, but found them already in the hands of insurgents. Two thousand Russian officers released from Bolsheviki prisons also are said to have joined the new anti-Bolsheviki forces.

The insurgent movement is reported to be spreading. Outbreaks are already frequent in the Far East, where it is expected the Soviet regime will soon fall.

Eastern Siberian authorities are dazed by the suddenness of the new developments. The main support of the uprising appears to come from the Mujik farmers of the provinces of Altai, Tomsk, Tobolsk, Semipalatinsk and Akmolinsk, which are the richest farming districts of Siberia.

CONSIDER MOVING PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, Aug. 28.—The Soviet government has suggested a small town in Estonia instead of Minsk, for the peace negotiations, according to the foreign ministry, which adds that the suggestion is not likely to be acceptable to the Poles because Estonia is dominated by the Reds.

The foreign ministry states that France will demand reparation from Germany for the incidents at Breslau, where the Polish consul is still missing.

FOREIGN MINISTER AND M. DOMBSKI WILL CONFER.

Warsaw, Aug. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—Prince Sapieha, the Polish foreign minister, left here this afternoon for Brest-Litovsk, where of Sunday he will confer with M. Dombiski, head of the Polish delegation at Minsk. Word reached the foreign office today that M. Dombiski had passed through the Bolshevik lines and had been received by the Poles. Prince Sapieha and M. Dombiski are both expected to reach Brest-Litovsk late tonight.

According to word reaching Warsaw, the Polish delegates at Minsk are virtually prisoners and are looked upon as spies. In addition to not getting enough to eat, it is declared that the food they receive does not suit their taste. However, their chief complaint is in lack of communication.

The Brest-Litovsk conference will have to do with the progress of the Minsk negotiations, of which Warsaw professes to have no knowledge owing to difficulties of communication.

The American note to Poland relative to the American views concerning any Polish advance beyond the ethnological frontier has been received, but there is no announcement as to when Poland will reply. In diplomatic circles the note is considered in line with the American policy as set forth in Secretary Coby's note to Italy, of which the delegates at Minsk had been informed.

Every day the Minsk conference continues increases the hope in diplomatic circles that it may eventually lead to peace or at least an armistice.

Clearing House Condition.
New York, Aug. 28.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$14,233,050 reserve in excess of legal requirements—this is an increase of \$12,804,550 from last week.

LODGE DENOUNCES LEAGUE IN SPEECH AT MASS MEETING

Republican Senate Leader De-
clares It Has Been An Ab-
solute Failure

COOLIDGE ALSO JOINS
IN CONDEMNING PACT

Lodge Says League Has Done
Nothing, But Is Full of Men-
ace, and People of Europe
Are Pretty Well Sick of It;
World's Peace Not Tied Up
In Versailles Pact

Boston, Mass., Aug. 28.—The league of nations was condemned by Senator Lodge in an address at a mass meeting of the Republican League of Massachusetts at Braves' Field today. "The league, which has got all members in it but one," he said, "has been an absolute and total failure. It hasn't accomplished anything."

"It may be impossible to ratify with reservations," Senator Lodge added. "It may be undesirable to do so, it may be necessary to enlarge and strengthen the reservations, or it may be best to put aside this ill-drawn, ill-conceived league and to take up under the auspices of the United States a new agreement, association or league composed of all the nations of the earth under the leadership of the United States. That's a solution which commends itself, I believe, to Senator Harding."

Coolidge Also Denounces It.
The foreign policy of the administration was denounced by Governor Coolidge, the Republican candidate for vice-president, in an address devoted almost entirely to a discussion of foreign affairs.

"The policy of the present administration, while their candidate is bound to continue," he said, "can only result in a continuation of the discredit of the nation abroad."

The other speakers included Helen Varick Boswell, who was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from New York State, and Col Raymond Robins, of Chicago. Louis K. Liggett, president and read a telegram of greetings from Senator Harding.

Mrs. Boswell was furnished by a Republican Club of one hundred voices, and after the speaking 1,000 Amhrat men, who sat in a special section, led in cheering and singing in honor of Gov. Coolidge, who is a graduate of the college.

League Has Done Nothing.
Senator Lodge charged that the league had "never" interfered with the invasion of Poland by Russia, had never interfered to hold back Turkey from Armenia, had never done anything in the matter of Persia, and had never done anything to reach a solution of the Fiume question.

"It has done nothing," he said, "and yet it is full of menace. Europe, I think is pretty well sick of it, and would be glad to be rid of it. They don't feel about our President as they do. I doubt whether it will ever be possible to make the battered hulk of Mr. Wilson's league sea-worthy."

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF BOLSHEVIKI THREATENED

Alliance Between General
Wrangel and Kuban and
Don Cossacks Cause

Washington, Aug. 28.—The alliance between General Wrangel and the Kuban and Don Cossack not only has materially improved the strategic position of the anti-Bolsheviki forces in South Russia, according to official advice received here today but has seriously threatened the chief economic resources of the Soviet government.

The Donets coal basin, main coal supply of the Moscow government, located in the country of the Don Cossacks and has been threatened by General Wrangel's advance, while the oil and manganese supplies of the Bolsheviki must pass from the Caucasus through the Kuban country, the report says.

Despite a gap of a hundred miles between the left flank of Wrangel's army, and the Rumanian front, west of Odessa, capture of the Donets coal basin can be accomplished by a turning movement on the left flank and maintaining the left wing on the Deniester; the report continued. Should Wrangel, however, desire to press his advances to Moscow, he could only do so, according to the statement, by advancing his left flank and exposing it to attack from Ukraine failing a simultaneous Rumanian advance or the reinforcement and extension of the line.

NEFF LEADING BAILEY IN
TEXAS BY BIG MAJORITY
ON THE EARLY RETURNS.
Dallas, Texas, Aug. 28.—Pat M. Neff of Waco led Joseph W. Bailey of Gainesville, former United States Senator for Texas, by 56,176 votes in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination in today's Democratic runoff primary, according to a compilation of 226,234 votes from 156 counties, announced at 11 o'clock by the Texas election bureau.

On the face of these reports, and incomplete returns, the Dallas Morning News announced Mr. Neff's nomination by "a large majority."

Texas election bureau estimated that today's primary would fall several thousand below that in July primary, when Mr. Bailey led Neff by 5,522 votes, and would be between 425,000 and 475,000 votes.

ROOSEVELT SCORES FRONT PORCH PLAN OF G. O. P. NOMINEE

Resulted From The Disastrous
"Isn't It Awful, Mabel,"
Touting of Hughes

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM
IS MOST PROGRESSIVE

Vice-Presidential Nominee As-
serts Governor Cox's Expo-
sure of Republican Party's
Campaign Money Methods
Demonstrates Its Tendency
To Go Backward

Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 28.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, Vice-Presidential candidate, speaking at the Union Pacific station here today, declared the Democratic party this year offered the most progressive program presented to the American electorate. The front porch rocking chair plan of presenting issues by the opposition party, he said, resulted from the disastrous "Isn't it awful, Mabel" touting of Hughes in 1916, and he added that the disclosures of Governor Cox with reference to campaign expenditures would demonstrate to the people that the Republican party's success would mean going back, placing administration of the country's affairs largely in the hands of the selfish few.

Big Campaign Issue.
This contest between progressive and reactionary ideas, he declared, was the biggest issue before the people. "It was a handful of reactionaries which elected the Republican nominee in a quiet room of a hotel at 2 a. m. on a vague platform. At San Francisco it was a fight in the open resulting in the nomination of a candidate who has given Ohio not only a progressive administration, but also a modern constitution. This candidate stood on a for-ward-looking platform. Not only in our domestic affairs did the platform appeal to the stomachs of men like an old full dinner pail platoon, but in international affairs it also evidences hope and progress—the hope and aim that with the nations of the world gathered around the table with this purpose of averting war, wars would be averted."

Special stress was made on the point that "Germany herself looked forward to the League of Nations for reconstruction and justice and it was America's high duty to aid the German people themselves, not that the war was over, as well as it was the duty to aid other European nations."

Turning to the question of campaign expenditures, Mr. Roosevelt said he would devote more attention to that in his address at Omaha tonight. He declared that unquestionably a certain amount of publicity was legitimate and required funds; but that the fund being raised by the Republicans was so vast as to warrant the fixed conviction in advance that it could not all be expended legitimately.

Time Not Passed, Yet.
"And this was attempted at a time when the public had begun to believe we had got by the lavish expenditures of money in a political campaign and the contributions of corporations and individuals for selfish purposes."

Mr. Roosevelt received some applause on the League of Nations reference but more on his remarks addressed to campaign expenditures.

POST-WAR IMMIGRATION RECORDS AGAIN BROKEN

Nearly 19,000 Aliens Pour Into
Ellis Island In Week;
Much Congestion

New York, Aug. 18.—Arrival here of 18,921 aliens during the week ended today broke all immigration records at Ellis Island since before the war. Inspections of 15,438 of them were completed up to this morning, with 3,253 yet to be passed upon.

Probably the worst congestion in the history of the immigration station confronted Ellis Island authorities tonight when considerably more than 2,400 must be housed and fed.

In a statement tonight Commissioner of Immigration Wallis said:

"Judging from information received from steamship agents, I must conclude that next week will bring more aliens to New York than the record-breaking figure this week. Every ship is coming loaded, and some big steering-carrying vessels are due to arrive."

"From now on it will be merely a matter of ships. Hundreds of thousands of people in various parts of Europe are clamoring for a chance to come to America. The passport regulations, although restrictive in their nature and operation, are having nothing to do with the number of immigrants, for there are thousands more who qualify with passports than our limited number of ships can bring here."

CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ALMOST EQUAL

Ottawa, Can., Aug. 28.—Canada's exports and imports almost balance for the twelve months ending July 31, according to a summary of Canadian trade, issued here today by Dominion's bureau of statistics.

The total imports are valued at \$1,253,191,735 and the exports at \$1,264,631,537. Figures for the previous year covering the same period in 1919 were: Imports \$870,850,981 and exports \$1,273,449,372.

Imports from the United States totaled \$881,147,129 while the exports to that country totaled \$409,746,802.

Canada's cotton imports were \$119,600,887 in 1920, which was the largest item in the list.

COX SPENDS BUSY DAY CAMPAIGNING IN NEW YORK CITY

PROMINENT LEADER
DIES AT BEAUFORT



MR. E. C. DUNCAN, OF RALEIGH

MR. E. C. DUNCAN DIES AT BEAUFORT

Prominent Republican Leader
and Business Man Succumbs
After Long Illness

Mr. E. C. Duncan, former Republican National committeeman from North Carolina and prominent business man of Raleigh, died this morning at 1:30 o'clock at the Davis House in Beaufort, where he had been critically ill since his return from the Republican National convention in Chicago last June. Mr. Duncan was a delegate-at-large to the convention from this State.

He had been in bad health since last spring when he went to a Baltimore hospital for treatment. He retained an active interest in affairs until the last and it was not until about ten days ago that it was realized that the end was near. Members of his family were called to his bedside.

Funeral services will be held at Beaufort Monday afternoon, the hour to be named later.

Edward Carlton Duncan was born in Beaufort, North Carolina, March 28, 1863 son of William B. and Sarah A. (Ramsey) Duncan. He was educated in public schools of Beaufort and began life as a fisherman and a farmer. He was a licensed pilot and hosted in the waters adjacent to Beaufort harbor. At this time Morehead City and the Atlantic Hotel was the Summer capital of North Carolina, and this began Mr. Duncan's large acquaintance with the most prominent people in the State.

In 1890 he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Beaufort, and served until 1894. Was elected member of the North Carolina Legislature and served during sessions of 1895 and 1897. Was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh in 1898 and served until he resigned in 1908 to become one of the Receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which property he helped to administer with such signal success that it is one of the few receiverships of large railroads which was discharged without the scaling of any bonds of the railroad.

Mr. Duncan for many years was active in politics, dating prior to the time of his appointment as Collector of the Port of Beaufort in 1890. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1890, 1904, 1912, 1916, and 1920, was Republican National Commissioner from North Carolina for twenty years, was High in the party councils and is the only Southerner man who has ever been selected to help manage a Presidential campaign, being one of the Sub-Committee of five who successfully managed President Taft's campaign in 1908.

In June, 1920, although at that time not fully recovered from a serious operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Mr. Duncan attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago as delegate-at-large from North Carolina, and took part in the proceedings, his counsel being sought by the party leaders, whose sorrow at his sickness and death have been evidenced by many letters and telegrams from men of prominence, including Presidential Candidate Harding and others.

Mr. Duncan commenced his railroad experience many years ago with the old Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, for which he was a large stockholder, having for quite a long while controlled practically all of the stock not owned by the State. It will be recalled several Legislatures ago Mr. Duncan made a proposition to the State to purchase its holdings of stock in the old Mullet Road. Mr. Duncan was for years a director of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, and as such was largely instrumental in the consolidation of the various small roads which now compose the Norfolk Southern system east of Raleigh. He was directly in charge of the purchase of the right-of-way for terminals of the line west of Raleigh to Charlotte, and is really considered by railroad men to be the father of the present Norfolk Southern system in North Carolina.

One work of which Mr. Duncan was especially proud was the extension of the old Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad from Morehead City to Beaufort, his old home, in accordance with the original plans of the State when the road was chartered. Mr. Duncan never lost his love for his home in Carteret county or his love for the water where he first commenced his work in life. He was largely instrumental in help-

Democratic Nominee Hurried
Through Program Cramped
With Speeches, Parades,
Receptions and a
Luncheon

SPEAKS AT FIELD DAY
EVENTS OF POLICE AT
GRAVESEND RACE TRACK

Principal Address Made at
Democratic Luncheon, at
Which Nominee Was Intro-
duced By William G. Mc-
Adoo; Continues His Attack
On Republican Methods of
Raising Campaign Money
and Reiterates Charges of
Fifteen Million Dollar Slush
Fund; McAdoo Refers To
Hays and Upham, Republican
Chairman and Treasurer,
Respectively, As "The Gold
Dust Twins"; Cox Says
Revelations Just Started

New York, Aug. 28.—Governor Cox spent today hustling through a cramped program of events.

Speeches, parades, receptions, luncheon at a prominent hotel, a view of police field day games at Gravesend race track, where a crowd estimated at 200,000 was addressed, and a dinner with party leaders tonight gave the Democratic candidate the busiest day of his campaign.

The Governor's principal address was at the Democratic luncheon, attended by hundreds of party notables. At Gravesend this afternoon the Governor cut short his remarks after a fifteen minute speech, cordially received. Another brief address was delivered to a crowd at the public library, where he stopped on route to Gravesend.

Retort to His Charges.
In his luncheon address, Governor Cox reiterated his charges that contributions were being collected by Republican leaders toward a \$15,000,000 "corruption fund" and promised further revelations, but did not give any additional information today. World peace, by America's entrance into the League of Nations, industrial problems and plans for Americanization of foreign-born citizens, also featured the candidate's addresses. In all he predicted Democratic victory next fall.

During his visit here, the Governor was accompanied by scores of prominent Democrats.

Concentrate On G. O. P. Fund.
Fire of Governor Cox and also other speeches of Democratic leaders was concentrated on the Republican campaign fund. The Governor was cheered loudly as he reiterated that the contributions involved an attempt to "purchase the presidency."

"The enemy has sought to deny my charges," he said, "but none of them makes the same kind of denial. Hays says the fund is \$3,000,000, Upham said it was about eight million. "We have not yet started in the revelations which will be made to the public."

Are Gold Dust Twins.
William G. McAdoo, who introduced Governor Cox at the Democrats' luncheon, also assailed the Republican financing. He referred to Chairman Hays and Treasurer Upham of the Republican national committee as "the gold dust twins."

"I want to express my unqualified admiration of Governor Cox for bringing this so forcibly to the attention of the public," said Mr. McAdoo.

The governor remained for an hour, watching and applauding the athletic contests of the policemen, whom he praised in his address for their public service as the nearest representatives of government to millions of persons. The League issue was emphasized by the governor as paramount in the campaign to be waged, he said, between champions of progress and reaction.

"This is a great fight," he said, "for a great principle and a fight which will know to be a victorious fight."

Plans for industrial peace also were made by the governor in his addresses at the Democratic luncheon and at Gravesend.

"We cannot have national tranquility," he said at Gravesend, "unless we have community tranquility. Public opinion has always settled industrial controversies and public opinion always will." Declaring that public opinion would

(Continued on Page Two.)

ing at the time of his death a direct
Breakwater at Cape Lookout for the
Harbor of Refuge, and it was his am-
bition in life to see this great work
completed and the railroad extended to
Cape Lookout.

Mr. Duncan for many years was prom-
inent in banking circles in Raleigh, be-
ing at the time of his death a director
in the Commercial National Bank, as
well as being a director and officer in
a number of other companies. He was
for years a member of the Methodist
church, being always interested in help-
ing others, one of his hobbies being
helping young men, who he having as-
sisted a hundred or more young men to secure
an education. He helped in every civic
enterprise, working with and serving a
term as resident of the Chamber of
Commerce.

Mr. Duncan was twice married, his
first wife being Miss Carrie King, of
Beaufort, from which union survive two
sons, William B. and Charles L. Dun-
can, of Raleigh, and one daughter, Mrs.
T. Stokes Adams, of Union, S. C. He is
also survived by his wife, who was Miss
Alma Spright, and four brothers, W. E.
Thomas, Julius F. Duncan, of Beaufort,
and James S. Duncan, of Greensboro.