

## HARDING STRONG ON PROMISES BUT PERFORMS LITTLE

President Always Ready To Be  
Photographed On The Least  
Provocation

### NEW YORK NEWSPAPER CHECKS UP THE RECORD

Achievements of Republicans  
For Six Months Shows Little  
Progress Made In Carrying  
Out Campaign Promises;  
North Carolina Has Vacancies  
For Civil Service Jobs

The News and Observer Bureau,  
605 District National Bank Bldg.,  
By EDWARD E. BRITTON  
(By Special Leased Wire)

Washington, Sept. 6.—There is being a casting up of accounts for and against the Harding administration by the people over the country. That it has not got within even speaking distance of the boasts of the Republicans as to what they would accomplish for the people if given power is being recognized by all except hide-bound partisans. Around Washington President Harding is regarded as an amiable man with a pleasing personality, an official who does not want to make anybody mad, who agrees with the last man who has his ear, who is free with promises but stingy on performance. Whichever way the winds blow strongest there he will be found with his sails all spread, and sailing with the tide. He has already won the reputation of being the most widely photographed man in America, and if his picture is wanted all that is necessary is to get a delegation of any old kind, the whoozies of the Whatsets society will do, call on him at the White House, suggest that there are photographers in waiting, and presto, the trick is turned with a visit to the White House grounds and a call to Laddie Boy to get in the group. Posing for countless pictures, Mayflower rides, swatting the pill with the golf sticks, shaking hands with tourists and office seekers, keeps the President a very busy man.

Records for Six Months  
The New York World has just issued a chart of the things the Harding administration has done and not done, the promises made to the people in speech and platform which have thus far been but promises. It is a list that is illuminating, and shows how President Harding stands on his promises six months after he gave them. Here it is:

- "Immediate peace-resolution passed and treaties signed but not ratified."
- "Creation of association of nations—no announced definite action."
- "Reform of tax laws—legislation pending in congress."
- "Erection of protective tariff—permanent tariff bill still before congress."
- "Unfurling American flag on high seas—Shipping Board appropriation cut in half and board losing money at the same rate."
- "Repeat of Panama canal tolls—Not enacted and President's attitude uncertain."
- "Creation of department of public welfare—Measures seems doomed to defeat."
- "Reorganization of departments—Tied up in the congressional joint committee."
- "Enactment of budget legislation—passed congress and budget bureau functioning."
- "Federal encouragement to education—No action taken."
- "Discharge of obligations to soldiers—Veterans bureau created."
- "Bonus legislation—Held up at President's request."
- "Refunding foreign debt—Tied up by request for added powers."
- "Aid to agriculture—Aid of War Finance Corporation extended in exporting agricultural products; emergency tariff bill passed."
- "Means to end lynching—No legislation adopted."
- "Limitation of immigration—Percentage bill passed."

Though there are many government employees who are being "separated from the service" which is the polite form the government uses when walking papers are given employees, there are many places being constantly opened up for new employees, and the Civil Service Commission is kept on the job holding examinations to fill vacancies. The total appointments in the civil service list at the close of business on Saturday numbered 42,143 the losses for the week numbered 648 while the gains as given as being 242. There are 41 States which are in arrears on the number of appointments to which they are entitled on the percentage basis. North Carolina stands twenty-sixth on the list, with the quota of appointments to which it is entitled, given as 1,003 the number of North Carolinians under civil service being reported as 602, which leaves the State 401 in arrears. The extreme Southern and western States get the worst of it in the matter of appointments, the reason given being that as these are so far from Washington that applicants are fewer in numbers. The States of Delaware, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia have far above their quota of appointments.

There are plenty of positions of value open to North Carolinians if they would only prepare for them," said Chief Clerk Doyle of the Civil Service Commission today in talking over the matter of appointments. "It is true that we are 'fed up' on clerks, typists and stenographers, but there are many technical and professional places to be filled, and it would be worth while for young men and women to take courses of study to prepare for the entrance examinations for such positions. And this class of positions

## War Area in West Virginia and Two Leaders of Troops



Map shows the Mingo district, where Federal troops were ordered to stop fighting. General Bandholtz, in command, served as provost marshal general with the American Expeditionary Forces and is considered an expert in martial law.

## Wealth of Four Counties On Display at Big Mebane Fair

Choice Exhibits of Manufactured Products Rival Exhibits of Farm and Field

### FURNITURE TOWN IN GALA ATTIRE THIS WEEK

Everybody Except Editor Benton Takes Day Off To Celebrate The Opening

By BEN DIXON MACNEILL.  
(Staff Correspondent.)

Mebane, Sept. 6.—Alamance and Orange, Person and Caswell tooted lustily upon their own horns today and through the Four County fair paraded their manifold riches for the world to see. And whether it be manufactures or whether it be cattle and swine and farm products, generally these four counties have about all that any four counties in the land could wish for even in their most envious periods. Furniture fit for the restment of kings, mattresses and pillows, and bed springs that would make anybody glad when night time comes; cloths of vast variety fit for the embellishment of queens; fruits and millions of socks and such things; millions of socks and the like; cattle and chickens and pigs and sheep; and finally, because with all these good things, one must eventually die, the finest sort of caskets to be buried in.

Fair Rivals The Best.  
And all of it made within an hour's journey of the four great tobacco warehouses turned for the nonce into exhibition halls. It was a glorified community fair, with exhibits that rival the finest that have ever been seen at Raleigh's State fair, a crowd of home-folks, modestly proud of what they have done in the field and in the factory, with an abbreviated edition of a midway to give the correct air of carnival that no fair is complete without.

Mebane has shaken off the sprawling clothes of village-hood and is about to become a manufacturing town comparable to Burlington, and if not watched, more so. Just yesterday contracts were let for near \$200,000 worth of paving and presently a town water system will be completed. It already has some sizable factories, and General Julian S. Carr is working on a sock factory that will cost a million and a half dollars. Eventually he will make a pair of "Durable Durham" for every man and woman and child in the country every year.

Plenty of Rich Land.  
The lands round about are rich and versatile, if one may believe the exhibits, and the pronouncements of R. W. Scott, chief agent of diversified farming hereabouts. He had a whole exhibition all by himself, all of his own country place nearby, 141 different items altogether, including a thrifty looking hen feverishly engaged in hatching some eggs; a genuine though shamed-faced, razor-backed sow imported as a horrible example from an eastern county.

Town Takes Day Off.  
The town took the day off and engaged itself in opening the fair, with the assistance of Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer. All of the town, that is, except Editor Benton of the town paper. He worked over time and turned his weekly into a daily for the week, dedicated exclusively to the fair. He announced to the citizenry this morning that Governor Morrison had telegraphed regrets and so many as that were here, but there were some folks present. The ten thousand will come later in the week. He didn't say they were to be here today anyhow.

Troops of Boy Scouts, who claim Sam White for their godfather, were on hand to help run the fair, and they are a powerfully efficient hand to dispense harmonies, one home-grown and the other wearing the uniform of the midway. Mebane is very proud of its band, as proud as it is of its furniture, mattresses, bed and sock factories. It is a good band.

Fill Up Tobacco Warehouses.  
Mebane has adopted a unique idea for its fair. The tobacco warehouse district covers two blocks, and a beneficent town government let the fair folks fence off the streets that run through those blocks and hold a fair. There is no racing, but the warehouses make fine exhibition halls, and these parts produce enough stuff to fill them up full. And if Colonel Pogue is looking for some stuff to decorate his halls with he might very well come up here and ar-



Brig. Gen. BANDHOLTZ

## LEADER OF IRISH URGES SINCERITY

Calls On England To Declare Ultimatum If Ultimatum To Ireland Is Meant

Dublin, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press).—On the eve of a meeting of the British cabinet at Inverness to take action on the Irish problem, Eamonn De Valera, the Irish Republican leader, today quite unexpectedly issued a statement to the press, in which after reiterating Ireland's earnest desire for peace, declared that peace could never be founded on make-believe.

"Let us lay aside the camouflage and put away the hypocrisy," said Mr. De Valera. "If England is issuing an ultimatum, let it be an ultimatum." War, not peace, would be the outcome of the imposition of England's proposals for force, according to Mr. De Valera, who went on to assert that England had no basis in right for a single demand she was making on Ireland and would not dare to make such demands upon "a power even nearly as strong as herself."

Does Not Mean Rapture  
It was announced earlier in the day by the Sinn Fein leaders that there was nothing to communicate; then suddenly came a call, and a typewritten statement was given out. Though bitterness is to be observed in the pronouncement, it is noted that it does not amount to a rupture of the negotiations; nevertheless, its issuance at this critical moment is believed here to add to the gravity of the situation.

The text of Mr. De Valera's statement follows: "It seems that it is a grievous political sin these days to keep one's eyes open. Plain common sense is sneered at as rhetoric and logic. The British imperial statesmen are trying to sell Ireland second-rate political margarine and are very angry because we do not accept the butter label they put on and believe all the advertising stuff they have had printed about it. If it were real butter it would not need all this advertisement."

Have Desire for Peace  
The Irish people know that the article printed out in the shop as the article being sold is very unlikely to be the article that will finally reach them. Ireland wants butter and the Irish people will not be deceived into thinking they have got it until they see it actually delivered. The English press asks, 'Have we a will to peace?' Yes, we have—add an ultimatum. It is for that very reason that we refuse to see things as other than they are. Peace will never be founded on make-believe. Let us tear aside the camouflage and put away the hypocrisy."

If England is issuing an ultimatum, let it be an ultimatum. Brute force, naked and unabashed, has been used against small nations before, our nation has known it for long. Even our little children have experienced it, and no pretense will hide the threat of force; it is best recognized for what it is.

England has no basis in right for a single one of the demands she is making on Ireland. She would not dare make them to a power even nearly as strong as herself. They are made to us simply because it is felt Great Britain is strong enough to enforce them, and Ireland too weak to resist peacefully. That is the naked truth and it is useless attempting to hide it.

For peace secured in these circumstances no one would have the slightest respect; certainly no Irishman would feel bound by any arrangement thus arrived at.

With this background of imposing force, war, not peace, would surely be the outcome. Ireland and Great Britain are neighbors. The natural forces of mutual interests and common purposes would have brought the two peoples together long ago as real friends in voluntary cooperation had not the rulers and statesmen with their unscrupulous meddling and artificial contrivances interposed insuperable barriers, which the British government's proposals seek to continue and perpetuate.

If Pitt had been as wise there would be no Irish problem today and Ireland would have been saved a century and a quarter of misery and Great Britain a century and a quarter of shame.

## BARRETT APPEALS TO GOVERNOR FOR HELP AT CONCORD

Head of Labor Federation  
Claims Policemen Denied Admission To Workers

### SAYS OFFICERS KEPT WORKERS FROM ENTERING

Prepares Affidavits To Be Signed and Sent To Governor Alleging Discrimination; Two Hundred Workers Turned Away From Gibson Mill When It Opens Up

Concord, Sept. 6.—James F. Barrett, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor who spoke in this city yesterday and who has been here today conferring with local union officials, left tonight for his home in Asheville. When asked when he would return Mr. Barrett answered "When invited to do so by the mill owners."

Before leaving Concord Mr. Barrett presented your correspondent with the copy of an affidavit which he said is to be sent to Governor Morrison by at least 75 members of the textile union here. The affidavit is addressed to "His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, the Hon. Cameron Morrison" and reads as follows:

Kept Away By Policemen.  
"The undersigned, he deposes and says he is a citizen of North Carolina and a resident of Cabarrus county, and an employee of the Gibson Mill, in Concord, testifies as follows: "That the affiant went to the Gibson Mill, in Concord, on the morning of September 6th, with the sole intention of returning to work, and that uniformed policemen at the gates of Concord forced order the affiant away from the mill, refusing to allow said affiant to stand on the street that faces the mill property."

"Affiant further states on oath that there was no disorder of any kind, and that in his belief there were at least 250 other workers treated by the said Concord policemen as the affiant was treated."

"Affiant further states a oath that the only reason he knows why he should be driven from the mill is the fact that affiant is a member of the Concord textile union."

"Affiant further states his services, so far as he knows, has been satisfactory to the Gibson Mill company in the past."

"Affiant states further that he is a taxpayer and a citizen of North Carolina, and as such is entitled to the protection of the State if North Carolina against such rank discrimination and the affiant does especially resent the attitude and activities of the Concord police force in using the powers of their office in matters and in a manner which in the city of Concord should take no sides whatever, therefore, the affiant prays the Governor of North Carolina to take action immediately to stop such activities on the part of law officials. He has been engaged in by the Concord police force."

Acted Under Instructions.  
Each affidavit will be signed individually, he said. Local police officers when asked about the charges made in the affidavit deny them. No one who has asked the Superintendent of the Gibson mill for a job was kept from the mill property, the police officers stated, and they further stated that they had been told by the mill management to keep back all persons who did not have jobs in the mill. They acted within their rights in this they maintain, for the mill management has the right to keep off its property all persons who do not have jobs within its mills.

Mr. Barrett stated that he had talked with Governor Morrison over long distance telephone this afternoon but he refused to comment on the conversation, stating that he would allow the Governor to give publicity to the conversation, if he desired. It was rumored here that Barrett asked for troops to protect those persons who wanted to go back to work from the policemen, but he would neither confirm nor deny these rumors.

The mill management made no statement but officials of the mill intimated that no employees had been kept out as those persons who have not asked for their jobs are no longer employees of the mill.

Only Small Increase.  
Only a small increase in the number of operatives at work in local cotton mills was reported this morning, following the vote taken Saturday night by local union members to return to work today. The vote Saturday night was not to determine if union members would return to work individually, the union officials stated Monday, but was to determine if the strikers would return in a body provided all old employees were given their old jobs back.

## STRONG DEMAND FOR BETTER GRADES OF CAROLINA TOBACCO

### DUNN YOUTH GOES; RETURNS TO WIFE

Governor Morrison Grants Him Conditional Parole and He Is Free

When the sun rises over the little town of Dunn today it will find a supremely happy woman in the person of Mrs. Fred Denning, wife of the little paralytic who was returned to State's Prison last Friday morning by Chief of Police U. S. Page, of Dunn, after six years of freedom in sunny California. Fred, in company with his big brother, Mack, Otis P. Shell and Byron Ford, a Dunn newspaperman, left the prison at an early hour this morning and will be free to enjoy what is left of life for him so long as he behaves. A conditional parole was granted near last midnight by Governor Cameron Morrison.

Armed with petitions and letters from bankers, merchants, lawyers, preachers and other good citizens of Hargett, Fred's wife, sister and friends came yesterday to plead with the Governor for his release. Arrived here they found many obstacles.

First the Governor was in session with the Council of State. At 2 o'clock he granted an audience to find that the necessary recommendation of the prosecuting solicitor was missing. The petitioner expected to find it here. Walter D. Eiler, now in court in Lillington, was the solicitor. Telephone wires to Lillington were down. Telegraphic communications were not satisfactory. At 7 o'clock three of the party accompanied by William Sawyer hit the road for Lillington. At 11 o'clock they were back and found the Governor and his secretary William H. Richardson, waiting to complete the details.

This morning when the prison doors swing open, the Dunn friends of the young man were there with the parole papers. Shortly they left with him to make a wife and a mother happy.

No more pathetic case than this has ever come before Governor Morrison. Fred Denning was sentenced in January, 1911, to one year in prison for larceny. At that time he was suffering mental and nervous troubles as a result of a blow on the head. The blow was administered by a hobo in Charleston, South Carolina, whom he had befriended. He was robbed and left unconscious on a railway track where he was found and carried to a hospital by a locomotive engineer.

Six months after he was sentenced, although paralyzed in his left side, he jumped into Roanoke river and swam to safety. On the other side of the river he swapped clothes with a sear-crover and made his way to friends in Norfolk. There he was nursed back to some semblance of health. Then he made his way to California, where he became a useful citizen. Two years ago he married the young woman whose charm of manner was one of the strongest appeals made to State officials. She was dressed in a modest suit of black and wore her father's Shrine pin.

When told that the Governor would parole her husband she thanked eyes filled with tears as she thanked those who had aided in gaining the promise and Fred Denning will be placed under the care of Dr. I. F. Hicks as soon as he arrives in Dunn this morning. Through proper treatment his brother hopes that he will become able to support his wife and little child. In the meantime the big brother will provide for him.

### SURRY FARMER KILLED WHILE OUT HUNTING

Winston-Salem To Send Large Delegation To Deep Gap Celebration Thursday

Winston-Salem, Sept. 6.—Virgil Allred, a young farmer residing near Mt. Airy, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday while out hunting squirrels; he was alone and just as the accident occurred will probably never be known. He was dead when found.

This city will send a large delegation to Deep Gap, Nature's gateway through the Blue Ridge Mountains, where on Thursday Wilkes and Watauga counties will be hosts at a celebration heralding the fact that the grading of the Boone trail highway has been completed between North Wilkesboro and the Tennessee line. The celebration will be featured by a barbecue and picnic dinner. Speeches will also be delivered by prominent citizens from different parts of the State.

INJURED AVIATOR REPORTED AS BEING SOME BETTER

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Corporal Alexander C. Hazleton, the only survivor of five army aviators who fell in the wilds of Nicholas county on Saturday, was reported today by physicians at the hospital at Montgomery as in better condition than indicated by earlier bulletins. They declared, however, that he was not yet out of danger.

## Markets In Eastern North Carolina Report Heavy Sales But of Sorry Grades at Low Prices

### WILSON REPORTS AN AVERAGE OF 20 CENTS ON HALF MILLION SALE

Averages of All Eastern North Carolina Markets Below Average of Opening Day Last Year But Indications Bright For Improved Prices As Better Grades of Tobacco Are Brought To Market; Big Crowds Attend Opening at Different Centers

By H. C. HESTER.  
(Staff Correspondent.)

Wilson, Sept. 6.—With averages extending from 10 to 20 cents according to quality, eastern Carolina tobacco markets got down to start today with the bulk of the stuff sold being of a low grade. Offerings on the local market were close on to a half million pounds and the average was figured at 20 cents, comparing with slightly more than a half million pounds last year on the opening day at an average of 24 cents and more.

Rocky Mount sold a quarter million pounds at from 17 to 20 cents a pound while New Bern reported varying averages of from 10 to 15 cents for 180,000 pounds offered on the local market.

Kinston offered a half million and the averages were figured at from 16 to 20 cents a pound. The bright clear day brought an unprecedented quantity of tobacco to this market.

Greenville reported sales of a half million pounds at an average of 20 cents a pound and low grades selling as low as two cents.

Up to Expectations.  
The opening of the leaf tobacco markets here and at Rocky Mount this morning were up to expectations. Buyers fought over the best grades while the trashy and lower grades were "knocked out" at figures in many instances barely sufficient to pay the drayage to market.

No tidal wave of optimism swept over farmers and business men although they found satisfaction in the prices for the better grades of tobacco. Among the sellers of the soil opinion was somewhat divided, those having good tobacco for sale expressing general satisfaction while those with tobacco bringing from two to fifteen dollars per hundred said they could not pay the expenses of raising the crop.

Unprecedented crowds attended the sales of both markets. Farmers from miles around and tobaccoists and others from all parts of the State and the South being on hand to see "how it was going to sell" price averages on the two markets varied only according to quality of the offerings and Wilson apparently had more of the better grades. Prices were about the same for the same grades on both markets, as was most likely the case on other eastern Carolina markets that opened today. The different grades as generally known by farmers and warehouses averaged as follows:

- Trashy tobacco, the lowest grade, brought \$1 to \$5 per hundred pounds.
- Common lugs, the next grade, sold from \$5 to \$9 per hundred pounds.
- San Jo tobacco, brought from \$10 to \$20 per hundred, according to quality.
- Bright lugs sold from \$20 to \$30 per hundred, according to quality and color—mostly color.
- Cutters ranged in price from \$30 to \$40 per hundred.
- Fine cutters sold from \$40 to \$45 per hundred.
- Low grade wrappers brought from \$40 to \$50 per hundred.
- A number of fancy piles of wrappers brought fancy prices, some 60 to 75 cents a pound. However, few good wrappers were offered. The tobacco sold today was principally first and second curings. The first curings chiefly comprised the common grades and the markets where first curings predominated the price average was lower.
- Want Only Good Tobacco.

Bright lugs, cutters and wrappers in great demand and there was lively bidding for every pile of good tobacco. There was little competitive bidding, however, for the common tobacco and prices seldom got very far from the starting figure. Previous to the opening of the early markets in the southeastern portion of this State.

In South Carolina and Georgia the opinion was that the manufacturers were well stocked or overstocked with lower grades of tobacco; but that they wanted the better grades; that, therefore, they would bid for the better tobacco and let the old law of supply and demand gauge the prices of common tobacco. And such was the case today. There was apparently no demand for the common grades and who was a victim of unfavorable weather, carried his offerings to market, carried what he could get. And in most cases he got only from 1-3 to 1-5 of what it cost to produce the crop, his sand and trash lugs combined averaging around \$7 to \$8 per hundred, whereas the 12 to 15 cents is a conservative estimate of the cost of production per pound. Twenty cents is estimated by many as the cost of production per pound, thus, these with common tobacco in all its probability be worse off financially this year than last, while those with good tobacco may realize a profit and the better the tobacco the more the profit.

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