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HARVEY PICKS HUGHES AS THE WINNER NOV. 7

Successful Forecaster for Recent Election Says Republican Nominee Will Have 145 to 175 Majority.

New York, Oct. 29.—Four years ago Col. George Harvey guessed wrong as to only one state in his election forecast. In 1908 he was only 17 electoral votes out of the way, and in 1904 only 22. In April of the present year, before a single state had indicated a preference for the nominee, he closed an analysis of the political situation under the heading "Nobody for Hughes But the People," with the positive prediction that "rightly or wrongly, wisely or not, the will of the people will prevail and Charles Evans Hughes will be the next Republican candidate for President of the United States." In the North American Review to be published tomorrow Colonel Harvey predicts the election of Hughes as certain, in detail as follows:

Electoral votes essential to a choice, 266.

We predict that Mr. Hughes will carry these states:

California	13
Connecticut	7
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	18
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Dakota	5
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	5
South Dakota	5
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Washington	7
Wyoming	3
Total	269

We expect that Mr. Hughes will carry these:

Indiana	15
Wisconsin	13
Total	28

We believe Mr. Hughes will carry these:

Delaware	3
Ohio	24
Maryland	8
Total	35

We allot to Mr. Wilson beyond question:

Alabama	12
Arkansas	9
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Virginia	12
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
Oklahoma	10
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Total	149

We regard as doubtful:

Arizona	8
Colorado	6
Missouri	18
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
West Virginia	8
Total	50

Grand Totals:

Hughes	332
Wilson	169
Doubtful	50

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS?

Washington, Oct. 29.—The Republican Publicity Association through its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement at its Washington headquarters:

"Ask the first ten men you meet what will be the most important subject of national legislation in the next four years and nine out of ten will tell you that the most important legislation will be that which is designed to protect American industry in the severe competition it is destined to meet at the conclusion of the war in Europe. It is acknowledged even by officers in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that we shall be compelled to meet an unusually pressing foreign competition. The present Administration expressly admitted this fact when it placed in its revenue legislation a clause known as the anti-dumping provision, which was designed to supply, but which will not supply, the protection the American producer must have.

"The anti-dumping provision of the revenue act declares that it shall be unlawful for any person importing articles from any foreign country to sell such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country of their production, after adding to such market value or wholesale price freight duty, and other importation charges; provided that such act or acts be done with the intent of destroying or injuring industry in the United States or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States.

"It is readily apparent to every person who knows the first principles of criminal law that it will be absolutely impossible to convict any person under that provision, however injurious his importations may be to American industry, unless it be clearly proven that his acts were done with the intent of destroying or injuring an American industry. To prove the evil intent of a man charged with crime is one of the most difficult features of criminal law.

"The anti-dumping law enacted by the Democratic Administration embodies all the American industry. That law is fatally defective in at least three particulars. First, values and selling prices of foreign products in the country of production are so low that those goods could be sold in America at the foreign selling price plus freight, and still at a price below that which the American producer, with his high wage scales and shorter hours of labor, can possibly afford to accept. Second, the foreign markets. Thus is placed upon the American competitor the burden of collecting evidence as to the value in a foreign country, and also evidence to prove what is 'substantially' less than the value. To collect and produce evidence of this character in a foreign country would be more costly than any American producer could undertake. Third, the law is fatally defective in that it can not be enforced because of the specific requirement that the prosecuting officer of the government must prove the 'intent' of the importer. Even if this law could be strictly enforced in every particular, it would afford no protection whatever to the American industry.

It has long been the theory of American industry require the opening of our markets to foreign competition. That being true, it would be inconsistent for any prosecuting officer under a Democratic administration to insist in any court of law that importation of foreign products could possibly be 'with intent to injure or destroy American industry'. Since it is the theory of Democrats that encouragement of importation is encouragement of American trade and creates a demand for American products, that party can not consistently or sincerely attempt to enforce an anti-dumping law.

"On November 7th, the American people are to choose a Congress and a President who will shape the commercial and industrial policies of the United States for the next four years. That legislation will be the most important that will be enacted during that period. The Republican party and its candidates stand now and have always stood for a protective tariff which recognizes the right of American producers to a material advantage in American markets, because of the higher cost of labor and materials in this country. Under such a tariff it is not necessary for the American producer to prove in any

VIRGINIA TO JOIN DRY STATES MONDAY NIGHT

Richmond, Va., Oct. 29.—Virginia enters the ranks of prohibition states at midnight on Tuesday, swelling the total to eighteen states. State and local authorities are preparing for a strict enforcement of the law which is drastic and believed to be practically unbreakable, maintaining the strictest features of measures that have already stood the test.

For all practical purposes, Virginia will be dry before tomorrow night, as liquor houses throughout the state are rapidly disposing of their stocks. As no liquor can be shipped after midnight on Tuesday, carriers have served notice that none will be received for shipment after tomorrow, consequently little will remain for sale on Tuesday.

Churches and temperance bodies throughout the state are preparing to celebrate the wiping out of the liquor traffic in Virginia with "watch parties." The celebrations in the clubs and hotels will be more of the nature of a wake.

In spite of a provision which makes the possession of liquor in certain quantities prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law, large supplies are being laid in by those able to provide against arid days. This feature of the law, it is expected, will soon meet with a test in court. The mails have been swamped for the past few weeks with letters from out-of-town liquor concerns soliciting future orders.

SALISBURY POLICEMAN IS KILLED BY AN AUTO

Salisbury, Oct. 26.—As a result of an automobile accident at 7 o'clock this evening W. Murray Linker an extra policeman doing traffic duty on West Innis street, the main thoroughfare leading to the fair ground, and Ollie Tolbert, a brakeman on the Danville division of the Southern, is in jail charged with the death of the officer.

Mr. Linker was caught between a street car standing on a meeting switch and the main road where vehicles travel and when struck by the machine was so badly injured that he died before reaching a hospital.

Before he reached the scene of the accident Tolbert was flagged by another officer but failed to stop, it is alleged, and his number was taken to be prosecuted for speeding.

Mr. Linker was 58 years old, leaves a widow and six children, one son is Burton Linker whose fine scholastic record at the State University last year elected comment throughout the state.

Mr. Tolbert lives at Spenser. He was on his way to the fair when the accident happened.

HAD A FORTUNE IN MEXICAN COUNTERFEIT

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 28.—United States Secret Service Agent James Wright dropped in on A. S. Richard, a groceryman today and confiscated \$280,000 in Mexican money. The secret service man pronounced the bills counterfeit and expressed the bundle to Washington. The groceryman secured the money a few weeks ago when he bought an old truck at an auction sale. He paid \$8.50 for it and upon opening it found the wealth of worthless Mexican currency. He sold several thousand dollars worth at one dollar per handful.

COURT OF LAW EITHER THE MARKET VALUE OF A FOREIGN PRODUCT IN A FOREIGN MARKET OR THE EVIL INTENT OF THE IMPORTER.

"The Republican party assumes that when any importer of foreign goods brings those goods into this country to sell in competition with similar goods produced here, he does so with the intent of supplanting a corresponding quantity of American products and that he necessarily must injure American industry to that extent. That is a presumption of both fact and law which we do not call upon any American citizen to prove under the technical rules of legal advice.

"We give the American producer the benefit of every doubt. The Democratic party, on the other hand, gives the foreign importer the benefit of the doubt, and places upon the American producer the burden of proving at his own expense of time and money all the facts as to the foreign value of imported articles, and the evil intent of the importer.

"There should not be in the mind of any American citizen the slightest doubt as to which policy is for the best interest of the American people."

It'll probably be quite a relief to General Goethals to get an eight-hour day job.

T. E. WOULD FIGHT AGAINST THE DROP OF THE HAT

To Stop the Murder of Women and Children and Women Rise and Cheer Him. He Praises Mr. Hughes

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Chicago women cheered Colonel Roosevelt today when he appeared to them not to be influenced by the plea that President Wilson had kept the nation out of war. When he told them that he would fight at the drop of the hat if necessary to stop the murder of women and children, they rose and waved handkerchiefs and flags.

The Colonel closed his western tour here today with two speeches, the first exclusively to women. He had been asked, he said, to appeal especially to the women who had been influenced by the peace slogan, but he had decided to make, he declared, exactly the same appeal he would have to men.

"I am not going to speak he said, 'to what I might call the early Victorian aunt."

There was no attempt at heckling the speaker, the only interruption, except for words of approval, being after he had told of women and children killed in Mexico and said he would have gone to war if necessary to avoid that. Several voices called "what about Hughes?"

"Mr. Hughes can be trusted to keep his word," answered Colonel Roosevelt. "When he says that he would not submit to such deeds as the sinking of the Lusitania or the killing of our citizens in Mexico he means what he says."

"You have stood up and listened to 'The Star Spangled Banner' and to 'America,' and you have stood up because they were written about a generation of Americans that was not too proud to fight. When you are told to vote for Mr. Wilson because he kept us out of war, remember that is something that cannot be said of either of Washington or Lincoln."

He was interrupted again when he told of returning from the border where he said he found 150,000 troops, without knowing what they were there for.

"Wilson doesn't want them to vote," called a woman.

"I was going to be more charitable and say that he wanted them there help make up the President's mind whether he was at peace or at war," the colonel declared.

The women applauded his reference to hyphenated citizens.

"There is no room in this country for the perpetuation of different nationalities," he continued. "To divide our citizens along political racial lines is to be guilty of moral treason to the republic."

He spoke tonight at a mass meeting for the Hamilton club at the stock yards.

When Colonel Roosevelt began his speech tonight a chorus of cheers delayed him several minutes. The crowd shouted and yelled and waved their flags until the Colonel obtained a minutes silence and begged to be allowed to begin. He laughed at a huge club labelled the "Roosevelt big stick" that was handed him and declared that President Wilson, instead of carrying a big stick, had spoken harshly and carried a powder puff.

The colonel was interrupted only once tonight a voice from the rear of the hall calling "how are you about Germany?" as he was discussing the Mexican situation. "That's a fair question," he answered, "and I'll tell you immediately.

"If I had been President I would have carried on the government on such a different basis than the too proud to fight standard, that there would have been no trouble." He repeated that he would have seized every interned German ship immediately after the Falaba and Gulfights incidents and then let the Germans bargain with him on how much he should concede them instead of bargaining with them.

"In Mexico, I would have put Leonard Wood in there and told him to do just as he did in Cuba, to avoid trouble if he could, but if he could not to slap anybody's wrist. And if there was war when it was over, it would be over. As it is peace still rages in Mexico."

CARNIVAL MAN SHOT BY NEGRO IN OXFORD

Durham, Oct. 27.—Lewis Zeeker, white was shot and probably fatally wounded this afternoon by an unknown negro, at Grainville County Fair in Oxford. Shooting resulted when Zeeker, a carnival man, rebuked the negro for cursing his wife, it is said. Zeeker's home is in Lebanon, N. C. He was brought to Watts Hospital here.

HUGHES SAYS IF ELECTED WILL HAVE ABLEST CABINET COUNTRY CAN SUPPLY

Will Have Ablest Cabinet Country Can Supply.—"Maintain Our Rights"—Crowd Rises and Cheers

Boston, Oct. 26.—Charles E. Hughes tonight told an audience which filled Boston's big arena that he proposed to be an American President, if elected, unswayed by any suggestion of foreign influence.

"And I propose," he added, "that if I am elected we shall have the ablest cabinet that this country can supply."

Mr. Hughes also declared that he would maintain American rights and that he had "absolutely no patience whatever with the idea that an American citizen, following his lawful pursuits, in any part of the world, should be left unprotected by the country from which he came."

"I am amazed, Mr. Hughes said, "that it is suggested that a proper attitude is that a policy of protection should not be maintained because it threatens our peace.

"Is it possible that any such notion should obtain in the shadow of Bunker Hill?" he asked.

The audience rose to its feet, and waved thousands of American flags, shouted the answer:

"No."

Mr. Hughes had prepared his address in advance, and while he adhered to it in substance, he made radical changes of its phraseology in delivery.

Hecklers shout to question Mr. Hughes on various topics, and one man who persisted finally made himself heard amid confusion.

"What specific policy will you take in Mexico?" the heckler shouted.

"What specific policy will you take in Europe? What are you going to do with the eight hour bill?" What—

The rest of the question was lost into salvo of boss boss and cat calls.

"I don't know," Mr. Hughes replied, "just what sort of mess we will find things in Mexico next March, but there are certain principles we shall be governed by. First, we will not meddle with affairs that do not concern us. Second when we say we will respect the rights of small nations we will respect them in reality. And third, it shall be understood in Mexico, in Latin America and elsewhere that American rights with respect to lives and property shall be protected."

The audience applauded and cheered.

Mr. Hughes declaration of his intention to be "an American President," if elected was interrupted by cheers and applause at the conclusion of every sentence. Mr. Hughes said in part:

"My conception of the presidency is radically different from that which seems to have governed the action of the present administration. I look upon the President as the executive of the government. He is it business manager and his considerations of mere politics and partisan expediency must yield. At the very outset of the present administration in the two departments of government most closely touching our foreign relations the department of state and the department of the navy—there were chosen men, who, whatever their amiable qualities, were absolutely unequal to the high duties of the position.

"It is manifest that the great interests of the nation and the most executive obligations were subordinated to a conception of partisan expediency.

"Entrusted with the agencies of diplomatic intercourse, the President has in its power the international interests, and the nation's honor. It is through his action that may deserve and maintain the friendship and esteem of other nations. I should seek to maintain our peace by firmness and consistency which should deserve and secure the esteem of the world.

"A firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens, at home and abroad, on land and on sea, is the only course which will give us lasting peace.

"There confronts labor in the next four years a danger beyond any that American laboring men have been called to face. When this war began over 1,000,000 American working men were vainly seeking employment. When the war ends, and the developed energies of Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

"One of the two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be sought out the problem of protection to American industry and of commercial organization. France and England and Germany are already at work upon their problems of this

CHARACTER. IF WE ARE TO SAVE OUR WORKINGMEN FROM A CATASTROPHE WE MUST PLAN A TARIFF PROTECTION ALONG SOUND ECONOMIC LINES.

Taking up the Adamson law, Mr. Hughes said:

"Recently the head of the opposing party sought to increase the wages of a group of railroad employes constituting less than 20 per cent. of those employed by railroad companies. I believe that this legislation will be found by labor—even by those who are ostensibly the beneficiaries of the act to be delusive.

"If the law is effective, the great body of workers must pay the bill, as the burden must fall upon the public, thus constituting class legislation of a most objectionable character.

"I believe that government action should be fair to all. We proposed to protect the American workingman to protect the American wage scale, to the end that there may be the largest participation possible in the prosperity of expanding industry.

"When the commercial struggles begin anew the industry of every European country will be backed by the good will and intelligent oversight of their government. Our national policy requires that our government maintain a strict scrutiny of business organizations, but this supervision can be effective and yet leave the government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprises. I stand for such supervision and control, but I demand that all business be treated fairly and justly.

"The present administration has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the government a brake to the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has put this country in four years further on the road to a class war than has been accomplished in a generation before.

"You ask what road I proposed to travel. These are the principal which mark it—an executive responsible to the whole nation, a cabinet chosen from our ablest men, a foreign policy that stands courteously, but firmly and consistently for American rights, a flag that protects the American citizen in his lawful rights, wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade cooperation which shall protect all groups of American workers, a government supervision of business which, while preventing a abuse, will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest; and finally, a domestic policy, which looks to industrial peace and cooperation, not to industrial war."

Mr. Hughes' speech here tonight was the third of the day. The first was delivered at Hartford, after a parade through the streets, in which thousands cheered the nominee, before an audience that crowded the largest available theater. Mr. Hughes devoted much of his speech to the need of industrial preparedness to meet European commercial competition after the war.

At Providence the second stop, the hall was filled to overflowing. Students at Brown university, from which Mr. Hughes was graduated, interrupted his speech at intervals with college yells, each ending in a cheer for Hughes.

Mr. Hughes left Providence at 5:30 o'clock and reached Boston an hour later.

REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS MEETING, MT. AIRY.

The West Central District Association of County Superintendents was held at Mt. Airy the past week. The following topics were discussed in round table conference:

1. County Institute and its Adaption to Work of County Teachers.
2. County Teachers' Association and Reading Circle.
3. Examination and Certificate of Teachers.
4. Attendance.
5. Moonlight Schools.
6. Rural Library—Its Preservation and Use.
7. Larger Type of Rural Schools and How to Get It.
8. School Buildings.
9. Suggested Topics for Meeting of State Association.

The several Members of the State of Education were present and by the sentiments expressed, the meeting proved both profitable and pleasant to all present.

While at this meeting we secured the service of Messrs. Brogden and London for the teachers of this county. Mr. Brogden will meet with the teachers in the several townships of the county during the month of December. A program as fixed by Mr. Brogden will be published at a later date. Mr. J. L. London will give the teachers of the county a number of practical lessons in penmanship. Mr. London represents the Palmer Company and is an expert in his work. "D. S. L.