

# HICKORY DAILY RECORD

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HICKORY, N. C., TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1920

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## THIRD PARTY ELEMENTS

### EFFECT AMALGAMATION

Committee of 48 and Nonpartisan League Groups Go Over to Labor Groups Amid Uproar. Will Nominate Candidate for President at Chicago Tonight

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, July 13.—Amalgamation of the principal groups attempting to form a new party was effected here today. The committee of 48 voted to join the labor party. The large nonpartisan league group and a delegation of single taxers marched into the labor convention and announced they also had decided to amalgamate with the new party.

The convention was thrown into an uproar when Robert M. Buck of Chicago, chairman of the resolution committee, made the motion to accept the new groups.

The motion carried amid cheers and on its heels a half hundred farmer delegates from the convention arrived and were seated after a tumultuous demonstration. The farmer delegates raised the nonpartisan league standard above their seats.

William Remfer, a nonpartisan leader from South Dakota, announced the farmers after spending five days looking over all the conventions in session here had decided there "interests were identical with labor."

"We have decided to come over and stand with labor, fight with labor, and organize with labor," Remfer said, amid cheers. The single taxers arrived on the heels of the farmers and endorsed the amalgamation movement.

On motion of Max Hayes of Cleveland, chairman of the labor party nomination of candidates on the united new party ticket was made a special order for tonight at 8 o'clock.

The committee of 48 delegates voted to amalgamate before they had heard the report of their conference committee on the stumbling blocks to the proposed union. These points were the Plumb plan and the imposition of a capital tax.

**AGREE TO UNITE.**

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, July 13.—An agreement for amalgamation of the labor party and the committee of 48 is in eight conference committees reported today.

The committee of 48 conferees yielded to the labor party on the question of nationalization of banks and credit facilities and the "Democratic control" of essential industries.

Three proposals of the labor group, however, remained in the way of agreement of party leaders. They are: proposal for capital tax levy, the nationalization of mines and the inclusion of the Plumb plan for tripartite control of the railroads.

**SEND RECRUITS FOR MARINES IN CHINA**

By the Associated Press.

Washington, July 13.—A detachment of 150 American sailors has been ordered to Peking to augment the American delegation guard of 275 marines as a precaution against revolutionary outbreaks in the capital.

In making this report to the navy department today, Admiral Gleaves of the Pacific fleet said no disorders had been reported.

A cruiser and three destroyers are now at Taku, about 100 miles from the capital. The bluejackets are being sent to Peking unarmed, but it is understood they will find equipment there.

**MINSK CAPTURE CONCEDED BY POLES**

By the Associated Press.

Warsaw, July 13.—The loss of the city of Minsk by the Poles is announced in today's communique from army headquarters. The bolsheviks occupied the city after a desperate all-night battle, the statement says.

**RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT.**

By the Associated Press.

London, July 13.—Minsk has been captured by Russian bolshevik forces, according to official statement received here from Moscow, which says Russian troops occupied the town on the morning of the 11th.

**BOLIVIA IS HAVING NEW REVOLUTION**

By the Associated Press.

Lima, Peru, July 13.—A revolution has broken out in Bolivia, according to dispatches received here

## FRANK TRUMBULL, RAILROAD MAN, DEAD

By the Associated Press.

New York, July 13.—Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, died last night at his home at Santa Barbara, Cal., of heart trouble, according to a message received here today. He was 62 years old.

## MANY FARMERS SPEND DAY IN COUNTY

By the Associated Press.

Two hundred and thirty-five farmers from Cleveland and Rutherford counties visited Catawba county yesterday to look over the dairy farms, sweet potato houses, corn, clover and alfalfa fields, etc., etc. Catawba county has achieved such an enviable reputation for progressive farming that it is getting to be a regular thing to have such delegations make these kinds of visits. And they are received with open arms. All work is suspended, and the guests are made to feel perfectly at home.

The first stop was made at the dairy farm of R. L. Shuford. The visitors brought a picnic luncheon with them, and this was supplemented by some of Mr. Shuford's home-made ice cream—gallons of it were placed at their disposal, and it was disposed of with great relish. After looking over the clover and alfalfa fields, the thoroughbred cattle were brought out for inspection, and State Dairyman J. A. Airt went over the points of the individual cattle for the benefit of the visitors. Before leaving Mr. Shuford's farm, an inspection was made of one of Mr. Shuford's red clover fields and one of his corn fields. This corn field is really as near perfect as can be found anywhere. It is a perfect stand, evenly spaced in the rows and of uniform height throughout. This stand of corn is on a turned-under clover sod, and did not have any fertilizer of any kind applied.

Two stops were made at the Dutch dairy farms, where the same courtesy was extended by Messrs. Lutfi, Baker and Sides, and inspection was made of the Dutch Dairy thoroughbreds as well as the sweet potato storage houses. The party then headed for Hickory for an inspection of the big Catawba creamery. Superintendent Kennedy made a model host here, and assisted by his corps of ladies served the creamery's special brick ice cream.

Before saying good-bye, the visitors assembled in front of the creamery and Mr. A. J. Brashaw took a picture of the crowd.

Mr. C. C. Proffitt, formerly professor of the Startown Farm life school had charge of the visiting delegation. Mr. Proffitt is now manager of the farm service department of the Forest City Farmers Bank and Trust Company, leaving branch banks at Lattimore and Colerain. He was accompanied by C. H. Wilson, cashier of the Baltimore branch, and W. V. Smith, cashier of the Colerain branch. L. D. Thrash, farm demonstration agent for Rutherford county, also accompanied the delegation.

## CHAUFFEUR DIES FOLLOWING TRAGEDY

By the Associated Press.

New London, Conn., July 13.—Bernard B. Geissler, a chauffeur who is alleged to have shot and killed Mrs. Arthur de Cordova of New York while automobiling with her in North Stonington yesterday and then shot himself, died today at a local hospital.

The tragedy took place on a lonely road in North Stonington. The bodies were found beside the road.

It was said that Mrs. de Cordova left the Hotel Groton in her automobile with Geissler driving Sunday afternoon. She had been staying at the hotel with her son and daughter.

**EMPLOYED FIVE YEARS.**

By the Associated Press.

New York, July 13.—Arthur de Cordova, New York broker, whose wife was killed yesterday by their chauffeur near New London, left at once for Connecticut on learning of the tragedy. At the Cordova home news of the shooting at first was regarded as incredible. Geissler was employed as chauffeur for five years and evidenced no signs of insanity.

**NO REPLY YET.**

By the Associated Press.

Spa, July 13.—The Russian soviet government has not replied up to this afternoon to the suggestion of the allies that an armistice be signed with the Poles.

## ARMY STAFF MEN ATTENDING SCHOOL

By W. S. MANN.

(Copyright, 1920, by The Washington Star.)

Washington, July 13.—"Never too old to learn" is an adage of long standing, but only recently has the United States government taken the position that neither age nor experience disqualified an army officer from adding to his military knowledge, and the graduation of eighty-six officers from the general staff college in Washington marked the first step in one of the greatest educational projects the country ever saw.

Of the "graduating class" twenty-five were men who served as brigadier generals or major generals during the war with Germany, and most of the others served as division chiefs of staff or held positions of similar importance. Next September another class of scarcely less distinguished officers will be organized and will apply themselves diligently to books and maps and problems all winter in order to qualify for their diplomas next June.

The general staff of the army in Washington is limited under the new law to 88 officers, and in time all of these will be picked from graduates from the General Staff College which was formerly known as the "War College." There are three schools through which an officer must pass to qualify for a place on the general staff. The first is the "school of the line" as the service school is termed, where he is taught the fundamentals of troop leading, the handling of units the size of a regiment and smaller.

From the graduates of the service school are picked the students who may attend the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Here the officer has a year's schooling in problems affecting a brigade or a division. He is taught how to advance his transportation of food, men and ammunition, to establish and maintain communication under all conditions that might arise in the field. Graduation from this school qualifies him for appointment as an army staff officer, such as a division chief of staff or one of three aides who serve with such a chief.

**What They Learn.**

From the graduates of the Army Staff College are chosen the General Staff College, the most advanced course in the training of an officer. In this latter college they learn the national problems of offensive and defensive warfare. Questions such as the reorganization of the nation's industry on a war basis are taken up, the training of civilian personnel or the procurement of raw supplies. The military resources, defenses and the strategic position of every country on the globe are studied and problems that would arise in the event of hostilities with this nation are worked out to the last detail.

When an officer has finished all these courses it is expected that he will be in a position to direct the army of America in the most efficient manner possible, whether the problem be one of war or peace.

Not all of the officers now being selected for duty on the reorganized general staff are graduates of the General Staff College, but as the older officers retire the new staff officers must come from that institution. The law is that officers who since April 6, 1917, have commanded a division or higher tactical unit, or by actual service in the world war have demonstrated that they are qualified for general staff duty, may be appointed.

**Pershing Among Them.**

A board of six officers is now going over the list of eligibles and selecting therefrom in eighty-eight names which they will recommend to the secretary of war for appointment which list it is generally understood will be changed little or not at all by the secretary. This board includes General John J. Pershing, Maj. Gen. J. W. McAndrew, Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Brig. Gen. C. H. Muir, Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines, and Col. Kenyon A. Joyce.

Heretofore there has been no limit on the number of general staff officers that might be appointed, and during the war the number was swelled to some two hundred. Now the number on the general staff is fixed by law, but the staff with troops may be increased indefinitely as the size of the army is increased.

The law makes provision for staff officers to serve with armies, army corps, divisions and brigades. In addressing the first graduating class of the General Staff College General Pershing quoted Washington as saying: "To remark to a military man how all important the general staff of an army is to its well-being, and how essential consequently to the commander-in-chief seems unnecessary." Continuing General Pershing said:

"In the light of experience I declare without hesitation that but for the training in general staff duties given our officers at the service schools at home before the war, and in France during the war, our successful handling of great masses of partially trained troops in operations would at the same time providing

## TIME EXTENDED FOR GERMAN REPLY

By the Associated Press.

Spa, July 13.—The allied prime ministers have decided not to insist on the Germans replying to the allied ultimatum regarding coal deliveries at 3 P. M. today. The Germans will be given until tomorrow to make their decision.

## MUCH PROGRESS IS SHOWN AT NURSERY

By the Associated Press.

With work begun on the storage house for the Hickory-Howard Company, Manager Howard is making preparations for the fall trade in nursery stock and everything about the plant in Longview is looking up. The storage house, which will be constructed of hollow terra cotta tiles will be 60 by 75 feet.

Persons who visit the nursery these days will note a wonderful transformation in the past three months. The shrubbery along the railroad has made rapid growth and is beautiful to look upon. There are about twelve acres of plants in view from passing trains. To the rear of the evergreens are the seasonal plants and some of these are in bloom. The nursery has recently bought some land adjoining the original holdings and it now possesses 175 acres in an unbroken tract.

Mr. Howard will have 50,000 peach trees to put on the market this fall and 25,000 apple trees, to say nothing of pecan trees, rose bushes, Norway maples, sweet gums and pin oaks, the three latter being specialties.

The nursery will be in the market for 4,000 bushels of peach seeds and farmers who will have pits for sale should begin saving them. The seeds will be planted out in the fall and will bring good prices.

The nursery fields are irrigated and the plants, shrubbery and trees are fresh and pretty at all times.

Mr. Hiram S. Balch, who will be the landscape gardener for the nursery, is taking a special course at Cornell University this summer and writes that he likes the work very much.

Mr. Howard welcomes visitors to the nursery, which looks prettier every day.

## INJUNCTION DENIED BY DISTRICT COURT

By the Associated Press.

Washington, July 13.—Justice Bailey in the district supreme court dismissed today injunction brought by Charles Fairchild of New York, president of the American fair law league, to prevent promulgation of the 19th amendment and to test the validity of the equal suffrage law.

The court held that it was without authority to inquire into the methods of states in passing constitutional amendments.

Mr. Fairchild noted an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

**COTTON.**

New York, July 13.—The feature in the cotton market at the opening this morning was the continued strength of July contracts which sold to the 40-cent level right after the call for the highest prices during the season. These July notices were in circulation. Later months opened steady to a decline of seven points to an advance of nine points, but were influenced by the near months.

	Open	Close
July	39.80	40.32
October	33.30	33.40
December	31.65	31.78
January	30.95	31.03
March	30.35	30.38

their enormous needs of food and material, would not have been possible."

**Enlisted Men Study.**

Secretary Baker, who also spoke at the "commencement exercises," said that in addition to the officers being educated in the army there were 105,000 enlisted men in the several army schools, and that he had been referred to as "president of the largest university in the world."

Today I address the graduating class in the highest post-graduate department," added Mr. Baker, "and so I am really in cap and gown addressing the post-graduate students in the world's greatest university."

**Weather**

For North Carolina—Fair tonight and probably Wednesday, gentle winds mostly south.

## COX AND ROOSEVELT TO SEE WILSON ON SUNDAY

President Has Arrangements Made for Early Interview With Democratic Party Standard Bearer—Cox Said to be Lukewarm on Peace Treaty Since Convention

By the Associated Press.

Washington, July 13.—Gov. James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidates for president and vice-president will confer with President Wilson Sunday at the white house. Arrangements were completed over the long distance telephone today for the conference.

President Wilson, it was said, took the initiative in arranging for an early meeting with Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Cox and early today directed Secretary Tumulty to talk with the governor on the telephone and find out what day would be acceptable to him.

It has been common knowledge that Governor Cox would visit the white house, but it was not expected before August 1.

Reports that the president and the nominee were apart on the league of nations question were said by party leaders to have influenced the president in arranging for a speedy meeting.

It was said today that the president had kept in close touch with campaign developments and was anxious to do his part. Some administration leaders said he would make contributions to the campaign from time to time.

**COX ANNOUNCES DATE.**

By the Associated Press.

Columbus, O., July 13.—Governor Cox announced today that he would hold a conference with President Wilson at the white house next Sunday morning at 10:30. The arrangements were made over long distance telephone.

## BROOKS IS FINED, FAILED TO REPORT

By the Associated Press.

Asheville, N. C., July 13.—Seven prisoners escaped from the Buncombe county jail early this morning by saving their way out of individual cells and then dropping to the street below.

Waiting automobiles carried them to freedom. All of them were charged with crimes of serious nature. Jerry Dalton, who was convicted last fall of double murder and sentenced to electrocution, was one of those who escaped. He had appealed to the supreme court and had secured a new trial.

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## TELLS STORY OF HAPPENING IN SIBERIA

By the Associated Press.

Washington, July 13.—The full story of what happened at Nikoliaevsk, Siberia, under the bolshevik regime reached Washington today for the first time. It was told to the American consul at Vladivostok by a Mr. Dyer, who with his wife and two other persons had been held at Nikoliaevsk.

According to Mr. Dyer's statement, the red forces under Trapatin attacked the Japanese guard on January 21. The fortress surrendered about the end of February. The Japanese still held out and they were ordered to surrender by March 12. The Japanese, Mr. Dyer said, being afraid to trust the Russians, surrounded the Russian staff, fired the barracks and tried to kill the Russians. They were driven back into their barracks and forced to surrender. They were put to death.

Mr. Dyer stated that before the fighting started on March 1 the jails had been filled with persons who were accused of being bourgeois and so on. All these were amrched to the rig and drowned on the night of March 13.

**DIRECT ACTION IS GIVEN BIG JOLT**

By the Associated Press.

London, July 13.—The proposal to withdraw its troops from Ireland and cease manufacturing munitions for use in Ireland and Russia was defeated today in the special trade union congress called to define labor's attitude on the Russian and Irish questions. Eight hundred delegates were present.

The resolution in favor of direct action proposed by the locomotive men was defeated by a majority of 716,000 votes.

**AMERICANS TO TAKE NO RISKS IN WARSAW**

Warsaw, July 13.—Americans and other foreigners in Warsaw are considering emergency plans in the event that the bolshevik menace Warsaw the Red Cross and other well known organizations members attended a meeting at the American legation and discussed plans for the evacuation of the city and also for the care of American property.

American relief organizations have in warehouses in Warsaw supplies valued at millions of dollars.