

CHECK WOMEN VOTING FOR AT LEAST A YEAR

That is Prediction Made in Tennessee as Result of Injunction Proceedings

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 22.—From the snarl of legal and legislative technicalities that have enmeshed Tennessee's ratification of the federal suffrage amendment tonight came the prediction of the Tennessee constitutional league that the injunction against certification of the ratification, obtained yesterday, would prevent enfranchisement of the women of the nation for at least a year and a half.

The constitutional league, which has been fighting ratification in Tennessee on the ground that the state constitution prohibited the present legislature from acting on the suffrage amendment and which claims to include both suffrage opponents and advocates in its membership, made its prediction in a message addressed to the governors of Vermont, Connecticut, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Delaware and South Carolina. The league's message declared that Tennessee had not ratified suffrage and served notice that any state official who attempted certification would be attacked for contempt of court under the injunction which the league announced would if necessary be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

Suffrage advocates, however, continued today to characterize the situation as satisfactory. They reiterated their contention that the action of the house yesterday in calling up the Walker reconsideration motion, in defeating it, and in ordering the senate joint resolution of ratification transmitted to the senate for engrossing to be justified and unassailable despite the lack of a legislative quorum.

The 30 or more anti-suffrage members of the house who went to Decatur, Ala., early yesterday in order to prevent the quorum, still were in Alabama today, and according to reports received here, were determined to remain there at least during the next few days. Being outside the state they cannot be arrested and compelled to attend sessions of the house.

Suffrage advocates who participated in yesterday's coup in the house asserted today that action on the Walker reconsideration motion would be upheld in as much as state constitutional provisions did not apply, as the house was acting as an agent of the federal government.

No date had been fixed tonight for the hearing on the temporary writ of injunction issued yesterday by Judge Langford, restraining the governor, secretary of state and the speakers of the senate and house from certifying ratification to the secretary of state at Washington. In some quarters it was believed that the hearing would be held tomorrow or Tuesday. The writ is returnable any time within five days upon agreement of the parties.

Governor Roberts in a formal statement tonight declared he had been informed by Attorney General Frank M. Thompson that the action of the two houses of the legislature constitutes a ratification of the amendment and that he would countenance no act intended to nullify the ratification and the will of the majority by the minority "either by flight and abandonment of official duty upon the part of members, or otherwise."

"I will exercise and bring to bear all the legal and legitimate powers of the office of governor to consummate in an orderly and legal manner the certification of the action of the legislature to the proper federal officials," he declared.

Prices Of Sugar Move Downward

Boston, Mass.—Retail sugar prices here have begun a downward movement, with a drop of one cent per pound since the recent crash in the Cuban market, although the local wholesale market is as yet unaffected. The management of one of the largest grocery stores in the city predicts that the retail reduction will not stop until the price is as low as 15 cents per pound. Refiners' selling agencies, it is reported, are finding country-wide boycotts by housewives, during the raining season. Meanwhile, scores of speculators have been paying heavy storage charges on unsold sugar. Observers consider that, in their endeavor to make large profits, the sugar men have taught the American housekeeper that she can do with much less sugar than she had thought possible.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ISSUE IS DEPENDENT ON SENATORSHIPS

Thirty-Four Places in United States Senate To Be Filled This Fall—Possible Shift in Control Of The Upper House

Washington, D. C.—This country's attitude toward the League of Nations may be determined even more by the senatorial elections this fall than by the choice of a president. There are 34 senators to be voted for at the coming elections, and the present close balance between Democrats and Republicans makes possible a shift in the control of that body, though Republican chances are on the whole considered more favorable than the Democratic.

In the present Congress, control of the Senate is a matter of one or two votes, and the delay in the settlement of the disputed Michigan election is considered by many persons to have been connected with Republican tactics. Indeed, a few Republicans said openly that Truman H. Newberry (R.) should be retained in the Senate from Michigan, in order that party control might be secure, instead of seating his Democratic opponent, Henry Ford.

"Solid South" Candidates
In the 34 seats to be filled, the Democrats are considered sure of 12, practically all of these being from the "solid South." Much opposition has arisen to a number of Republicans, now candidates for re-election, notably to Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, joint author of the transportation act, who is being bitterly fought by the railroad unions and by organized labor generally; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Senator from New York, who is opposed by women voters and by Labor interests; Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, who is opposed by Labor, and, it is now said, by certain groups in the Mormon church, of which he is an apostle, and Frank D. Brandegee, Senator from Connecticut, whom the suffrage forces hope to defeat.

Republican control has depended upon the votes of Robert M. La Follette, Republican Senator from Wisconsin, who is out of sympathy with the party on most important issues, and Truman H. Newberry, who is under jail sentence in connection with the Michigan election cases. Although the Republicans mentioned will probably all be re-elected because of their strong political backing, the defeat of any one would be a severe blow to the party's control and might shake up the Senate machine considerably.

Probable Nonpartisan Victory
In North Dakota the Republican party is practically certain to lose a seat, for the Non-partisan League will probably elect its candidate there. The candidacy of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China, against Irvine L. Lenroot in Wisconsin would add a vote to the Democratic strength, if Dr. Reinsch were victorious.

It is probable that the vote for the presidency will influence largely the vote for senators, and that which ever party is successful in electing its presidential candidate will also control the Senate. However, the situation is not quite so clear as that, for in the presidential campaign dissatisfaction with the Democratic national Administration and with President Wilson's policies will probably be the principal source of Republican strength, whereas in the senatorial elections local issues are likely to take precedence. The election of Mr. Harding and a shifting of control in the Senate might leave matters in much the same state of deadlock as now.

New York Sugar Prices Still Lower

New York, New York—Sugar continues to fall here, and a 15-cent retail price is in sight. Some retailers are now selling at 17 cents, a drop from 23 and 24 cents in 10 days. Heavy oversupply is given as the chief cause of the decrease. Large stocks had been accumulated in expectation of higher prices caused by a seeming world of sugar shortage and increased demand. But expectations were not realized. Sugar dealers everywhere shipped here to reap the advantage of high prices and in addition the beet sugar crop was exceptionally good, causing the oversupply above public demand. Now dealers are unloading. But refiners hold to their prices, though reducing their price demands for raws, so that dealers and retailers are said to be bearing the brunt of the loss for the present. It is not expected that the reductions will be temporary and eventually the refiners are expected to reduce their prices accordingly.

MAN'S FLEA FOR MERCY SAVES HIM FROM DEATH

Canadian Charged With Child Murder Has Narrow Escape At Hands Of Mob

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 17.—Common sense and spirit of fair play last night saved the life of David McNeal, who had been committed for trial during the afternoon at the town hall in Thorold on a charge of murdering 4-year-old Margaret Boucock on July 13 last.

The mob which clamored for possession of the prisoner numbered several thousand persons who set fire to the town jail after the prisoner and police officers had been smoked out of the town hall, which the mob had set on fire also. When darkness had set in, the crowd which had grown to large proportions began to storm the town hall with bricks and stones. Before long every window in the newly built building had been shattered and then the mob attacked the doors. McNeal and the police officers saved their lives by crouching in corners and holding chairs in front of them as volleys of rocks swept through the building.

At first several shots were fired from the upper windows to frighten the crowd, but it did not hinder them. The flames were thrown through the shattered windows and a couple of men rushed a bundle of hay saturated with gasoline into the ground floor. Flames burst out and eventually the smoke and fire drove the men who had been besieged since early afternoon down the stairs and out.

"We surrender," yelled McNeal, as he came down the stairs, with Chief Frank Collins, hanging to his steel wrist. A Buffalo newspaperman was ahead of McNeal, and the crowd seized him and were rushing him off when he showed his badge and they let him go.

McNeal was seized and taken in an automobile in front of the town hall. A rope from the town flag pole was run up a pole and preparations were made to hang him. He screamed for mercy while the mob howled.

"Give him a chance," called some one, and that met with popular approval.

"Men, if you are men, give me a chance to make a statement," McNeal shouted. "It may be my last words on earth."

McNeal and the crowd later moved to the public library steps, due to the excessive heat caused by the burning of the town hall.

From one section of the great audience came insistent appeals.

"Give the man a chance, hand him over to the police."

When McNeal ceased speaking there was no further talk of lynching. The crowd was almost jovial. No one touched McNeal as Chief Mains and his men supported the prisoner to an automobile, and he was rushed off to Welland before there was time for the crowd to change its mind.

RAIDER ALARM AT THE STILL FAILED TO WORK

Device Supposed To Signal Approach Of Officers Not On Job In Harnett

Dunn, Aug. 19.—Although it was equipped with "raider alarms" which were supposed to signal the approach of officers, one of the biggest distilling plants ever found in this district was uncovered today by Dunn police and Harnett county deputies sheriff near Chiora battle grounds, on Little river.

Some thousands of gallons of corn beer and apple, peach and plum cider were found and destroyed, but the principal parts of the plant had been removed before the raiders reached the site. No arrests were made.

Operators of the plant evidently had been at work for many months. Every convenience for modern moonshining had been provided. Nature supplied most of them in the side of the river. The river—a small stream had been dammed and a complete system of water works constructed. Stairways led from higher ground to the site, and a mammoth furnace had been constructed of clay. A cave had been constructed for storage of the beer and cider.

Raider alarms, the first seen in these parts, had been stretched through the surrounding woods. These were wires connected with a bell at the plant.

Relieves Rheumatic Pains
"I am subject to rheumatism and when I have a spell of it one or two applications of Chamberlain's Liniment relieves the pain and makes rest and sleep possible. I would not think of doing without it," writes Mrs. C. Owsley, Moberly, Mo.

Warsaw Reports Polish Successes on all Fronts

Warsaw, Aug. 22.—A war office communication issued today reports Polish successes on all parts of the battle front, excepting on the extreme right, where General Budenny's detachments have crossed the Dniester river and the red advance guards have reached the Stryi on the railroad south of Lemberg. Fighting is reported northeast and east of Lemberg. Budenny is using cavalry and infantry in an encircling movement against Lemberg. At several points the reds have been repelled.

On the northwest front, according to the communication, the reds who designed the capture of Thorn and the cutting off of Warsaw and Danzig are in full retreat. The bolsheviks are reported to have suffered tremendous losses and to be endeavoring to escape along the Prussian border in the face of the Polish drive which is clearing Poland of reds all along the northwest. More than 10,000 prisoners were captured on this front Friday.

Advances northeast of Warsaw are announced. The Poles have reached Ostrov, Czyszow and Bransk. At Mieczyslaw 400 Cossacks surrendered.

Railways Set New Record For Heavy Freight Movement

Washington, Aug. 25.—During the week ending July 16th there were loaded on the railways of the South 127,485 cars of commercial freight, an increase of 10,762 cars over the loading for the same week last year and an increase of 3,981 cars over the same week in July, 1918, when every possible effort was being made to rush war material to France. These figures are taken from the records of the Commission on Car Service to which reports are made by all the large railways.

During the three weeks ended July 16th the records of the Commission show that there were loaded on the railways of the South 350,962 cars of commercial freight as against 333,937 cars during the same period last year and 352,183 cars during the same period of 1918.

On the railways of the entire country there were loaded during the three weeks ended July 16th 2,521,263 cars against 2,455,364 during the same period last year and 2,722,562 during the same period of 1918.

In discussing the heavy business being handled by American railways at this time, the Railway Age in a recent issue said:

"The newspapers are full of reports regarding industries that are operated at much less than their maximum capacity, or are on the verge of having to close down, because of inability of the railways to handle the traffic offered them. In spite of the strikes and other troubles the railways almost continuously in 1920 have been moving more freight than in 1919.

"Why, then, are the industrial operations of the country being seriously interfered with and its financial stability threatened by insufficient transportation? There can be only one rational answer to that question. The present conditions are partly due to strikes, but they are mainly due to the fact that for years the productive capacity of the country has been rapidly increasing while the facilities and capacity of the railways have been increasing hardly at all.

"Present conditions are principally chargeable to those who throughout the years from 1906 to 1917, by fighting to keep the rates and net earnings of the railway on the lowest possible level, did all they could in their respective ways to make it impossible for the carriers to handle the country's commerce."

Dan River Water Power Attracting Capitalists

Danville Va., Aug. 22.—Development of water power in the River Dan in Patrick county is drawing the attention of southern capitalists. It is learned from Stuart that Dr. J. W. Caldwell and N. M. Ward, of Galax, and E. C. Caldwell, of Greensboro, N. C., have had a complete survey made of the country about the pinnacles and falls of the Dan. Four engineers have made their map and it is estimated that a 60 foot dam built above the falls and the piping of the water over the low gap of the pinnacles would give a fall of 739 feet and generate 10,000 horsepower. No immediate development is anticipated however owing to the great expense entailed, probably half a million dollars. The four gentlemen who are interested some months ago acquired by purchase the entire land and waterpower rights of that section.

LAX ENFORCEMENT TROUBLES CHICAGO

Secretary of the Commission on Race Relations Says That Wide Open Liquor Conditions in Negro Section Are Serious

Chicago, Ill.—Lax enforcement of prohibition in the "black belt" of Chicago has complicated the problem of preventing racial clashes, according to Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relation, appointed by Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, following the race riots in this city July, 1919.

Wide-open liquor conditions in this Negro section, which are said to be worse than anywhere else in the city, make decent Negro families more anxious than ever to get out into the districts where law and order is preserved.

This movement of Negroes into other districts has met the opposition of real estate owners, who have banded together in associations to keep them out. The score of bombs thrown at Negro homes, or at the homes of white people, whom the bombers believe responsible for the ingress of Negroes, has reached a total of 50 in the last 20 months.

Few Arrests Made
Only a few arrests have been made and there is no record of any convictions. It is alleged by social workers that the bombs are thrown by agents of the real estate associations who, having political influence, secure immunity from the police.

Miss Mary McDowell, well known "back of the yards" settlement worker, at a meeting of the Woman's City Club of Chicago on May 4, urged the members of the club to write the Mayor and Chief of Police asking why 132 bombs had been thrown in the last 18 months and only two arrests made. She asserted that 28 of these bombs were definitely known to have been intended for negro homes. Mr. Taylor's estimate of 50 to date shows a record of 22 thrown in the last three and a half months.

During the last three months, it is said, violations of prohibition have become flagrant. It is pointed out that there may be more than a coincidence in these two manifestations in that the lawless conditions in the "black belt" have probably accelerated the exodus of respectable Negroes, which, in turn, has intensified the opposition of misguided real estate interests who are attempting to stop the tide by intimidation and bomb-throwing. An acute housing shortage exists in Chicago, regardless of the race situation, and it is said these problems make matters worse.

Laxity in the enforcement of prohibition in the "black belt," as well as in other neighborhoods, was recently laid squarely at the door of J. J. Garrity, Chief of Police, by E. J. Davis, Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, in an open letter.

Tobacco Crop in Lower Belt is Showing up Fine

Kinston, Aug. 22.—A little more than two weeks before the opening of the sales season the tobacco crop in the lower belt "looks up" as one of the best ever produced. Never before in the quarter of a century since the revival of weed culture in the Kinston section has as fine a crop been produced, according to tobaccoists' opinion. In places the quality is not quite up to last year's; in other places it is better. The production may exceed even last year's bumper crop. On the whole, with prices equal to 1919's, Kinston will sell more than \$15,000,000 worth of the product from September 1 to January 31.

Revenue Officers Break Up Many Stills

Winston-Salem, Aug. 22.—Revenue officers were here yesterday after an extended raiding trip through Henry, Patrick, Franklin and Roanoke counties in Virginia. They report that a band of 50 officers broke up 51 illicit distilling plants and captured more than 300 gallons of moonshine whiskey. The band of 50 divided into three squads and the raid lasted more than two weeks. It is known that there is much blockading in the mountain counties of Virginia and word has been given out that the government, is determined to put a stop to it, so far as is possible. The high price of the "goods" is given as the cause of the moonshiners taking such a long chance of being caught. The labor unions here are arranging for a big celebration here on Labor day, September 6.

TOBACCO SALES SMALL BUT PRICE IS BETTER

Of much interest to tobacco growers throughout the Piedmont section will be the report just issued by Frank Parker, state agricultural statistician, showing that prices paid for tobacco in July in markets which have opened in the southern part of the state were \$1.69 per hundred pounds higher than the prices paid in July, 1919. There was a big falling off in sales, says the statistician, those of last month reported to him representing a total of 3,625,960, against 7,299,506 for the same month last year.

The report is for sales in Columbus, Bladen and Robeson counties. The average price the weed brought in 27 warehouses there was \$23.35 per hundred.

Statistician Parker says: "The three North Carolina counties having open tobacco markets during July are located on the northern edge of the South Carolina tobacco belt, and the development of the bright leaf is making rapid growth in these southern counties. While the three counties show an average decrease in the tobacco area of about 6 per cent, the entire section extending from Monroe down through Columbus, shows a remarkable increase in the crop.

"The state's tobacco acreage showed an increase of 13.6 per cent over last year's 523,389 acres. 78,221 acres of this area are located in the section around these markets. The condition of the state's crop, 88 per cent, is 8 per cent better than at this time last year, and forecasts a total production of over 400,000,000 pounds. Last year the sales amounted to 323,371,242 pounds, at a total value of \$161,038,878. The total producers sales for July last year were 6,645,451 pounds. North Carolina has 66,700 acres more than Kentucky, the next largest tobacco state, though the yields of our bright leaf are smaller than of the type grown there.

"Reports of injury to crop from disease, excessive rains, drought, etc., come from sections, but the general prospects are very encouraging for a good tobacco crop.

"The prices paid during the month averaged \$23.35 per hundred, which is \$1.69 more than the month's average last year. The Whitewell market averaged highest for month \$28.76, and St. Paul lowest with \$14.71 per hundred pounds. The total sales, 3,625,960 pounds, would indicate that farmers are holding their tobacco from the market for better prices, as the increased acreage with improved conditions show a larger production than last year. This will likely bid these markets open longer than usual. Prices recovering from a sudden slump during the month which was probably due to weather, poor grades, and the evidences of the leaf being gathered and cured too early.

"The total sales during the month were not quite half of the 7,299,506 pounds sold in July, 1919. The sales for July, 1918, were 4,697,856 pounds. Three new markets which were not reporting last year, with seven warehouses, had sales during the month in July, 1919."

It is said that making a total of 27 warehouses operating. Seventeen were operating in July, 1919."

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The Statement Of Mount Airy Residents Are More Reliable Than Those Of Utter Strangers

Home testimony is real proof. Public statements of Mount Airy people carry real weight.

What a friend or neighbor says commands respect.

The word of one whose home is far away invites your doubts.

Here's a Mount Airy man's statement. And it's for Mount Airy people's benefit.

Such evidence is convincing.

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W. L. Steele, prop. of jewelry store, Oak St. says: "I have found Doan's Kidney Pills to be a valuable kidney remedy. Occasionally I have a nagging pain in the small of my back and my kidneys don't act properly. When I feel this way, I always get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills from the I. W. West Drug Co. and they soon bring relief. I think Doan's a wonderful medicine."

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