

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WOULD REJECT LEAGUE

Mr. Harding Accepts Issue of Ratifying Or Rejecting The Covenant.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 7.—A direct issue of ratifying or rejecting the league of nations was accepted by Senator Harding in a speech here today brushing aside the problem of clarifying reservations and declaring he would "favor staying out" of the covenant written at Versailles.

The candidate said he wanted no acceptance of the league with reservations to clarify American obligations, but that the proper course would be to reject those commitments altogether.

"I do not want to clarify those obligations," he said, "I want to turn my back on them; it is not interpretation but rejection that I am seeking."

The senator also re-stated his program of a world association based on principles in harmony with the concert and renewed his pledge to initiate the formation of such a concert immediately after his election.

"Our opponents," he said, "are persistently curious to know whether, if—or, perhaps I might better say, when—I am elected, I intend to 'scrap' the league. It might be sufficient in reply to suggest the futility of 'scrapping something which is already 'scrapped.' Whether President Wilson is to be blamed or thanked for the result, the fact remains that the Paris league has been 'scrapped' by the hand of its chief architect. The stubborn insistence that it must be ratified without dotting an 'i' or crossing a 't', the refusal to advise—that is to counsel—with the senate, in accordance with the mandate of the constitution, is wholly responsible for that condition."

"The issue, which our opponents are endeavoring to befog, is singularly simple and direct. That issue, as made by the Democratic President and the Democratic presidential form and the Democratic candidate does not present to the American people the question whether they shall favor some form of association among the nations for the purpose of preserving international peace, but whether they favor the particular league proposed by President Wilson."

"My position is that the proposed league strikes a deadly blow at our constitutional integrity, and surrenders to a dangerous extent our independence of action. The Democratic platform rejects this position, to quote the exact words, 'as utterly vain, if not vicious.' The Democratic candidate in his speech of acceptance has said, 'a definite plan has been aggressive. The league of nations is in operation—Senator Harding, as the Republican candidate for the presidency, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the Democratic candidate, I favor going in. The issue therefore, is clear."

"I understand the position of the Democratic candidate and he understands mine, as his own words just now quoted plainly show, notwithstanding the recent pretense that my position has not been made clear. In simple words, it is, that he favors going into the Paris league and I favor staying out."

"We have been told that we must ratify the proposed covenant in order to become a member of the league, and that, if we do not, we shall be obliged to stand with hat in hand and sue for admission hereafter. He who presents such a humiliating picture is singularly blind to the facts. Because we are independent, because we are able to approach the solution of the questions which continually threaten the peace of Europe as an unprejudiced umpire rather than as an interested party, the world will be glad to have us formulate the plan and point the way."

Chatham Elects Woman Sheriff

Pittsboro, Oct. 5.—The first woman sheriff in the history of North Carolina filed the necessary bond and took the oath of office in Pittsboro yesterday. She is Miss Myrtle Siler and is now the regular high sheriff of Chatham county.

Leon T. Lant, who has been sheriff of the county for ten years, and who is the Democratic nominee for a seat in the North Carolina General Assembly, tendered his resignation to the board of county commissioners, and same was accepted.

The commissioners elected Miss Siler sheriff to fill the vacancy caused by Sheriff Lane's resignation, and the job of officially placing her in office was quickly done.

COX IS CONFIDENT THE VOTERS WILL PUT HIM OVER

Finishes His 11,000-Mile Swing Around The Circle At Kansas City Saturday

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—Governor Cox, of Ohio, closed his month's western campaign trip here tonight with a mass meeting at convention hall at which thousands of persons from Missouri and Kansas heard and cheered the league of nations and other battle standards of the Democratic presidential candidate.

In all 10 speeches of today's finale of his "swing" through the west, which began September 2, and has traversed every state west of the Mississippi river except three, the league was preached by Governor Cox, the Irish phase being emphasized especially tonight. He reiterated arguments that it was a "pledge" to Americans in the war, a bond of honor with the allies and a medium for moral and material betterment for America and the world. His speech tonight made a total of 190 for the governor during his western trip, exclusive of many minor greetings in the 22 states visited, and a total of 223 speeches since his notification last August.

Travels 11,300 Miles

Upon arriving home at Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow evening to rest and prepare for another trip into Kentucky and Tennessee late next week, the candidate will have traveled about 11,300 miles on his western tour, or an average of 364 miles daily.

Great satisfaction with the results of his western trip and utmost confidence of the result of the elections a month hence was expressed by the governor. He repeated confident claims of election and said that from now on the fight would be like "coasting." He said he was extremely tired, but with a few days' rest next week, expressed assurance of a strong finish fight.

A rousing reception here was given Governor Cox. Arriving about five o'clock, he was met by a band and escorted drawn from the legion of honor and women's clubs. Motoring to a park on the Kansas side of the Kaw river, he addressed a workmen's meeting, discussing labor questions, and before his auditorium address tonight was the dinner guest of the women's club.

Criticism of the league in this community by Irish sympathizers inspired apparently an extended statement by the governor tonight. Reiterating that he proposed to bring the Irish question to the attention of the league if elected President, the candidate repeated that authority for such action would be had under article 11, and he declared that upon attaining independence the Irish people would be "thankful" for article 10 with its protection. The governor argued against external aggression upon weak as well as strong nations. The league, the governor reiterated, would give the Irish people a forum, now lacking, for bringing their cause to "the bar of public opinion of the world."

Article 10 Favors Irish

Under article 10, the governor declared, Ireland "has the right to separate from Great Britain and establish its own government, and to that end may wage such internal aggression as it seems necessary to accomplish the result. This is a matter wholly without the purview of the league."

Charges of a political conspiracy by the "senatorial oligarchy" to deceive the people regarding the league were repeated by Governor Cox. He also continued attacks upon Senator Harding, his Republican opponent, as a "reactionary."

Progressive government also was championed further by the governor and he again urged settlement of industrial controversies by public opinion.

"Big business" is fighting me," he said, "because I favor the golden rule and not the bayonet to settle industrial controversies."

The optional program for ex-service men's compensation, advocated by the American legion, was approved by Governor Cox in several speeches today.

The largest crowd of his campaign greeted the governor here. The huge convention hall was packed to overflowing, crowds standing in aisles of the balcony as well as of the main floor, and committee members were turned away. A thunderous ovation lasting more than a minute was given the governor when he stepped upon the stage. Tiny American flags distributed among the spectators were mingled with hats in the crowd's greeting.

When the governor arrived at the

auditorium a letter to him from Senator Reed, of Missouri, prominent opponent of the league and treaty, expressing the senator's regrets at being unable to attend, was made public. "I regret very much," the senator wrote Governor Cox, "that I am tonight called from Kansas City on account of a previous engagement. I would like to greet you on the occasion of your visit."

Jibs At Porch Campaign

Deafening cheers greeted the governor's jibe at the opposition front porch campaign.

The speaker, unable to start his address until almost 9 o'clock, tried frequently to check applause.

Another roar of approval greeted the governor's statement that if elected, he would present the Irish question to the league.

"And nothing would give more pleasure," the candidate added, "than to present the case myself."

Edison Working On An Instrument To Talk To Dead

New York, Oct. 5.—Thomas A. Edison is now at work on a delicate apparatus which he has designed to effect indisputable communication between those whom death has removed from this earth and those who yet live.

It is Mr. Edison's hope to complete the instrument within a few months, and he himself realizes what a tremendous sensation it would create should it prove to be successful.

Announcement of Mr. Edison's experiment is made by B. C. Forbes in an article in the American Magazine of October, in which he quotes the invention at length respecting the apparatus. Mr. Edison, however, does not disclose anything of the character or physical aspect of his new device.

"I am proceeding," Mr. Edison says in the article, "on the theory that, in the very nature of things, the degree of material or physical power possessed by those in the next life must be extremely slight, and that, therefore, any instrument designed to communicate with us must be superdelicate—as fine and responsive as human ingenuity can make it."

"For my part, I am inclined to believe that our personality hereafter will be able to affect matter. If this reasoning be correct, then, if we can evolve an instrument so delicate as to be affected or moved or manipulated—whichever term you want to use—by our personality as it survives in the next life, such an instrument, when made available, ought to record something."

Mr. Edison, commenting upon the mass of material being written these days about spiritualism, says it is "a lot of unscientific nonsense."

Plant Trees

Arbor Day this year falls on Friday, November 5, and it is to be hoped that every school in the state will observe it in some definite though not necessarily elaborate way. Our annual supply of timber is rapidly declining, while the demand from our wood-using industries for lumber and wood is growing year by year.

It is very fitting, therefore, that the youth of the land should be taught the value of trees as an economic asset as well as their value for shade and beauty.

If every school teacher in Surry county will plan for planting some tree or shrub either on the school grounds or some public place where the children can watch its growth, and guard it from harm, and feel that it is their tree or group of trees it will be a step toward developing a future generation that will conserve our forest resources instead of wasting and destroying them as we have done in the past.

Fight The White Plague

Mrs. A. McMapus has been appointed chairman for the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in Mount Airy. The public will be interested to know that 75 per cent of all sales may be retained for work in this community. Some of the things undertaken by the Red Cross in times of peace are rendering aid to those afflicted with tuberculosis, or aiding the families of tubercular patients, employing nurses in homes of sufferers, providing hospital treatment for tub patients, and putting on a modern health crusade in the schools that will guard public health by keeping folks well.

It may also be of interest to the public to know that 54 cases of tuberculosis have been reported to the state authorities from Mount Airy, doubtless many cases have not called a physician, let us stamp out this disease.

NORTH CAROLINA GOES TO 14TH PLACE

In 1910 North Carolina Had 253,725 Farms And In 1900 224,637

Washington, Oct. 7.—Announcing the 1920 population of continental United States 105,683,108, Sam L. Rogers, the Tar Heel director of the census, practically completes his big job today as nose counter for Uncle Sam. Odds and ends such as statistics covering manufacturing and agriculture are yet to be published, but Mr. Rogers and his large force have put the population task behind them.

In the table showing the relative population rank of all the states North Carolina stands 14th. In 1910 North Carolina was 16th and in 1900 the state stood 15th.

Simultaneously with its population total the census bureau today published its census of farms by states and counties. This shows a total of 6,459,998 farms in 1920 compared with 6,361,502 in 1910 and 5,737,372 20 years ago.

North Carolina has within her borders 269,740 farms, as against 253,725 in 1910 and 224,637 in 1900. Farm statistics for the leading counties of the state are carried below.

Director Rogers says the total population figure of the United States is subject to correction before his report is presented to Congress but he does not anticipate any material change. There are a few sections claiming not to have been properly canvassed, but Mr. Rogers doesn't think the pending investigation will produce anything worth while changing.

Regarding the total of 105,683,108 which the director says may seem disappointing at first glance, a statement by Mr. Rogers says:

Healthy Growth Shown

"This total is compared with a total in 1910 of 91,792,266 and in 1900 of 75,994,575 and is an increase since 1910 of 13,710,842 or 14.9 per cent, as compared with an increase from 1900 to 1910 of 18,977,691 or 21 per cent. The large falling off in the rate of growth for the country as a whole is due to the fact that there has been an almost complete cessation of immigration for more than five years preceding the taking of the census in January last, and in some degree also to an epidemic of influenza, and to the casualties resulting from the world war."

"The results of the census of population in 1920 at first glance may seem somewhat disappointing and open to question possibly but the substantial accuracy of the enumeration in January is fully borne out by comparison with estimates based upon the probable excess of births over deaths throughout the decade and the excess of immigration over emigration. From all available data it may be roughly estimated that the annual excess of births over deaths throughout the United States is approximately one per cent. This rate compounded would indicate an increase of approximately 10.5 per cent during the decade. Thus the nearly 92 million persons present in the United States in 1910 might be expected to increase to about 101,700,000 in 1920. In addition, the excess of immigration over emigration during the decade was approximately 3,733,000. Since the bulk of these foreign born persons came to the country during the first four years of the decade, it may be roughly estimated that the increase due to excess of births over deaths in their families was about 10 per cent. Thus the population of the country may be assumed to have augmented by about 4,100,000 during the decade through excess immigration over emigration. The two estimates taken together would indicate therefore a probable population of 105,800,000 or only a small fraction of one per cent more than the total shown by the returns of the 14th census."

Notice

On the 1st Monday in November, 1920, at 12:00 o'clock, in front of the jail, the Board of County Commissioners will offer for sale to the highest bidder, all copper and metal stills and any other articles they may see fit to offer for sale.

Oct. 4th, 1920. Henry Wolfe, Clerk to Board.

Financial Loss Due To Colds

It is estimated that the average man loses three days time each year from inability to work on account of a cold. Much of this loss can be avoided by treating every cold as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won a wide reputation and immense sale by its cure of the disease. Try it. You are certain to be pleased with its pleasant taste and the prompt relief which it affords.

THIEVES MAKE A RICH HAUL IN BONDS

About \$24,000 in Liberty Bonds and Securities Stolen

Stoneville, Oct. 7.—This town was thrown into a flurry of excitement this morning between mid-night and day-break the Bank of Stoneville had been entered by yeggmen, the vault blown open, the safety box battered to pieces and liberty bonds, war savings stamps and other securities taken to the value of approximately \$24,000. It has been ascertained that about \$18,000 in liberty bonds and war savings stamps were taken and several thousand dollars additional in other securities.

The large vault door was blown open by nitroglycerine and upon the bank floor was found, this morning, a large cake of soap that had been used to seal in the preparation for the blast. The windows were shattered and glass scattered across the corner of Main and Henry streets. Indications are that the thieves worked for two hours and made as many as four blasts. The first tearing away the vault door through which the entry was made to the safety box chest where were stored thousands of dollars in liberty loan bonds, war savings stamps, securities and valuable papers of all kinds by individual depositors.

The thieves removed the safety box from the wall of the vault, which they battered to pieces, securing \$17,900 in liberty bonds and war savings stamps and other valuable securities which they carried away. All of the liberty bonds and war savings stamps except \$400 were coupon bonds and the war savings stamps unregistered, which means a total loss for the owners. After securing the bonds and stamps and all valuables from the safety box the thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to blast open the large safe containing the currency and silver, but they only succeeded in blowing off the front portion of the safe, which successfully withstood the test and today there remains safe and secure thousands of dollars in currency and silver that the cashier had stored away for the purpose of paying for leaf tobacco sold on the warehouse floor during the week. The bank's floor covered by burglary insurance and no loss will be sustained by the bank.

Liquor Making in North Carolina Increasing To An Alarming Extent

Raleigh, Oct. 5.—Commenting on the seizure of 1,285 liquor distilleries and more than 4,000 gallons of moonshine whisky by revenue officers in North Carolina during the past six months, Collector of Internal Revenue J. W. Bailey says:

"This record demonstrates three facts: First, the prohibition agents have been doing their duty. There are only forty of them. They could not have been active in politics and at the same time have made this record."

"Second, the extent of liquor making in North Carolina is alarming. If forty men could find and destroy 1,285 distilleries and arrest 837 men in six months, what might one hundred men have done. Illicit distilling is increasing in North Carolina."

"Third, the operations of the Federal government in this work in North Carolina are not a tax on the government. On the other hand the six months operations have yielded the government a large sum of money net. The state can devise a plan whereby it can do the work necessary to destroy the illicit traffic without cost to the taxpayers. All that is necessary is heavy fines, penalties and penitentiary or road sentences."

Dr. Delia Dixon Carroll And Max Gardner Speak

Charlotte, Oct. 7.—O. Max Gardner and Dr. Delia Dixon Carroll spoke here tonight in the auditorium and held up the league of nations as the cure of further wars.

Dr. Dixon Carroll stopped long enough to declare in vehement manner that the Democrats of North Carolina lost the golden opportunity of the age when they failed to ratify suffrage in the last legislature.

Mr. Gardner threw a bouquet at the feet of recently enfranchised women by declaring that in no period of the world's history has woman been more exalted than today.

Improve Your Digestion

If you have weak digestion eat sparingly of meats, let at least five hours elapse between meals, eat nothing between meals. Drink an abundance of water. Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Do this and you will improve your digestion.

CHARLES W. ELIOT IN LEAGUE PLEA

President Emeritus of Harvard Denies That Covenant Establishes Super-State Which Would Abridge Sovereignty

Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.—Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who presided at a League of Nations rally in Symphony Hall last night, at which Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was also a speaker, denied five allegations concerning the League, namely: That the League establishes a super-state which would abridge the national sovereignty of every member; that the British Empire would have more votes in the Assembly and Council than the United States; that the League could order America to go to war against her will; that belonging to the League might compel American soldiers and sailors to fight abroad in causes which America cared nothing about, and that the League undertakes to guarantee forever by the use of force the national boundaries of the new, or forming states, great or small, as determined by the Treaty.

Mr. Eliot declared that every single member of the League held a vote on every action by the League. Furthermore, he said, the requirement of unanimity in the Assembly and the Council is reinforced by various other provisions of the Covenant, to wit, that neither the Assembly nor the Council can even by a unanimous vote compel any member of the League to take any action which does not commend itself to that member. The Council can only recommend war, not declare it, he said, even if one of the member nations is invaded by a hostile force.

"If it be alleged that the United States by entering the League may come under a moral obligation, though not an actual compulsion, to defend some other member of the League against invasion from without, an obligation which Congress would have to recognize, although the majority of the American people did not wish to, the right answer can best be put in the form of a question. Is it probable or even possible that the majority of the American people would be willing not to execute a moral obligation incurred by entering the League of Nations, which hopes and expects by making provision for the arbitration of disputes, by abstaining from war until after the dispute has been submitted to arbitration or mediation, by securing reduction of armaments, by establishing a court of international justice whose decisions can be enforced if necessary, by publishing early the facts about incipient disputes between nations, and by abolishing secret diplomacy and militarism to prevent international war for the future, to relieve all nations including America, from the terrible burdens of competitive armaments, and to liberate all the nations from dread of international strife, from its infinite horrors, agonies, and miseries?"

Asserting that sentiment in the United States for a league of nations to prevent war is increasing, Secretary Baker, said that Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, had shifted his position from support of the international ideal of the League to Enforce Peace to leadership of the opposition campaign against President Wilson's League of Nations Secretary Baker pointed out that on two public occasions Mr. Lodge had affirmed his allegiance to such a plan, first in 1914 and again in 1916, and then had committed the Republican party to uncompromising opposition.

By the attack on Article X of the Covenant, Secretary Baker asserted, other great provisions of the League affecting labor and international regulation have been ignored and obscured. The practicability of Article XI, setting the wheels of the League in motion on threat of war, he said, has been proved in the case of the Aland Islands. Article XII the Secretary defended for its prevention of surprise wars by virtue of its provision for three months of waiting following an award of arbitration. In Article XIII he acclaimed the establishment of an international court for justifiable cases not of political nature, and therefore not questions for the court of arbitration to decide.

Turning to Article X Secretary Baker declared that this provision of the League would put an end to the old order of nations preparing for aggression or against it, and would allow the smaller nations security to practice the arts of peace. He urged that the world not return to the old system of alliances, made and maintained in fear of attack and in preparation for future wars.