

GERMANY ACCEPTS ALLIES DEMANDS FOR COAL DELIVERY WITH THREE NEW CONDITIONS

German Delegates Impose New Conditions Preliminary to Fulfilling Allies' Demands For Delivery of Two Million Tons of Coal Monthly.

(By the Associated Press.)

SPA, Belgium, July 15.—The Germans have agreed to the allied demands for delivery of 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly with these new conditions, it is announced.

The German acceptance was embodied in a note which was laid before the allied premiers this noon by Premier Lloyd George. The conditions were these:

First, the German government to have the distribution of the Silesian coal, or be allotted 1,500,000 tons monthly, for northern Germany instead of the present 1,200,000 tons.

Second, a mixed commission to be sent to Essen to examine food and housing conditions.

Third, the allies are asked to advance money or provide credit for importing additional food for the entire German population.

Foreign Minister Simons sent word to Premier Lloyd George about an hour before the allied representatives met today that Germany would accede to the allied demand and that a written note would be forwarded immediately. The foreign minister said that by this means he wished to prevent the allies from forwarding the proposed ultimatum to Germany.

Consequently, although the allied ministers knew when they reached the Villa Frainuse at 11 o'clock that Germany had yielded, but did not know of the conditions laid down until it lacked but a few moments of the noon hour.

The allied ministers, up to shortly after noon, had not yet announced whether the conditions were acceptable.

Herr Simons said that the German ministry, in its decision on the coal question, had gone to the utmost limit and could do nothing more so that if the allied military leaders, Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson still wanted an invasion of Germany they must have it. In a personal letter to Premier Lloyd George the foreign minister, it is understood, set forth the German position in some detail.

He recounted that he had been told yesterday by the British premier that if he were a German statesman he would take the risk of accepting the allied terms. The foreign minister had taken the risk, he said, and would have to take the consequences. Knowing the attitude of Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand, however, he begged them to help Germany to fulfill her obligations by doing these things:

First, by allowing Germany the cash difference between the price of coal at the pit mouth in Germany and the price of coal in the world's market.

Second, by making a generous arrangement with regard to food stuffs.

Herr Simons added to his letter: "These are not conditions, but simply an expression as we hope."

Otto Hue, head of the German miners' organization, who presented statements regarding the German coal mining situation to the allied representatives in Spa during the early stages of the negotiations here, has asked to return to Spa, and was expected to arrive during the day.

Taking up the German communication at once, the allied prime ministers discussed it for two hours and a quarter and then took a recess until 3:30 p.

No announcement was made as to the allied attitude with regard to the German conditions, but it was understood that the chief question was whether Germany should receive the difference in cash between the price of coal at the pit mouth in Germany and the world market price. The French delegates, it appeared, were unwilling to pay Germany what would amount to fifty francs a ton difference in the price between that in Germany and that abroad.

COMMITTEE OF 48 MAY ORGANIZE ANOTHER PARTY

CHICAGO, July 15.—A part of the committee of 48 national convention, called to create a new party, reconvened today following the formation of the farmer-labor party last night, and considered whether to organize still another party. J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the committee of 48, suggested that course.

Some of the delegates appeared to favor it and there were demands to know whether Senator LaFollette would stand as a presidential candidate if nominated. Arthur J. Hays, of New York opposed the step as "unsportsmanlike."

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MORRISON'S MAJORITY OVER GARDNER 9,259

Says today's News and Observer:

The State Board of Elections formally canvassed the vote in the second primary yesterday and declared the nominees. Official figures show that Cameron Morrison led O. Max Gardner for the governorship nomination by 9,258 votes, Major Baxter Durham defeated J. P. Cook for State auditor by 12,015, and Judge W. P. Stacy defeated Judge B. F. Long for the State Supreme Court by 21,247.

A total of 131,405 votes were polled in the second primary, while only 128,233 were cast in the first, a significant fact when it is recalled that the first primary had heavy vote-drawing powers in the numerous county and district contests which were engaging the attention of the voters.

The official vote as declared by the State Board of Elections follows:

For Governor: Morrison, 70,332; Gardner, 61,073.

For Auditor: Durham, 64,597; Cook, 52,682.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court: Stacy, 71,437; Long, 49,190.

For Congress in the Sixth District: Homer Lyon, 9,147; Hannibal Godwin, 5,439.

Morrison Loses Two Districts.

Cameron Morrison lost only two congressional districts in the second primary, one of which was his own. In the first contest he carried the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts. In the second contest he captured the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth districts, which he lost in the first primary, but lost the Ninth. This district, added to the Fifth, which Morrison could not recapture, were Gardner's sole districts in the second primary.

PRE-WAR TRADING IN WHEAT RESUMED

CHICAGO, July 15.—Prices started lower than expected today for future deliveries of wheat, the first of such prices quoted in nearly three years. December delivery opened at 2.72 to 2.75. Estimates by traders beforehand were that initial figures would be about \$2.80.

Eager watching by the grain trade throughout the world attended the resumption today of pre-war methods of dealing in wheat. On the Chicago board of trade, where the chief interest was centered, an entire absence of formality characterized the event.

For the first time since August 25, 1917, when the United States government assumed control over business in wheat, operations were permitted today that went beyond mere limited quantities on a hand to mouth basis. Instead, the buying and selling of wheat was broadened out so as to include future as well as immediate delivery with no restriction as to amount except as guided by the regulating powers which the members of the board of trade had voted to the officials of the institution.

Prior to today the last recorded transactions here in future delivery of wheat were for September 19, 117, at \$2.11 1-2 a bushel. Since that time wheat for immediate delivery, has sold in Chicago as high as \$3.95 and as low as \$2.18, the latter being the governments initial guaranteed price, which was subsequently advanced to \$2.26. Yesterday, a car of new wheat grading as No. 4 brought \$2.87 a bushel.

CHILE CALLS YOUNG MEN TO COLORS

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 14.—Chile has called to the colors the military classes of 1915 to 1919, inclusive, of the four northern provinces of the country. It is understood this action was taken in view of the international situation arising in connection with the Bolivian revolution.

Information received here indicates the call involved about 10,000 men.

This action of the war office followed a day in which, so far as is publicly known, little news drifted out of Bolivia, which has been isolated from the world by the censorship since the establishment of the defacto government headed by Bautista Saavedra.

Guarantees for the safety of the de-

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE A BELIEVER IN PERSONAL EFFICIENCY



Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is seen each morning bright and early on the Capitol grounds, indulging in calisthenics with other members of Wilson's official family.

HAS TWO WIVES - YET SAYS HE'S LONELY

Hiram Hargett Languishes in Jail in Default of \$2,500 Bond While Neither Wife No. 1 Nor Wife No. 2 Wants Him.

Lying in the Gaston county jail, which save for him is empty, Hiram Hargett, charged with bigamy, complains of loneliness. And why should he not? For Hiram has had a wife and three children, one girl eleven years, a boy seven and one five years of age, in Charlotte and, besides, another wife in Dallas. But as Hiram himself says, when reference is made to his wives, he rather doubts that he has a wife now.

When wives Nos. 1 and 2, respectively of Charlotte and Dallas, met here Monday morning they were very sportsmanlike towards Hiram and toward each other. Wife No. 1 had not been living with her lawfully wedded spouse during the past four years and made it clear that she had no desire to do so during any of the coming years. She did not bring up the charge of bigamy against her husband but on the contrary, said that if he could get along with the other wife, she was perfectly willing for him to live with No. 2. Wife No. 2 on her part concluded that if he would leave one wife he would leave another and, although she confessed that she still loved him, emphatically made it plain that she would have no more to do with him. Hence that gloomy loneliness of which Hiram complains.

Hiram was married to Miss Daisy Freeman, his wife, on May 19, 1906, and he confesses that he married Miss Mary Paek at Lowell about fourteen months ago. His \$2,500 bond has not been put up. He will be tried here at the next term of court, which begins next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Lowry and children, of Cleveland, Tenn., arrived in the city to visit Mrs. Lowry's aunt Mrs. R. D. Atkins, at her home on East Franklin avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry made the trip in their car.

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posed president and the members of his cabinet have been furnished upon request of the United States minister to that country, according to advices received by the foreign office.

The newspaper El Mercurio this morning, after citing the business relations between Bolivia and Chile and asserting that Chile is carefully studying measures to satisfy Bolivian aspirations for a Pacific port, expresses the regret of Chile at the Bolivian revolution.

"Bautista Saavedra, who has assumed power at La Paz, is a great friend Peru, and it would not be surprising if in some manner there should intervene the hand of our eternal enemies of the north, tireless in their intrigues against us."

ROTARY CLUB HEARS OF BIG CONVENTION

Mr. J. H. Kennedy Reports Doings of Big International Gathering of Rotarians at Atlantic City.

Wednesday's Rotary luncheon held at the Lory Cafeteria was featured by the presence of several visitors from out of town and the report of Jim Kennedy who attended the recent sessions of the International Rotary Association at Atlantic City as a delegate from Gastonia. Short talks were made by C. Lee Gowan, county demonstration agent on "Around the County," Hugh A. Query, of The Daily Gazette on the "Joys and Troubles of a Newspaper Man," W. J. Alexander, city manager on "The Rotary Spirit."

Owing to the absence of a number of Rotarians from the city on their vacations the attendance was somewhat limited. Mr. E. J. Rankin had charge of the program for the day.

Mr. Kennedy's report of the convention at Atlantic City was full of interest to all. Among other things Mr. Kennedy said:

"There were 100 delegates from South Carolina, 125 from North Carolina and 150 from Virginia, a total of about three hundred and seventy-five from the seventh district.

"The towns and cities of North Carolina were represented as follows: Asheville with 36 men in handsome uniform representing home industry, gray tail-or-made suits of wool from the native sheep, spun, woven and tailored in Asheville, with hats to match, with ties, shoes and canes alike. They made a fine showing they frequently marched and sang songs and advertised Asheville and North Carolina. Charlotte with 29 delegates; Wilson 16; Raleigh 12; Winston-Salem 10; Durham 8; Greensboro 8; High Point 4; Wilmington 2; Kinston 2; Goldsboro 1; Gastonia 1. There may have been others but this is approximately correct for North Carolina.

"The biggest bunch of boosters were from the Big State, the Lone Star. A fine bunch of fellows they were. Each delegate had a broad yellow band on his hat with "Texas" on it. They often paraded the board walk, four or five hundred strong, bobbing Texas. They could surely make some noise with their college and ranch yells. There were other states prominent in boosting. A popular salutation was "Hello Texas! Hello North Carolina!" A number of eastern and western clubs brought their bands. Washington delegates wore uniform of white duck and members of other clubs had their distinctive uniform. The Rotary Club of New York extended open house and open heart welcome to all Rotarians to visit the Big City Saturday and Sunday and on Monday a trip was given to all up the Hudson River. About five thousand accepted this invitation."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Gastonia Bank's Showing For Past 20 Years Considered Very Good.

The recent statement by the First National Bank of its showing ten years ago at the close of 20 years business, compared with the statement of June 30, 1920, at the close of 30 years business reveals a startling growth in the business of the bank.

On June 30, 1910, the capital stock was \$100,000 and total resources \$853,183. Surplus and undivided profits were \$50,801. At the close of business June 30, 1920, the capital stock was \$250,000, surplus and undivided profits \$305,703.75 and total resources \$4,875,742.91.

One of the most significant features of the latter showing, according to officials of the bank, is the fact that they have no money borrowed. The items, "Re-discounts" and "Bills Payable" on their statement are checked "None."

In a letter to the officials of the bank one of the leading banks of the North, says, "We note particularly that your recent statement does not show any borrowed money, and this is unusual at present, but to our mind adds to the strength of your bank in times like these. We also observe the increase in your deposits of almost 100 per cent during the past year, and you and your associates must feel very gratified at the progress of your bank."

Another leading banker of the country writes, speaking of the record, "It is a wonderful showing. You have a splendid line of deposits and to my surprise have no borrowed money."

Such expressions of congratulation are highly gratifying to the officers of the bank.

CHARLOTTE IS GIVEN 20 MORE PEOPLE IN COUNT

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Revised figures announced today by the census bureau show Charlotte, N. C., to have a population of 46,338, an increase of 20 over the previously announced figures.

CHRISTENSEN AND HAYES ARE CANDIDATES NAMED BY FARMER-LABOR PARTY

Party is Born of Fusion of Numerous Political Groups - Committee of 48 May Nominate New Ticket.

(By The Associated Press.)

OVERMAN WILL NOT INTERFERE IN FIGHT

Senator Writes President Wilson That He Has Nothing to Say - Simmons Also Silent.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Wilson today received a letter from Senator Overman declining to take any part in the woman suffrage fight which will be staged in Raleigh when the special session of the legislature meets August 10. The President some weeks ago wired Senators Simmons and Overman and Governor Bickett, asking them to aid him in having the state ratify the Anthony amendment which would allow women to vote in the fall elections. No word as yet has come from Senator Simmons, who is resting on his farm in Jones county.

The White House is visibly disappointed over the action of the two senators. It had been hoped and expected that Senator Simmons would use his strong organization in favor of the state's adopting the amendment after the gubernatorial race was over, especially as he was successful in nominating his candidate, Cam Morrison of Charlotte.

But the President has not yet given up hope. It is said he is now preparing letters to be sent to several members of the legislature whom he has reason to believe will not turn a deaf ear to his appeal to help out Democracy by voting for the amendment.

John Dawson, of Kinston, who will be chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and the Democratic "whip" of that body, will be asked tomorrow to vote and use his influence on others in favor of the President's pet measure. It is also thought that appeals will be made to Representatives Fred Mintz, of Goldsboro, and Crisp, of Manteo. It is figured if these three men will help, the suffrage cause is won.

May Show Displeasure.

The attitude of the senators is not at all pleasing to the administration and it would not be surprising if the President does not show his displeasure when a recommendation is made for district attorney for the western district of North Carolina to succeed W. C. Hammer, who has been nominated for Congress.

It can be stated positively that Senator Overman will recommend W. C. Newland for this place unless the Lenoir man refuses to accept the job. His friends say he is anxious for the place. Dick Hackett, of North Wilkesboro, has been talked of for Hammer's job, but his candidacy is not considered seriously by friends of Senator Overman who are in a position to know what he is thinking about.

It is more than probable that President Wilson will question closely any recommendation made by the two senators for Hammer's job and may refuse to name their man. Such a course would be entirely in keeping with the usual policy of the President when senators refuse to do as he has commanded them.

It is rumored that Hammer may not resign until March 4, when he goes on the government payroll as a full-fledged congressman if he should be elected. But it is not thought that he will go that far. He would be taking a chance of having a Republican district attorney appointed should Harding be elected President. On the other hand, if he resigns now and the two senators can name a man whom the President wants, the chances are good that a Democrat will hold on for four years. It is not thought that Harding would remove an appointee until his term expired, which would be four years from the time of his confirmation.

Belmont Easily Defeats Caroleen.

BELMONT, July 14.—Belmont had little trouble in defeating Caroleen here today, 8 to 4. The features of the game were contributed by Centerfield Murphy, who threw three men in succession out at the plate.

Score: R. H. E. Caroleen000 002 000—2 8 4 Belmont000 001 22x—8 7 3 Batteries: Gurtie, Hatcher; Rumbaugh, Lourey and Kirk. Umpire, Saunders. Time, 2 hours and 10 minutes.

—Mr. C. C. Harmon, who has been visiting in the eastern part of the state for about a week, returned to the city Wednesday night.

ROCKY MOUNT PUSHES GASTONIA CLOSELY

(By The Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 15.—Rocky Mount, N. C., 12,742; increase 4,691, or 58.3 per cent.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The farmer-labor party, born of a fusion of numerous political groups, today has a platform and has its new candidates in the field for the coming election. Its work was completed at 4 o'clock this morning when its convention, after an all day and night session, chose Parley Parker Christensen, Salt Lake City attorney, and Max S. Hayes, Cleveland labor leader, as its presidential and vice presidential nominees, respectively.

But the strength of the new movement remains to be seen. The first test came today when a group of dissatisfied delegates, formerly allied with the committee of 48, met and considered placing their own ticket in the field under the Forty-eight banner.

Not all of the forty-eight delegates withdrew from the fusion convention last night when some 100 or more returned to their own convention. Those who remained were rewarded by seeing Christensen, the chairman of their convention, selected to lead the fusion party while the labor leaders contented themselves with the election of their national chairman, Hayes, to second place.

Forty-eight leaders declined to say what effect this concession would have on their course when they met today. It was apparent that Christensen's nomination served to weld strongly the elements remaining in the convention. One report, in fact, was current that the dissatisfied forty-eighters would confine their activities today to organizing anew for a purely educational movement.

J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the forty-eighters, addressed the farmer-labor meeting after reports became prevalent that a bolt had been determined upon by him and his friends and denied that such an agreement had been reached. He avoided saying, however, that none was in contemplation and, in statements issued for publication, criticized the dominant labor group for its handling of the amalgamation and declared a great opportunity had been missed.

Removal of Senator LaFollette as an anchor for the less radical of the forty-eighters left them free to be shoved aside by the votes of the laborites and the latter's control was never again seriously questioned. They once tried to raise their voice in the proceedings and discourage adoption of the name "farmer-labor" as a party designation. They contended without success that the "white collar slaves" and eastern liberals, both small merchants and professional men, would be driven away by what they described as a "class" name.

The appeals went unheeded and the title already approved by the labor and farmer groups went through with a whoop.

With LaFollette removed as potential candidate for the presidential nomination, no well organized boom was left. As a result the delegates were soon provided with an assortment from which to choose. The list of names placed in nomination included besides Christensen: Dudley Field Malone, New York; Eugene V. Debs, the socialist nominee; Henry Ford, Detroit; Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor; Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Jane Addams, of Hull House, and several others. After one ballot the convention voted to eliminate, excepting Christensen and Malone, two leaders, and nomination came to second ballot.

When vice presidential candidates were called for the convention was swamped with a list of more than 20, but name after name was withdrawn, either by the candidates in person or by friends, until only three were left—Max S. Hayes, Carrie Chapman Catt, suffragist leader, and Lester Barlow, leader of the world war veterans. Hayes received all except about a dozen votes and the nomination then was made unanimous, and at 4 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

The new party's presidential nominee is a native of the West. He was born at Weston, Idaho, 49 years ago. From early life on a farm, Christensen, the eldest of five children, pluggd away at an education until he graduated in law at Cornell University. He since has spent most of his time in Salt Lake City.

Prior to 1912 Christensen was ranked as a "Dolliver" republican, but allied himself with the Bull Moose in that year. The death of that party set him adrift and, he said, he "sided into the stall and voted for Wilson in 1916."

CHICAGO, July 15.—The platform adopted by the labor-farmer group con-

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