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OLYMPIC STADIUM AT ANTWERP OPENED TODAY IN BLAZE OF CEREMONY

Amid Royalty, and Official Representatives Leading Nations of World, Great Athletic Ground is Opened For Olympic Games — Nearly 30 Nations Represented Among Athletes.

(By The Associated Press.)

ANTWERP, Aug. 14.—The Olympic Stadium was opened today. It was a formal ceremony, staged with a setting of flags, banners and fluttering pennants against a background of white stone, cement and wood, with royalty, officialdom, diplomacy, fame and fashion participating in the program or represented in the boxes. But the thousands of spectators packed about the huge oval centered their interest in the actual contestants—athletes from nearly 30 nations—who paraded the arena and tomorrow will begin their tests of strength and skill.

The spectators were as cosmopolitan as the mass of contestants and in the ranks of the athletes were citizens of all the countries whose flags, flying from official, diplomatic or consular boxes, made the scene a colorful hodgepodge like a warship decked out with all her pennants.

Two flags, the German and Austrian, which flew over the stadium in the Sixth Olympiad at Stockholm, were missing and these countries, barred from participating in the meet, as were all enemies of the Entente powers in the war, had no representatives either in the arena or in the diplomatic boxes. The Russian flag, also was missing. In their places, however, were the athletes and flags of nations newborn of the war, including Czechoslovakia, the latter replacing Bohemia, whose athletes, though then listed separately, had to march just behind the Austrians at Stockholm.

The formal ceremonies of opening the stadium included addresses by the King of the Belgians, who officially presented the stadium to Baron Pierre de Couberin, president of the International Olympic committee and by a number of other officials of the Belgian or Antwerp city government and Belgian Olympic committees. There was also tremendously impressive singing by a Belgian choral society.

The cheering was continuous as the athletes, filing in from the open space just back of the stadium where they had formed, nation by nation, swung into the arena headed by the members of the International Olympic committee. They marched in alphabetical order, though the Belgians, alphabetically first in the list, took last place, courteously, as hosts. This brought Austria first in line behind the official committee.

Each group was preceded by its flags, and generally speaking, each group of nationals was uniformly dressed—not in athletic togs, but in suits of uniform cut and color. Some, however, were in army or navy uniforms. As they swung by the royal box, where King Albert, Prince Leopold and a group of government officials were standing, they saluted the king. Some of the athletes paid similar courtesy to the ambassador or ministers of their nations, who had boxes all around the arena.

Whether it was represented by 350 athletes, as was France, or only a comparative handful, as was Japan, each nation participating seemed to have its special clique of partisans in the stands. Where possible, the spectators of one nationality had grouped together. All of the tourists who, for weeks, have been pouring into Belgium seem to be there.

The American athletes, about 300 strong, were cheered frequently not only by their compatriots in the stands, but by the throngs who recognized that the group marching behind the stars and stripes were among the strong contenders for victory in the Seventh Olympiad.

It seemed that there were thousands of Americans in stands. Every soldier from the Army of Occupation on the Rhine who could possibly secure leave was there in khaki. Jackies from the cruiser Frederick, sailors from the American merchant and passenger liners in the harbor and hundreds upon hundreds of tourists swelled the delegation from across the Atlantic until, in some parts of the stadium, at least, it seemed to be a regular American crowd. The Belgians, of course and also the French and English appeared to be out in force.

A glance at the list of nations participating in this Olympiad gives an idea of the cosmopolitan character of the athletes and crowd: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Chili, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, British India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Estonia, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Of these, Brazil, China, Egypt, Spain, and British India, did not participate at

Stockholm in 1912. Today's ceremony, from the international viewpoint, signified not only the formal opening of the Olympic games but the completion of a task by Belgium, which, undertaken at a difficult time in her history, seemed almost impossible of consummating.

When the International Olympic committee, meeting at Lausanne, in 1918, decided to award the Seventh Olympiad to Belgium, the nation, after four years of occupation by the enemy and in a crippled industrial condition, set out to construct a huge stadium and make other arrangements for the games in about one year's time. Other nations, scenes of previous Olympiads, had had much more time and more favorable conditions.

Nevertheless, the stadium was completed in record time, having been turned over by the contractor to the Belgium Olympic committee on May 23 last.

The stadium is something more than three miles from the central business district of Antwerp and is reached by street railway and steam railway lines. It has been built of stone, concrete, steel and wood, with an impressive arched main entrance. Its total capacity for spectators is estimated at 30,000. It, like the tracks it encloses, is oval in shape. On two sides there are roofed "grandstands," where are located the boxes and reserved seats. At the two ends of the oval, however, there are no roofs but only a series of steps—like those of the old Greek open-air theaters—accommodating thousands of spectators standing.

The tracks are the ordinary cinder paths, while the inside arena, where will be held the field events, is of well kept turf.

The running track, oval, of course, is a fraction under 399 meters to a lap. There is a straightaway, along one side, sufficiently long for the 100-meter dash but the 200-meter race must be run on the oval. The grass field is 148 by 73 meters and the football ground 106 by 68 meters. There are tennis courts back of the stadium.

There are, of course, special dressing, bathing and refreshment rooms for the athletes and rooms for the press and officials.

MANGUM SAYS BICKETT MADE GREAT SPEECH

Gaston's Representative in Upper House Home For Weekend — Does Not Know What Outcome of Suffrage Amendment Will Be — Has Introduced so Far Four Local Bills.

“Governor Bickett's speech on revaluation was one of the finest speeches ever delivered,” said Senator A. G. Mangum, Gaston county's representative in the upper house of the North Carolina General Assembly, who is home from Raleigh to spend the weekend with his family.

“The general opinion in Raleigh is that Governor Bickett outdid himself. He made a strong case for revaluation, and how anybody can oppose the principle of tax revaluation after reading his speech I don't know.”

Regarding the probability of the suffrage amendment's being passed, Mr. Mangum said that he did not have any idea as to what the legislature would do. Keen interest, he said, centered in what the Tennessee solons did.

Mr. Mangum came home primarily to consult Supt. F. P. Hall concerning needful legislation for the county schools. It has been pointed out that the ten per cent increase allowed in the revaluation act is not sufficient for the revenues needed by the schools. A provision, however, that an election may be called to authorize an additional amount, will in all probability be made.

Mr. Mangum has introduced the following bills:

To call an election on the question of issuing bonds not to exceed \$550,000 for a high school building in Gastonia.

To authorize an election on the question of issuing bonds not to exceed \$150,000 to erect a tubercular hospital and to levy a tax to maintain and support the same.

To permit an increase in the fees of sheriffs and constables in the serving of processes.

To provide \$60,000 from State funds for the completion of the N. C. Orthopaedic Hospital.

SUGAR PRICES ARE COMING DOWN

Local Merchants Think That Price of Sugar May Be Expected to Drop — Say There is Large Supply on Hand — May Go to 25 Cents and Lower.

Local grocers when interviewed this morning by The Gazette regarding the reported decline in the price of sugar all agreed that there is an abundant supply of sugar available and that indications point to a lower price in the near future. Among those seen and who concurred in the above views were Messrs. W. H. Poole, L. T. McLean, Z. B. Harry and J. R. Baber. “The speculators and refiners seem to have entered into some sort of an agreement about sugar,” they all said in substance, but now there seems to be a general unloading.

One of the above named men gave it as his opinion that there was more sugar in the United States now than there had ever been. Local merchants say that the price ought to go to 25 cents, and perhaps lower, in the next few weeks. Wholesale prices are coming down they say.

Concerning the situation in Charlotte The Observer of Saturday says:

“A still further descent in the price of sugar is predicted by local dealers, primarily as a result of the closing in of the federal reserve bank system and calling in loans of people who have been hoarding sugar, and secondarily because many people in the United States are buying sugar in fairly large quantities from foreign countries on letters of credit.”

“However, as all indications point to a shortage of sugar, the descent in price is not expected to continue very much further and is then not expected to hold at the figure reached, for a more general use for canning purposes is expected to again raise the price, probably not even to the present point, but at least a part of the way back.

The closing in of the federal reserve banks by refusing loans on hoarded necessities, sugar among them and call in outstanding loans, in other words, the lack of money to finance the hoarders has had the effect of making them turn loose their holdings, thus temporarily at least, causing the immediately available supply to be greater than the immediate demand, the result being cheaper sugar, it is said.

Thomas E. Rea, of the American Brokerage and Warehouse company, large wholesale dealers in sugar, announces his belief that the price will again advance in November or December. He announces that his company has on hand 25,000 pounds bought some time ago at a price higher than it can be sold for now.

C. J. Doherty, manager of C. D. Kenney company, said last night that he expected to see a still lower drop with in the next week or two, with a partial rebound to higher prices later. The retail price of sugar is now 25 cents a pound, with the “small you want” sign in evidence.

VOTE WILL NOT COME UP BEFORE TUESDAY

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 14.—Leaders in the North Carolina legislature were of the opinion today that neither the senate nor the house would vote before Tuesday on ratification of the federal suffrage amendment.

It was predicted that action would be taken first in the senate, probably Tuesday, and that if the ratification resolution, introduced yesterday, were adopted there it would then be considered by the house where, it was expected, a bitter, close battle would occur.

Suffrage advocates, encouraged by Governor Bickett's message urging ratification and the favorable report by a senate committee of the ratification resolution, were confident today of success in the senate. Some of them were a bit dubious about the house. Sixty three of the 120 members of the house signed the telegram sent to the Tennessee legislature urging it to defeat the suffrage resolution.

Anti-suffragists said they felt certain all those who signed the telegram would vote against ratification, thus assuring defeat of the resolution. Suffrage opponents also claimed they would be able to break into the suffrage strength in the senate, and predictions were made that the suffrage resolution never would reach the house.

Ratification resolutions were introduced yesterday in both houses. Senator Seales, democrat, called on the senate to ratify, while the house resolution was introduced by Representative Williams, republican leader. The house resolution was still in committee today and leaders of the opposition said it probably would be left there. The house, they predicted, will await action in the senate, and if it is favorable, will act on the senate resolution instead of its own.

Suffragists declared today that an effort was being made to delay action here with a view to waiting to see what action is taken on suffrage by the Tennessee legislature.

JOHN J. GEORGE AND MARION BUTLER HOP ON CONGRESSMAN HOEY

Claim That Mr. Hoey Gave Henry Dellinger, Democrat Job That Should Have Gone to Beam, Republican — All About a Rural Letter Carrier's Job Up Here at Cherryville — Dellinger a Brother of David P.

By Theodore Tiller in Greensboro Daily News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A duplicate of the Willis-Wade postmastership controversy at Morehead City, except that it concerns a rural letter carrier instead of a postmaster, is promised here by former Senator Marion Butler who has interested himself in the alleged violation of civil service rules in the appointment. Senator Butler thinks the case in the western part of the state, revolving about Cherryville, may become as great a row as the Morehead City matter in the east.

Representative Clyde R. Hoey is claimed to have been instrumental in the appointment of a Democratic letter carrier in preference to a Republican who had a higher rating—although members of Congress are supposed to have and to exert no influence in such matters under the law.

In the Morehead City case the civil service commission, at the suggestion of the postoffice department and Senator Simmons and Representative Brinson, ordered a regrading of the applicants for the postmastership. This regrading resulted in moving up Robert T. Wade, Democrat, over Cleveland T. Willis, Republican—the latter having led on the original rating. The senate postoffice committee subsequently refused to recommend confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Wade.

In the Cherryville case it is claimed the postoffice department has jumped a Democrat, named Dellinger, over a Republican named Beam, on recommendation of Representative Hoey and without the formality of regrading.

“One of Three Eligible?”

Former Senator Butler and John J. George, of Cherryville, are now conducting an inquiry into the appointment of Dellinger and promise to fight to the end.

John J. George, mayor of Cherryville and prominent cotton manufacturer, appears to have written Representative Hoey asking why Mr. Beam, who received the highest rating, was not appointed.

The reply of Representative Hoey which is cited by former Senator Butler as indicating undue activity by a representative in view of civil service regulations, is given out here as follows:

“Your letter of July 16 received in regard to the appointment of a R. F. D. carrier for Cherryville route, and I have to advise you that under the civil service regulations the civil service commission certifies to the postoffice department the three who make the highest grade, and therefore, either becomes eligible for appointment.”

“In the case at Cherryville there were three who were certified, and all of them made a grade that entitled them to be appointed, and also each of the three were ex-service men, and, therefore, entitled to appointment under the preference act.”

“I recommended the appointment of Mr. Dellinger, and he was appointed. It is the privilege of the congressman to make a selection of one of the three who are on the eligible list, and he is not restricted to the one who has the highest grade, but can select either one of the three, and in the exercise of my discretion and judgment, I selected Mr. Dellinger.”

Following the receipt of Representative Hoey's letter, Mr. George sent a copy to former Senator Butler and asked him to advise regarding civil service requirements in such cases. In part Senator Butler's reply follows:

“You ask me what the law is governing such a case, and what protection a person has under the law who stands a civil service examination and receives the highest grade. The law expressly provides that the postoffice department shall not receive or consider any such recommendation from any senator or member of the house of representatives, as Mr. Hoey says that he made. The law does not permit the department to receive or consider any recommendation from a congressman except as to the character or residence of the applicant.”

“So if Mr. Hoey knew anything against Mr. Beam's character or that he was not a bona fide resident of Cherryville, then he could have filed such facts and the law provides that such facts shall be considered in making the appointment.”

“I am greatly surprised at Mr. Hoey's assertion of right to use his political influence to jump Mr. Dellinger over Mr. Beam. The purpose of the civil service law was and is to prevent just that kind of thing. Surely Mr. Hoey does not know the law, for I do not believe that he would have knowingly asked the postoffice department to violate the law, no matter how much he may have wanted to help a political pup-

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COX CHARGES REPUBLICAN OPPONENTS WITH ATTEMPTED TRICKERY AMERICAN PEOPLE

In Vigorous Attack Against Republican Party Methods, Governor Cox Before West Virginia State Democratic Convention, Assails Tactics of Opposition — Charges Smoke Screen Methods.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 14.—Governor Cox today opened fire on his republican opposition, charging its leadership with “attempted trickery” of the American people in opposing the league of nations, and with conducting a campaign behind a “smoke screen” to secure partisan spoils.

That “a powerful combination of interests is now attempting to buy government control” also was asserted by the democratic presidential candidate, charging that “millions and millions” were being raised in campaign contributions.

The governor loosed his attack in an address here at the West Virginia democratic convention. It was his first vigorous assault on the republicans and was to be followed tonight by another address made to the general public.

Although advocacy of the league of nations, which the governor declared was “the greatest movement of righteousness in the history of the world,” was the main theme of the democratic candidate's address, he also attacked again the republican “senatorial oligarchy.” The democrats, he added, present a cause of “constructive, progressive, economic service in peace,” and promise definitely a saving of \$2,000,000,000 annually in government expenses.

“A grave responsibility rests with the democratic party,” said Governor Cox. “Through its policies and conduct it must render good faith in behalf of the nation, of the soldiers of the war, and to our allies who helped to achieve victory. It is not a partisan affair. The campaign this year is not a contest for the triumph of a political party. It is purely a matter of concluding a duty to civilization and doing it as quickly as prudent consideration of our country's interests suggests.”

“Leadership in a great moral question has been given to the democrats, for the simple reason that the senatorial oligarchy, which for the time being has assumed control of the republican party, has abandoned the idealism of other days.”

“We shall not alone make appeal to the electorate by contrasting the rules of economic thought that have prevailed in the past, but we shall call attention to the delinquent attitude in which this country has been placed by senatorial intrigue and to the very definite program of action we pledge. It is unnecessary to recall the issues of the war. They were well marked in the public mind. We were willing to sacrifice in behalf of the next generation, because preceding generations had sacrificed for us. After all, that is the vital thing in civilization. We resisted a world-wide menace, and we intend now to establish permanent protection against another menace. We know how easily wars came in the past. We want to make their coming difficult in the future. We have a definite plan. The American people understand it, and after March 4, 1921, it is our purpose to put it into practical operation, without continuing months of useless discussion.”

“The platform of our party gives us the opportunity to render moral cooperation in the greatest movement of righteousness in the history of the world, and at the same time to hold our own interests free from peril. Our position is plain. The circumstances in the last 18 months convict the republican leadership with attempted trickery with the American people. Under one pretext after another they prevented the readjustment of national conditions. They proposed certain reservations to the league of nations, and then they were abandoned, to be followed by nothing more definite than the announcement of a ‘hope’ that an entirely new arrangement might be made in world affairs.

What methods they have in mind, if it is concretely in any one's mind, the people do not know. No unprejudiced person can deny that the consequence of abandoning the league and attempting an entirely new project, will be long delayed. If the voters of the republic, without regard to party, desire action, and prompt action, along lines that are now clearly understood, they will render a verdict so overwhelmingly expressive of public indignation that scheming politicians for years to come will not forget.”

“In the face of an efficient democratic leadership during the war, and of constructive, progressive, economic service in peace, the republican leaders developed smoke screen, behind which they seek to gain their objective, the spoils of office. For years the best thought and the humanitarian impulses of civilized countries have been applied to the high

purpose of making war practically impossible. The league of nations became the composite agreement, and now the senatorial oligarchy meets it with the absurd plea that it increases the possibility of armed conflict. It not only reveals unworthy intent, but a very poor estimate of American intelligence as well.”

Declaring for “square dealing between men and no preference under government,” Governor Cox warned against distortion of the basic principles of the government, and added:

“A powerful combination of interests is now attempting to buy governmental control. They are raising millions and millions of dollars into a campaign fund. Just how it will be used, the future alone can tell. We do know it is being employed now to arouse racial discontent, to breed unrest, and to befog the public mind. The movement is based upon greed and selfishness, and if successful, will result in an extreme reaction, and a disordered society. Rather than make these groups of men sponsors of government, they must be named to demas themselves under the vigilant restraining eye of a governmental policy based upon the golden rule. They have their own notions about the settlement of industrial disputes. They would enforce them with their puppets in office. They would establish a class feeling and make fair and honest readjustment impossible.”

The proposal of the democrats to cut two billion dollars from federal expenses, Governor Cox said, also would guard against its multiplication many times in “illegal profits” and high living costs.

Two West Virginians, John W. Davis, American ambassador to Great Britain, and Arthur Koontz, democratic nominee for governor, were praised by Governor Cox. The former, the speaker said, would have been supported with “the enthusiasm and fidelity which his high character and statesmanlike qualities deserve” if he had won the party nomination at San Francisco. Mr. Koontz's life, Governor Cox said, evinces “stalwart worth” while his career and capacity, he said, have attracted general interest.

PONZI'S BANK IS HOPELESSLY INVOLVED

Polish Industrial Association's Affairs are in Doubtful Condition — Ponzi is in Jail.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen today took charge of the affairs of the Polish Industrial Association, conducting a private bank at 37 Cross street, in this city. Henry H. Chmielewski, president of the Hanover Trust Company, the chief depository of Charles Ponzi, which was closed last Wednesday, by the commissioner, is president of the Industrial Association.

Bank Commissioner Allen said that the loans of the association were either bad or of doubtful value and there was virtually no cash left. He said its affairs were hopelessly interwoven with those of the Hanover Trust Company. The capital of the association is \$1,775, and it had deposits of about \$50,000.

Three officers of the Old Colony Foreign Exchange Company, a rival concern of Ponzi's Securities Company, had their morning meal in the Charles street jail, prisoners of the commonwealth, in default of \$50,000 bonds each. Samuel Zorn, said to be an employee of the Old Colony Foreign Exchange Company, was at headquarters awaiting a hearing on a charge of larceny of \$500, from persons unknown. He also had spent the night in jail.

The three officers of the company who were held are Charles M. Brightwell, president and treasurer of the concern; Raymond Meyers, office manager and Fred Meyers, sales agent. The Meyers are brothers. The men were held on technical charges of larceny of \$500 from persons unknown.

Upon representation of Albert Hurwitz assistant attorney general, that the company's transactions probably would be shown to have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, the bonds were set at a high figure.

Ponzi, whose bondsmen surrendered him yesterday to the federal authorities, was confronted with the alternative of remaining in federal custody or, if he could find another bondsmen, of being arrested again by the commonwealth under

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