

TOTAL WEALTH Gaston county is \$82,575,749. Ranks 7th in the state. A great county for farmer and investor.

# GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GASTON county has 51,343 people, representing an increase of 38.3 per cent, a gain unequalled by any other county in State.

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## BOLSHEVIKI USED ALL AVAILABLE FORCES AGAINST WARSAW

### General Weygand Says Situation as Regards Poles is Satisfactory - Believes They Should Thoroughly Entrench Themselves; However, for Defense Pending Conclusion of Peace.

(By The Associated Press.)

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Bolshevik reaction against Polish armies along the front east of Warsaw is not expected, at least for the present, by General Weygand, who is credited with having directed the defense of the Polish capital and hurled the soviet armies back from that city, according to the Warsaw correspondent of The Petit Parisien. General Weygand is quoted as saying the Poles should not advance too far eastward, but should entrench themselves along a line that can be easily held, so that they may be able to resist any effort on the part of soviet Russia to bring overwhelming forces against them in the future.

"It is most difficult to be a prophet at this moment," the correspondent quotes the general as saying, "but seeing that General Wrangel, in south Russia, is going well, I hope the bolsheviki will not be able to find any considerable forces to bring against Poland. Russia possesses vast resources, but we can, for the moment, feel reassured, for the bolsheviki undoubtedly used everything available to take Warsaw. Those resources were mediocre, especially in artillery, a large part of which has been captured by the Poles. At the beginning of their offensive, however, they had everything in their favor and were beaten.

"General Wrangel seems strong and well equipped, and in his progress, which is not haphazard, but systematic, one gets the impression that he is administering skillfully in occupied territories, so that he will not, like General Denikine, leave revolt behind him. We may, then, be optimistic, and I leave Warsaw with an excellent impression of the situation and full of hope, but am convinced that hard work is needed to make the Polish army worthy of its task.

"If peace is not concluded before winter, the Poles should establish themselves in positions that would enable them to arrest victoriously a possible future offensive. They should not go too far, however, but should choose a strong line and build up an organization behind it so as to be prepared for any eventuality. Where that line should be I do not know, and if I did I would be very careful not to give any information regarding it."

## FAILURE TO CAPTURE WARSAW COSTS SOVIET "NAPOLEON" HIS JOB

WARSAW, Aug. 26.—General Tuchatschewski, known as the "soviet Napoleon," has been relieved of his post as commander in chief of the bolshevik army on the Polish front, because of his failure to take Warsaw, according to information given to the press here. Leon Trotzky, bolshevik minister of war and marine, has personally taken command of the army, it is reported by bolshevik officers who have been taken prisoner.

General Tuchatschewski has had a remarkable career in the Russian army. He is of noble birth and at the outbreak of the world war was captured by the Germans. Later he escaped and resumed his place in the army, rising to the rank of lieutenant. When the soviet government was established he was promoted, and rose to high command, being credited with the defeat of Admiral Kolchak, in Siberia, and General Denikine, in southern Russia. He is only 28 years old.

## ADVISES POLAND TO HOLD STRATEGICAL POSITIONS

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The foreign ministry announced today that France had counseled Poland to attain the best strategical military position possible until peace is signed, regardless of her ethnographical frontier, because the military situation will influence the peace terms.

## CANDIDATE HARDING

### HAS BUSY DAY

MARION, O., Aug. 17.—Several important conferences, an afternoon automobile trip to speak at Gallion, O., and an evening reception here to Marion women in celebration of the grant of suffrage, were on Senator Harding's crowded engagement list for today.

Among the callers were Henry P. Davidson, a partner in the Morgan banking house, and Fred D. Underwood, president of the Erie railway. The conference between them and the nominee was understood to concern certain financial problems.

At Gallion the senator was to speak to a picnic of Erie railway employes, and it was expected he would make railway labor the subject of his short address.

## KING CONSTANTINE HOPES TO REGAIN THRONE

### Says He Never Abdicated and The Majority of Greeks Still Consider Him the Legal Ruler.

(By The Associated Press.)

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Former King Constantine of Greece, still hopes to regain his throne, claiming he never abdicated and that he is still considered the Greek sovereign by a majority of the people of that country, says the Lucerne correspondent of the Excelsior. In the course of an interview with the deposed monarch, the correspondent was told that Premier Venizelos would not be able to so conduct affairs in Greece as to give the country her true place among the nations. Constantine denied having in any way been involved in the attempted assassination of the Greek premier in this city on August 12.

"I await here," the former king said to the correspondent, "with resignation for the day when, by the will of my people and the force of traditions, I will resume the throne which I undeservedly lost. I never abdicated, and the greater part of my people still consider me king."

"Do you consider the present policy of Greece to be in conformity with her national aspirations?" he asked. "Our aspirations have been understood by the powers," Constantine answered. "The prosperity of my country is indispensable to great Mediterranean interests. I may be permitted, however, to regret the division of Greece, caused by the too individualistic policy of Premier Venizelos. Notwithstanding his undoubted statesmanlike abilities, he has been unable to maintain in Greece the amity necessary to her growth and prestige."

Asked what he thought about the recent attack on the Greek premier, the former king replied:

"I regret deeply that two of my subjects committed that cowardly deed. To pretend that I was the instigator of that crime is monstrous. I have never maintained in Lucerne or elsewhere a center of repression against the new regime."

"I hope soon to be allowed to return to Athens. The entente undertook not to oppose my return, if after the war the people of Greece expressed a desire to see me again on the throne of my fathers. I would then resume without passion, rancor or hate the noble duties of my crown."

"What would become of Venizelos then?" he was asked.

"If Greece still accords him her favor," replied Constantine, "I shall not hesitate to accept him as premier."

"What would be your attitude toward neighboring countries?"

"It would not, perhaps, be different from that of M. Venizelos."

## WARRING NATIONS LOST 35,320,000 IN POPULATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Due to war influences, ten European nations engaged in the world war show a potential loss in population of 35,320,000 persons since 1914, according to a statistical research conducted by the Society for Studying the Social Consequences of the War, of Copenhagen, made public today by the American Red Cross.

At the end of 1913, the society reports, these nations had a population of 400,850,000, and under normal conditions this population should have increased, by the middle of 1919, to 424,210,000. However, it had fallen by that time to 389,030,000, which led to the conclusion by Danish statistical experts that the loss of actual and potential human life in the nations approximated 40 millions.

Causes of the abnormal falling off in population were attributed in the society's report as follows: Killed in war, 9,819,000; deaths due to augmentation of mortality, economic blockades, war epidemics, 5,301,000; fall in birth rate due to mobilization of fifty-six million men between 20 and 45 years of age, 20,200,000.

## N. Y. COTTON

(By The Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cotton futures opened firm. October 28-25; December 26-40; January 25-65; March 25-45; May 25-25.

## GASTONIA MAN HEAD OF BANKHEAD DIVISION

### Col. C. B. Armstrong Elected President of the Eastern Division of the Bankhead Highway Association - Directors Met in Raleigh Tuesday.

Col. C. B. Armstrong, of Gastonia, although not himself present at the meeting of the directors of the Bankhead Highway Association in Raleigh Tuesday, was their unanimous choice for president of the Eastern division of the highway. In keeping with the plans made at the last annual meeting of the association, five main divisions, which will cover the 5,500 miles of the system, are being organized. The Eastern is the Atlantic division. It extends from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga. Four states are included in the division, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The importance of the honor done Col. Armstrong will be realized when it is learned that he is now president of a division comprising seven hundred miles of highway.

Said Dr. C. W. Kelly, general field manager of the Bankhead highway, in the city yesterday, after a complete tour of the road from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, "Col. Armstrong is recognized as a man who gets things done. He was the unanimous choice of the directors for president of the Eastern division."

While Col. Armstrong's consummate ability, progressiveness and public spirit have long been a matter of common knowledge in this city and the county, where he has been peculiarly successful as an organizer and administrator of cotton mills and a promoter of many enterprises for the public good, it is with especial pride that we learn of his recognition throughout such broad territory.

At the meeting in Raleigh called into session by national president Bennehan Cameron, in addition to Col. Armstrong, president, other officers were elected as follows: M. J. Abney, of Athens, Ga., vice president; C. M. Vanstort and Garland Daniel, both of Greensboro, treasurer and secretary, respectively. Day, Traxler and C. S. Webb, both of Charlotte, were elected members at large of the executive committee.

The purpose of the divisional organization of the Bankhead Highway Association is to assist individual counties and states in securing adequate legislation for federal and state aid in order to advance construction of highway within division territory. A chairman for each county will be named to serve as divisional board manager in order to further facilitate the construction of the projected highway.

In the session at Raleigh preparations were discussed looking toward the annual national convention in Greensboro in April, 1921.

"The military convey," states Dr. Kelly, "which recently passed through Gastonia, is at present in southwest Texas and should reach the Pacific coast during the latter part of October. Great enthusiasm has greeted the convey all along the route. Of interest to Gastonia and to North Carolina people is the prospect of the national highway's being made a military highway."

Having just returned from the Pacific coast, where he completed inspection of the engine system, Dr. Kelly reports that interest in the coming convention at Greensboro shown throughout the country is the largest yet known since the organization of the association. All along the route to the Pacific, Dr. Kelly found many stretches of hard surfaced road already completed, the longest ones in the West. He is confident that the entire 5,500 miles of hard surfaced road will be completed within five years, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Plans are already being made by women's clubs, various local organizations and the Boy Scouts for properly marking the highway and beautifying it in every way possible, so that, when this work is completed, it will be not only a road connecting the two oceans, conveniently marked for tourists, and fully able to bear the great volume of traffic expected, but it will also be one of the most beautiful scenic drives in America.

## RETAIL PRICES TO SHOW SLIGHT DECLINE IN FALL

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Retail prices, in the opinion of the federal reserve board, will decline slightly during the coming fall and winter months and will slump next spring to still lower levels.

Summarizing recent changes in prices of various commodities, the board in a report last night said that "saving afforded by manufacturers through lessened cost of materials and increased efficiency of labor must eventually be reflected in a downward movement of retail prices."

Although a general slight slump in retail prices during the next few months was forecast, the board was of the opinion that in some lines higher prices were probable, "due to the fact that purchases for the autumn and winter trade had already been contracted for at the old level of prices." Changes in the prices of raw materials, which were reported to have been sharp during the past few weeks, will not show their effect, according to the board, in retail prices until early next spring.

## FORMER SECRETARY WILSON DEAD AT ADVANCED AGE

### James Wilson, for Fifteen Years Head of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Died Country Great Service.

(By The Associated Press.)

TRAER, Iowa, Aug. 26.—James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture, died at his home here today.

James Wilson was head of the Department of Agriculture for fifteen years, during which he contributed largely to the phenomenal agricultural development of the United States. His long service in the cabinet constituted a record. Albert Gallatin, once Secretary of the Treasury, had previously held the record with service of nearly thirteen years.

Mr. Wilson's service, however, was more notable for the constructive work which it included, rather than for the remarkably long time which he held the portfolio, with complete acceptability under three presidents of diverse temperaments—McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Mr. Wilson was an Iowa farmer. Born August 16, 1835, he was the son of a Scotchman, who left Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1852 to settle with his family in the United States. Near the present town of Traer, Ia., the family founded the new home, and in that neighborhood the son James began farming on his own account as early as 1861, and at the same time began his political career with election to the Iowa State Legislature. In 1872 he was sent to Congress and served in all three terms. He was regent of the Iowa State University from 1870 to 1874, and for six years prior to becoming Secretary of Agriculture, he was director of the State Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture at the Iowa State College. His application of science to agricultural practice brought him to such national prominence that President McKinley made him Secretary of Agriculture March 4, 1897.

When Mr. Wilson took office the agricultural development of the country was already remarkable, but in the years during which he was at the helm of its interests so far as the federal government was concerned this development was increased far beyond the boundaries of natural promise which mere land and work afforded. The increasing helpfulness which the federal government exercised in this development is indicated to some extent by the fact that when Mr. Wilson became Secretary there were 2,444 employees in the department, and that when he left it there were approximately 12,000. This increase, involving altogether larger and larger appropriations, Mr. Wilson obtained on the merits of one achievement after another, until it became a universal belief among the farmers that the Department of Agriculture was working with a single-minded purpose for their benefit.

Secretary Wilson introduced into the United States a great number of valuable crops which hitherto had been successful only in foreign countries. Among these was Durum wheat, which came to yield nearly \$50,000,000 a year to the farmers of the Northwest. He thus extended the possibilities of wheat growing far beyond the former climatic limits. Under his administration the beet sugar industry was also featured, a serum for hog-cholera was discovered, the whole country was aroused on the subject of tuberculosis in cattle, and the care and handling of milk was systematized and improved. Sample sections of good roads were built in almost every state, and communities were instructed how to build good roads with their local material. The forests were studied and remarkable advances made toward the conservation of them, and the replanting of the deforested areas. In connection with the Department's active work, the official agricultural literature was developed to the end that departmental bulletins became of great value among the farmers, presented as they were in simple language along practical lines.

As an octogenarian, Mr. Wilson was still erect and vigorous, a man six feet tall, all bone and muscle. In Iowa his old friends and associates knew him affectionately as "Tama Jim." Of the Presbyterian faith, he was, as a boy, made familiar with the old metrical version of the Psalms from which he frequently quoted in a quaint way with remarkable effect. No formalities ever hedged about him; the plainest farmer who visited his office in Washington received the same grasp of the hand and courteous attention that was given to leaders in official life.

—Mrs. Henry Jordan and son, Howard, of Brevard, arrived in Gastonia Thursday night to spend some time with Mrs. Jordan's sisters, Mrs. B. H. Craig and Mrs. Dorie Smith.

## COX EXPOSES IMMENSE REPUBLICAN SLUSH FUND TO ELECT CANDIDATE

### Democratic Nominee Presents Information to Support His Charge of Republican Conspiracy to Buy the Presidency - Reads Quotas Imposed on Principal Cities Totalling \$8,145,000 - Says Names of Individual Subscribers Were Ordered Kept Secret.

(By The Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Governor Cox, democratic presidential nominee, indicated here today that he would make further "exposures" of republican campaign funds within a week.

Governor Cox, democratic presidential nominee, arrived here from Pittsburgh at 10:35 o'clock today, pausing for only a short time before proceeding to New Haven, where he is to deliver another address.

Mr. Cox was eating breakfast when his private car rolled into the Pennsylvania station. George White, chairman of the democratic national committee, Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, head of the speakers' bureau, and other democratic leaders, stepped aboard the train to greet the standard bearer of their party and to accompany him to New Haven.

Repetition, in part, of the evidence he presented last night at Pittsburgh to substantiate his charges of a \$15,000,000 republican "corruption fund" was planned today by the democratic presidential candidate at New Haven, Conn., and also tomorrow at New York.

Satisfaction with information given to back up his declarations of a "conspiracy to buy the presidency," aided to funds from big business interests, was expressed by Governor Cox and his advisers today. That he would stand for the time being on the evidence and subsequent developments in the senate committee's investigation, was indicated by the governor. He said he did not expect to present further evidence in New Haven today, but persons close to his councils declared that he had sufficient additional matter for a score of speeches, including information regarding individual republican subscriptions. When this is to be forthcoming was not indicated, but was expected soon.

The governor planned to make two addresses today, one to the Young Voters' League of New Haven, and another at a night public meeting. Entertainment at a shore dinner this afternoon also on the program. It was the governor's first visit into New England and he looked forward to it with pleasurable anticipation. Later in the campaign he expects to tour all New England.

Among democratic leaders at the station to greet Mr. Cox, who did not leave his car, were Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the democratic committee; Oswald West, former governor of Oregon; and Thomas L. Reilly, former representative from Connecticut and now sheriff of New Haven, who has charge of plans for the reception in that city today of the presidential candidate. Mr. Cummings and Sheriff Reilly will accompany Governor Cox to New Haven but Mr. White and Senator Harrison were unable to make the trip and for that reason Mr. Cox devoted all his time here to a conference with them.

But it was not a wholly political reception that awaited Governor Cox here. At the station too were James M. Cox, Jr., now a student in a military academy, and Dan Mahoney, son-in-law of Governor Cox and editor-in-charge of his papers during his absence in Dayton.

James, Jr., sprang a sensation of his own when he announced to newspaper men that he was planning to accompany his father on his western campaign trip. Mr. Mahoney, however, broke in on the youngster to announce that his father had not been informed of his plans and that the announcement of James, Jr., "was considerably an error as he was going back to school September 15."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—Information to support his charges that a republican campaign fund exceeding \$15,000,000 was being raised "in a conspiracy to buy the presidency" was presented by Governor Cox, of Ohio, democratic presidential candidate, in addressing a public meeting here last night.

Governor Cox's data consisted almost entirely of matter taken from the official bulletin of Fred W. Upham, of Chicago, treasurer of the republican national committee, but his chief exhibit was a typewritten list purporting to show republican campaign quotas imposed on 51 principal cities in 27 states and aggregating \$8,145,000.

Names of local subscribers, Governor Cox said, were ordered kept secret. These quotas, given as \$2,000,000 for New York city, \$750,000 for Chicago, \$500,000 for Philadelphia and ranging down to \$25,000 for smaller cities like

Atlanta, Ga., were said by Governor Cox to have been announced about the middle of July.

That Senator Harding, his republican opponent, "was acquainted with the details" of the quota plan and that it was also approved by Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, was charged by the democratic candidate.

### Many Reports Quoted.

From subsequent issues of the official bulletin, Governor Cox quoted many reports from republican workers throughout the country, reporting going "over the top" and in excess of the alleged quotas.

Announcement of the \$8,145,000 metropolitan quotas, Governor Cox said, was made by Harry M. Blair, assistant to Treasurer Upham. A meeting was held in Chicago, Governor Cox said, at which Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, "spoke his blessings."

The governor charged that typewritten sheets bearing the 51 cities' quotas were "distributed to those assembled" and he produced one of the alleged quota lists, but did not state how it was acquired.

That the reputed attempt to raise \$8,145,000 from 51 cities in 27 of the 48 states is fair evidence that the total national fund will be much larger was declared by Governor Cox, who said big business men were prominent on the republican ways and means committee and that the raising of funds was on a business "salesmanship" basis.

Governor Cox also quoted from statements in the republican bulletin that state and county organizations were not to be disturbed or retarded in their activities.

### Back to Mark Hanna Days.

Governor Cox, standing staunchly by his charges that an attempt to purchase the presidency was being made, declared that "the senatorial oligarchy and their friends are harking back to the days of Mark Hanna," stating that in the 1896 campaign, which Mr. Hanna managed, \$16,500,000 was spent.

"It was this foul thing," said Governor Cox, "which Theodore Roosevelt brought to an end when he reformed the republican party. When he was doing it, Warren G. Harding branded him as an 'Aarm Burr.'"

"I charge again an assault on the electorate," said Governor Cox. "It can't be hidden; the hosts are marshalled; the money ammunition is prepared, but it will not succeed. The net is spread in sight of the quarry."

The typewritten list of cities and quotas presented by Governor Cox included:

Official quotas: New York city, \$2,000,000; Chicago, \$750,000; Philadelphia, 500,000; Detroit, \$450,000; Cleveland, \$400,000; Boston, \$300,000; Cincinnati, \$280,000; St. Louis, \$250,000; San Francisco, \$150,000; Minneapolis, \$100,000; Providence, \$100,000; Newark, \$100,000; Akron, \$80,000; Milwaukee, \$75,000; Dayton, \$60,000; Baltimore, \$50,000; New Orleans, \$50,000; Denver, \$50,000; New Haven, \$50,000; Washington, \$50,000; Louisville, \$50,000; Birmingham, \$50,000; Atlanta, \$25,000; Memphis, \$25,000.

Governor Cox added that he "intended to pass this evidence" to the senate campaign investigating committee.

On the question of keeping secret all local subscriptions, Governor Cox quoted from the official bulletin of August 16 as follows: "The names and amounts subscribed by local donors should not be made public locally."

### Why Keep Them Secret?

"I hereby give it wide and non-exclusive publicity," Governor Cox continued. "Why were the names of local contributors not to be made known? Was it because each contribution would carry its own meaning to the voters in the local communities? Certainly there is some reason. What is it? The public is entitled to know."

"If Mr. Hays and Mr. Upham do not come forward with the information, the republican national committee ought to remove them both. Furthermore, there should be some explanation of this being made purely a business affair, participated in by business men and business men only. Unexplained, it carries its own condemnation and exposes the purpose of the whole shameful business. It means that the quota is to be assessed against those who are to benefit, and that the captains of industry who have answered Mr. Hays' roll-call are submitting to taxation with the understanding that they will have representation."

(Continued on page 8.)