

PER CAPITA wealth of Gaston County is \$1,611. Population \$1,242; total wealth, \$82,575,749.

# GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GASTONIA — A city of fine homes, good schools and churches—A good place to live. Population 12,871, 123.5 p. c. gain

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GASTONIA, N. C., MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 25, 1920

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## LORD MAYOR TERENCE MACSWINEY DIED AT 5:40 THIS MORNING

### GASTONIA KIWANIS CLUB ORGANIZED SATURDAY

At a luncheon held in the Armington Hotel dining room Saturday from one to two o'clock a Kiwanis Club was organized for Gastonia with a membership of 60 or more, which will probably be increased within a short time to 75. Mr. R. G. Rankin acted as temporary chairman and introduced Mr. George A. Selig, of Knoxville, Tenn., field organizer for the Kiwanis International, who delivered an interesting address on the purposes and aims of the organization.

There are now a total of 310 Kiwanis Clubs in the United States and Canada, the first one having been organized in 1915. North and South Carolina form a district in which the following cities now have clubs: Asheville, Greensboro, Charlotte, Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Rocky Mount, Durham, Wilson, Goldsboro, Burlington, Wilmington, High Point and Gastonia in North Carolina, Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia, Greenwood, Newberry, Charleston and Rock Hill in South Carolina.

Membership in a Kiwanis Club is limited to two members from each business or profession, and the purposes of the organization are best set forth in the Kiwanis Creed, as follows:

To promote the recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations, and to dignify each member's occupation as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

To encourage high ethical standards in business and professions.

To increase the efficiency of each member by the exchange of ideas and business methods.

To promote the scientizing of acquaintance as an opportunity for service and an aid to success.

To quicken the interest of each member in the public welfare and co-operate with others in civic development.

The Kiwanis Club is an organization of live business and professional men, who have banded together for mutual benefit and for exchanging ideas of business and fostering friendships, believing that through co-operative efforts our individual interest can be served best and realizing that the greatest asset of any man is his friends.

The Kiwanis Club is primarily a business club, yet the exchange of business is not the main purpose and is not an obligation. Every man has the right to spend his money where it will buy the most and best. We believe that any organization that seeks to eliminate competition must fail.

While the club is not devoted to city enterprises, it holds itself in readiness to support and assist any and all movements which affect the public welfare and institutions.

The Kiwanis Club is not a political club, yet it makes it its duty to inform itself upon parties, policies and personalities, and stands at all times ready to support the best principles and candidates, particularly with reference to local and state issues.

The Kiwanis Club is not a religious institution, yet it encourages the adoption of correct morals and the enforcement of business integrity, respects and commends the ideals which the individual members may have.

Kiwanis endeavors to inculcate and encourage among its members high ideals and business integrity coupled with a spirit of generosity and unselfishness in service for the common good with the realization "that service brings its own reward" and a true man lives not for himself alone.

The following business and professional men constitute the temporary board of directors of the Gastonia Kiwanis Club: Messrs. R. G. Rankin, George B. Mason, John M. Miller III, C. C. Armstrong, Chas. D. Gray, E. N. Aycock, Fred L. Smyre and W. T. Rankin. Election of officers will take place at a meeting called to be held at 1 p. m. Monday, November 8. The following constitute a nominating committee, who are to report at that time: Mr. D. M. Jones, Mr. A. G. Mangum and Mr. John G. Carpenter.

Following is a roster of the members of the club as organized Saturday:

- J. L. Adams, Jas. A. Anderson, E. D. Atkins, Chas. B. Armstrong, E. Hoyle Armstrong, Clyde C. Armstrong, Richard N. Aycock, Samuel N. Boyce, W. C. Barrett, H. M. Boshamer, Lewis H. Balthus, Eugene B. Brittain, R. Hope Brison, Robt. G. Cherry, F. Hoyt Cunningham, Jno. G. Carpenter, Otto C. Duncan, R. S. Dickson, Jas. A. Estridge, Chas. D. Gray, D. A. Garison, C. W. Gunter, Henry H. Groves, C. E. Hutchison, Jr., W. C. Hamner, C. Judson Huss, S. W. Gardner, Jack V. Harper, Arthur C. Jones, E. O. Jennings, D. M. Jones, M. F. Kirby, Rosser Kelly, Pete Kaperonis, Jno. W. Kirby, P. P. Leventis, Geo. B. Mason, Geo. E. Marvin, Y. B. Moore, Jr., Jno. M. Miller, 3rd, A. G. Mangum, E. J. O'Brien, E. Price Rankin, J. B. Reeves, R. Grady Rankin, Ralph Ray, Wiley T. Rankin, Andrew J. Rankin, Henry Rankin, Miles J. Budisall, Lawrence S. Rankin, Fred L. Smyre, Geo. R. Spencer, J. T. Sadler, Arthur M. Spen-

### CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT STRIKE

Premier Lloyd George Confers With Government Experts Concerning New Set of Figures For Wages of Coal Miners and Production in Coal Industry.

(By the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Premier Lloyd George and members of the government this morning conferred with government experts concerning a new set of figures for wages of the coal miners and production in the coal industry. Later the government leaders and representatives of the miners met and continued the negotiations begun Sunday for a settlement of the miners' strike.

### EXPECT SETTLEMENT STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Conversations renewed at No. 10 Downing street today between Premier Lloyd George and executives of the miners' federation were confidently expected to lead to a settlement of the miners' strike, which last week threatened to involve Great Britain in an industrial crisis.

Prominent executives of the federation and government officials are quoted by newspapers here as being optimistic of the strike situation.

It is believed an arrangement will be reached by which each side can at least claim it has not yielded its main contention. It is asserted Premier Lloyd George will submit proposals which, he hopes, will make an increased output of coal so certain that it will be possible to grant the increase of wages demanded by the coal diggers. Miners' leaders are quoted as saying they are confident the government will before long find a way to concede the miners' claims.

Newspapers of this city continue hopeful, for the most part, and express relief at the national union of railwaymen decided to defer calling a strike. Such action, it is understood, will not be taken before Wednesday. The labor conference, which was called by the parliamentary committee of the trades' union congress, will meet on Wednesday and there are indications that a railway strike even if eventually called, may be rather half hearted. Many messages from local branches are said to have been received at the headquarters of the union, expressing hostility to the idea of a strike.

It is said that until a ballot of the workers has been taken, the attitude of J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, will certainly influence a large number of the members. In a speech delivered Sunday Mr. Thomas, while expressing sympathy for the miners, warned his audience of the dangers of the strike, which he said he realized "might lead to the downfall of all of us." He declared he was firm in his determination not to lead such a strike.

### GOVERNOR COX VISITS DOUBTFUL STATE, W. VA.

(By The Associated Press.)

ENROUTE WITH GOV. COX, Oct. 25.—West Virginia today was visited by Governor Cox in opening the last full week of his presidential campaigning. Nine addresses in this so-called "doubtful" state, were on the democratic candidate's program today, beginning with an early morning speech at Hinton, and including an afternoon address at Charleston and a night meeting at Huntington.

That several trump cards were ready for the campaign's windup was promised by the democratic management. The league of nations issue, however, it was said, would continue the chief appeal to voters by Governor Cox and other democratic speakers.

The governor's West Virginia effort today was the second in the state and followed his speech in Madison Square Garden, last Saturday night at New York, where he stressed business arguments for the league and, for the first time, said that he expected to "compromise" on reservations.

Tomorrow night the governor will speak at Cincinnati.

### Sawyer-Ingram Wedding

At the residence of Mr. Walter S. Meek at 810 South Oakland street Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Angie Ingram and Mr. Julius Sawyer were united in marriage by Rev. Geo. R. Gillespie, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Sawyer is an employe of the Dunn Manufacturing Company and he and his bride will reside for the present at 810 South Oakland street. Their many friends in the southern suburb wish them a long and happy married life.

cer, Charlton K. Torrence, W. T. Tucker, J. H. Taylor, Jr., H. M. Van Sleet, Arthur K. Winget, Ike M. Wilson, J. Sidney Winget, T. A. Wilkins, H. Gilmer Winget, M. A. Carpenter, Hugh S. Lezare, J. M. Sloan, Wm. L. Wetzel, Jos. W. Watson.

### FIGHT IN CONGRESS AS RESULT OF RACE QUESTION IS PROBABLE

Efforts Will be Made to Cut Down Representation From South — Charge That Negroes and Poorer Whites Also Are Disfranchised — Hard Fight is Imminent.

(Theodore Tiller, in Greensboro News.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A statement made by Representative Isaac Siegel, chairman of the house committee on the census, indicates that the south may as well prepare to meet a movement in the next Congress for a reduction in representation of the southern states because of their handling of the race question. While Representative Siegel denies that he is already framing a bill to cut down southern representation, he declares he believes in the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and has complaints that not only the negro but many poorer whites are disfranchised in the southern states.

Reapportionment legislation is scheduled for consideration by Congress following the announcement of the country's total population. This will afford opportunity to revise the southern representation issue and to make it a part of the reapportionment program if the Republicans control Congress.

When the chairman of the house census committee was questioned in New York about reports that he was framing a bill to cut down the number of southern congressmen, he said:

"No, I am not framing a bill and that is a question for the committee to determine, but the committee wants the 14th and 15th amendments to be observed throughout the country."

"It is now claimed that the poorer whites in the southern states are being cheated out of their votes. These complaints are in writing and in my possession."

"There are also approximately 12,000,000 negroes in the southern states very much aroused over these prevailing conditions. I believe in the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments."

### Increase House Membership

Representative Siegel said he had in view a reapportionment bill increasing the house membership by about 50. If the present basis of representation is maintained, one representative to 211,877 of population, the house of representatives, which already has 435 members and considered too large by many, would become a body of nearly 500 men. On such a basis North Carolina would be entitled to two additional representatives because of the increased population of the state within the past 10 years.

Though Mr. Siegel may not be preparing a bill at this time for reduced southern representation, his references to the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution go along with reports in Washington that with the reconvening of Congress here will come the periodical agitation for interference with the election practices of the south. That such a plan is in the minds of Republicans is not doubted. Chairman Siegel in addition to his statement of today some time ago referred to the probability of going into the south's representation and election practices soon after the announcement of the country's population. Representative Fess, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, has also said some uncomplimentary things about the south, referring to it as "reactionary" and declaring when the Democrats are in control the south dominates all the important Congress committees, although a part of its population does not vote.

### A Fight Is Promised

The present complexion of the house census committee, nevertheless, promises a fight over any proposed cutting down of the south's representation. The committee comprises ten Republicans and six Democrats. One of the Republicans, Representative Hersey, of Maine, has declared that he thought it unwise to agitate the sectional disfranchisement issue. He explained he was speaking informally and not for the committee, but Mr. Hersey cannot be listed as a rabid supporter of sectional reapportionment legislation.

Representative Langley, another Republican member, comes from the border state of Kentucky and though he is not in Washington and has not been committed on the suggestion, it is not believed here that Mr. Langley will enthrone over reduced representation for the south. Another representative member is representative Barbour, of California, and since the Pacific coast is having its own troubles with a race issue—that involving the Japanese—it is unlikely that he will take a narrow and sectional view of the disfranchisement question.

Reports that bills are already being prepared to cut down the southern representation in Congress could not be confirmed here today in the absence of members of the house committee. It is generally conceded, however, that following the recent census there will be reapportionment legislation—on what basis it is

### MAX GARDNER MAKES ROUSING DEMOCRATIC SPEECH AT MT. HOLLY

Lieutenant Governor Replies to Speeches of Coolidge, Morrow and Others in Charlotte — New England Might Take Lesson From South.

MOUNT HOLLY, Oct. 24.—Lieutenant Governor O. Max Gardner addressed a great democratic meeting of Gaston voters here last night and in the course of his discussion of the issues of the campaign delivered a ringing answer to the appeals made in North Carolina the past week by visiting republican governors.

Particularly referring to the appeal made by Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, who said at Charlotte that he would like to take back to his New Englanders assurance that the solid south was coming to the political help of the north Lieutenant Governor Gardner said: "Governor Coolidge has come and gone and our lines still hold. Our solidarity is unbroken. Let us see what Governor Coolidge came for."

"He said he came to urge North Carolina to respond to the cry of his 'sorely pressed' people of Massachusetts. Is it not the irony of fate and the sarcasm of politics that a New England republican governor should come to democratic North Carolina and beg that we throw out the political life line to his sorely pressed partisans and pilgrims?"

"The question naturally arises," Governor Gardner continued, "who made his people sore and who pressed them. We did not. Isn't it a strange doctrine—the democratic south rescuing republican New England. I suggest to Governor Coolidge that instead of trying to break the solid south he go back and tell his sorely pressed people that under the administration of Woodrow Wilson the south for the first time has found herself and has emerged from the political isolation of republican regimes."

"What Governor Coolidge needs for his sorely pressed people is a dose of North Carolina democracy. I wish the governor of Massachusetts could have stepped into Gaston county and come in contact with the standard of living of our mill workers, noted their beautiful bungalows, running water, electric lights, community houses, churches, schools and their general happiness. He might contrast this with the crowded tenements, unsafe and insanitary conditions of the mill workers in Fall River, Lawrence and New Bedford. That is why our people are sorely pressed and why our people are happy, contented and prosperous in democratic North Carolina."

Predicting the election of Governor Cox on next Tuesday week as the successor in office of the great Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Gardner told the story of Moses being buried by the Lord so that the people could not find him.

"Senator Harding is going to be buried by the people," the Lieutenant Governor said, "so that the Lord can't find him after November 2."

The speaker defended the income tax amendments and urged the voters to support them. He made a striking presentation of the league of nations issue during which he told of a Cleveland mother who tendered to him her allotment from the insurance left by a son she gave to the world war toward the campaign fund of the democrats. She wanted the league of nations saved, so that other mothers' sons might be saved from the destruction and hell of wars.

Gaston women, it has been announced by Chairman John Carpenter, have raised several hundred dollars toward the democratic campaign fund, the amount to be forwarded tomorrow. The lines are being drawn tightly over here on the paramount issue and local leaders predict that the county will go democratic by a majority of 1,000.

The closing speech of the campaign will be made in Gastonia on November 1 when Cameron Morrison, democratic candidate for governor, speaks in the afternoon at a mass meeting.

### REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS TO BE HERE THIS WEEK

At least two prominent Republican speakers are to appear before Gastonia audiences this week. Mrs. Mary Settle Sharpe, Revue-an candidate for superintendent of public instruction for the State, will speak at the court house tonight at 7 o'clock.

Thursday night at 7 o'clock Hon. John J. Parker, of Monroe, Republican candidate for governor, will address the voters.

Impossible to forecast until Congress reconvenes—and that such legislation probably will be accompanied by representative proposals to penalize the south and base its representation more closely on actual voting strength.

## IRISH PATRIOT HAD BEEN ON HUNGER STRIKE 73 DAYS

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died at Brixton prison, this city, at 5:40 o'clock this morning. His death followed a hunger strike of more than 73 days, eclipsing any in the annals of the medical world. MacSwiney, who had been unconscious for several days, did not recover his faculties before he died. Father Dominic, his private chaplain, and his brother, John MacSwiney, were with him when the end came. Father Dominic was at the prison all night and did not leave until several hours after MacSwiney breathed his last.

John MacSwiney and the chaplain, who had been waiting down stairs in the prison, were told by prison officials at 4:35 o'clock that they should go to the mayor's bedside, as they thought death was approaching. The brother asked for the privilege of communicating with other relatives who were not present, but the officials, it is said, refused him the use of a telephone.

After the prisoner's death, his brother and the chaplain were not permitted to leave Brixton prison until 8:15 o'clock. John MacSwiney immediately conveyed word to the widow of the lord mayor, who was staying at a West End hotel with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, the former being the London executive of the Irish Self-Determination League.

Mrs. MacSwiney, accompanied by her parents, and the Misses Annie and Mary MacSwiney, sisters of the lord mayor, arrived at Brixton prison at 9:30 o'clock.

It is understood arrangements are being made to take the body to Ireland for burial.

News of MacSwiney's death had not become known in the district around Brixton prison until after 9 o'clock. The usual large contingent of police was on duty inside the prison grounds to prevent any demonstration, but outside and along the road leading to the main highway, there were no unusual signs of activity. No civilians were waiting there, as they usually did in the early days of the lord mayor's hunger strike.

It is probable the inquest will be held at the prison today, after which the body will be turned over to relatives.

MacSwiney was unconscious for thirty-six hours before his death occurred, it is stated. Father Dominic, therefore, was unable to give him the last sacrament, but he administered extreme unction.

The cause of MacSwiney's death was heart failure, according to a statement issued at the home office.

This statement is considered an indirect answer to the criticism of Dr. Josiah Oldfield, the physician and publicist, who had declared it was wrong for the lord mayor's doctors to administer meat juice and brandy. He said brandy was a poison and that a man at the point of death was very susceptible to poison. Dr. Oldfield added that when a man fasted a long time the first food he could endure was fruit juice.

When one of the officials was asked today regarding Mrs. MacSwiney's absence from the bedside when death occurred he replied by saying the restrictions which were recently imposed upon the visits of relatives were urged by the attending physicians as vital to the prisoner's own interests.

Terence MacSwiney was forty years old and was one of the most prominent Sinn Feiners. He started life as a draper's assistant, but became a poet, author and a playwright before taking up politics seriously. Later he became violently anti-English.

While in Wakefield jail, Yorkshire, in 1916, he met Muriel Murphy, daughter of a wealthy Cork distiller, who visited the jail, and shortly after they were married, despite much opposition.

MacSwiney was elected as a Sinn Fein member from Cork to the British parliament in 1918, but never took his seat. He was present at the first session of the Irish parliament in 1919, when the establishment of the republic was confirmed, and was elected lord mayor of Cork in 1920.

For various political offenses he had been in jail, with brief intervals of liberty since January, 1916, and in October 1917 secured his release from jail by hunger striking.

Within the past week when it began to appear that the lord mayor was approaching the end, he was given liquid nourishment by the prison doctors during periods of unconsciousness.

The fact appeared in statements by both the Irish Self-Determination League, which had been issuing regular bulletins on MacSwiney's condition, and by the home office. The league's statement showed the lord mayor as becoming extremely indignant upon regaining consciousness and realizing that he had been fed.

"They tricked me, and I didn't know

it," he claimed. The league's bulletin on October 21 contained this statement:

"It should be made clear that the meat extract given the lord mayor during his delirium on the sixty-ninth day of his fast was the first nourishment which had passed his lips since his arrest on August 12."

With regard to the theological aspects of the lord mayor's hunger strike and that of the Irish prisoners in the Cork jail, who began a similar abstinence from food shortly before MacSwiney's fast started, it was stated in a Rome dispatch on October 17 that Pope Benedict had referred the problem of these hunger striking prisoners to the congregation of the Holy Office.

His holiness had received many urgent appeals to make some pronouncement regarding these cases from persons of opposite view points, imploring the pontiff to reach diametrically opposed decisions on the question whether the deaths of the prisoners as a result of their hunger strike would make them suicides.

He had found widely divergent opinions also, it was added, among learned cardinals and other prominent figures in the church with whom he had discussed the situation, and therefore had laid the problem before the congregation of the holy office, which settles questions of faith and morals and judges heresy. There has been no indication as to what a decision might be expected from the body.

The first death among the hunger strikers occurred on Sunday, October 17, when Michael Fitzgerald, one of the 11 striking prisoners in the Cork jail, succumbed to the results of his self-imposed fast. He had fasted 68 days. Several other of the Cork prisoners are declared now to be in a critical state.

### STORY OF MACSWINEY CASE

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The story of the self-starvation of Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, probably will become one of the most moving chapters of the centuries-long history of the Irish struggle. No other controversy has stirred Great Britain so deeply as this since the one that centered upon Cecil Rhodes, when the Jameson raid was balked by Paul Kruger and the raiders imprisoned.

The campaign in England for MacSwiney's release from prison has been apart from all political and party considerations and even the king was drawn into it. The movement in MacSwiney's behalf was mainly humanitarian and enlisted tender-hearted people of all factions but was urged by others with arguments of party strategy.

"MacSwiney dead and canonized in the hearts of the Irish people with Wolf Tone and the Manchester martyrs would be a more valuable asset to the Sinn Fein than MacSwiney alive and, even though a free pass to freedom for MacSwiney might weaken the government's hand, why help the separatist cause by giving it a martyr?" were the arguments put forward even by British unionists.

"Stand by the law and do not create a precedent which would make the will of a convicted rebel the decisive factor in determining whether he shall be punished," was the argument of the stand fast faction. A majority of the British papers, including the London Times and the liberal press, the labor unionists, and many members of both parties in Parliament joined in the agitation for MacSwiney's release.

Two notable controversies, one constitutional and the other theological, have arisen from the case. The first was whether King George could properly exercise his pardoning prerogative independently of or against the advice of his ministers. The second was whether the Catholic clergy, representing a church which holds suicide to be a crime, could consistently administer the sacraments to hunger strikers. The king's reply through the secretary of state for war, to the petition of members of Parliament was generally interpreted to mean that the king's personal leaning was toward granting a pardon. But, since Premier Lloyd George and the foreign minister, A. Bonar Law, were at the same time issuing arguments against clemency for the lord mayor, it was evident that any action in that direction by the king would be against the advice of his ministers.

The newspapers published many editorials and letters setting forth, on one hand, that King George should not be embarrassed by direct appeals to him and, on the other hand, that he should and had the right to exercise his nominal constitutional power of pardoning.

The Weekly Nation, which is one of

(Continued on page 5.)