LITTLE MESSENGERS They Get Business

THE DUNN DISPATCH

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TREASURY INCOME EXCEEDS EXPENSES DURING PAST YEAR

Secretary Houston Issues Statement for Fiscal Year Ending June 30th

FORECASTS FURTHER REDUCTION THIS YEAR

Annual Operations of Government Showed Surplus of $291,221,549, With $1,185,184,692 Being Cut From Gross Public Debt; War Finance Corporation Liquidate Assets.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—The government's income for the fiscal year ending June 30th exceeded its expenses for the first time in three years, Secretary Houston declared today in a statement in which he announced a reduction in the gross public debt and forecast a further "important reduction" for the coming 12 months.

While the annual operations of the government showed a surplus of $291,221,549, the more important change, Treasury officials said was the cutting of $1,185,184,692 from the gross public debt during the year. The national debt aggregated $24,299,321,467 on June 30th, and $25,484,506,159 a year previously, but in the meantime the obligations of the nation had mounted to their highest point—$26,596,701,648 on August 31st—due to the operations incident to the handling of maturities of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Thus a reduction of $2,297,880,189 from the peak is shown.

Cause of the Surplus

Outside of the transactions involving the gross debt, Treasury receipts for the year aggregated $6,694,565,389, while expenditures totaled $6,403,343,841. The statement revealed, however, that the surplus was due largely to a partial liquidation of the assets of the war finance corporation. Exclusive of the special income from that source, there was a deficit of $71,879,022 in the actual handling of income and expenditures.

"The operations incident to the handling of the maturities of Treasury certificates from June 15th to July 15th have now been completed," the statement said, and have resulted in further reductions in both the gross debt and the floating debt of the United States. The gross debt on June 30, 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, amounted to $24,299,321,467, as against $25,484,506,160 at the end of the previous fiscal year on June 30, 1919, and $26,596,701,648 on August 31, 1919 when the gross debt was at its peak. In other words the gross debt of June 30, 1920, has been reduced by $2,297,380,180 from its peak of August 31, 1919, and by $1,185,184,692 from the figure on June 30, 1919. On July 20, 1920, on the basis of daily treasury statements, the gross debt amounted to $24,264,309,321 showing a further reduction of about $35,000,000 after taking into account the $201,061,500 face amount of treasury certificates issued under date of July 15th. The floating debt (loan and tax certificates unmatured) on June 30, 1920, amounted to $2,485,552,500 as against $5,267,878,500 at the close of the previous fiscal year on June 30, 1919, and $3,938,225,000 on August 31, 1919. On July 20, 1920, the loan and tax certificates outstanding amounted to $2,453,946,500 showing a further reduction of about $31,000,000 as the result of the redemption of loan certificates since the close of the fiscal year 1920 in the amount of some $232,000,000 and the issue of loan and tax certificates dated July 15th in the amount of some $201,000,000.

"Further issues of treasury certificates will be offered as necessary from time to time to provide for the current requirements of the government and to meet maturities. The amounts of these issues will depend in large measure upon the extent of the burdens imposed upon the treasury by the Transportation act of 1920 in connection with the return of the railroads to private control, including particularly the liability on the guaranty which is as yet unascertainable. While, as the result of new issues of treasury certificates in the intervals between the large income and profits tax installments there may be temporary increases in both gross debt and floating debt, the treasury expects though it is impossible to speak positively, that both gross debt and floating debt will, during the first two quarters of the current fiscal year, be reduced below the figures outstanding on June 30, 1920, and that unless additional burdens should be imposed by legislation there will be an important further reduction in the last two quarters of the fiscal year."

TWO KILLED AT GRADE CROSSING NEAR WILSON

Willie Daniels, and His 10 Year Old Daughter Killed—Three Others Are Severely Hurt

Wilson, July 25.—At Graves' crossing, one mile west of Stantonsburg, a party of automobilists was struck by the engine on the westbound passenger train on the Norfolk Southern railroad which resulted in the death of Willie Daniels and his 10 year old daughter and severely injuring Mrs. W. W. Farmer, Stephen Daniels and his 10 year old son. All of the party are from near Elm City.

The dead and injured were brought to this city on the train that ran into them and the injured taken to a local hospital.

Schleswig, for many years held in forced union to Germany, is now officially reunited with Denmark, King Christian having signed the treaty July 9.

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YOUR GIRL AND MINE

By W. CLAUDE BELL

The child of yesterday, the woman of tomorrow: Are we seeing to it that she will be a woman of the highest type or are we indifferently letting her drift into paths that may not be the best paths for her—primrose paths, though they may be for a while? She is:

Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet.
O thou child of many prayers,
Life has quicksands, life has cares.
Care and pain come unaware.

But do her days pass in frivolous amusements, late hours at night, in utter disregard of laws on health, exercise and diet?

Do we train her in a high sense of honor, or do we encourage her in society lies, cowardly subterfuges and empty ambitions?

Will the true spirit of youth in her be crushed and withered, and she be blase at eighteen, with not only an artificial complexion but an artificial standard of life?

How about the dances she attends?

Do you ever go to them?

Do you have her come home from them at a respectable hour, or does she stay out until the wee sma' hours of the morning?

Do you know the lads who are dancing with her, and that the dances are always conducted with decorum?

Do you fathers of the young girls watch out for these things, or do you leave it all to the mother?

Is she not your daughter also and are not both of you building an immoral soul.

There is the lure of the too frequent dangling around soda fountains, of the long unchaperoned automobile rides, of the indiscriminate attendance at the movies.

There is the lack of reverence for the church and religious things, and a growing tendency to treat the advice of elders as old fashioned narrowness.

Is your girl safe?
Is my girl safe?
Are you doing all in your power to make her the woman she should be?
And am I?

* * * * * * * *

THREATEN TO HANG NEGRO IN WILSON, IT IS ALLEGED

Victim of Wrath of Five Admits the Stealing of Some of Their Whiskey

Wilson, July 25.—On Monday night during a storm in Spring Hill township near Buckhorn Church, five young white men—and brothers—R. T. Julius, Sam, Dudley and Bernice Boyette, and a negro, Harvey Hinant, assaulted Arthur Hinnant, and would have hanged him from a bridge had it not been for one of the Boyettes, it is alleged.

The mistreated negro who has been under medical treatment ever since the near-fatal tragedy, was in Wilson Saturday and was in a pitable condition. When questioned as to the occurrence, he said:

"A bunch of negro men and myself learned that the Boyettes had a quantity of whiskey stored in an outhouse. We stole several gallons of it, and made a bargain to not tell on each other. Someone squealed and accused me of taking all of the booze. The Boyettes met me on the road, and at the point of a pistol made me get on a car with them. They took me in a dense woods. One of them struck me over the head with the butt of his gun, and someone cut me on the back of the neck, across my left wrist, and choked me nearly to death. When I regained consciousness they threatened to kill me if I refused to pay them $80 and give them back one gallon of the whiskey. I told them that if they would take me home I would send my wife off to borrow the money. They did this, and I sent my wife to get the money, but they got impatient and forced me to get on the car with them again. As the car rolled along they made a plot to hang me from a bridge in the neighborhood, and I believe they would have carried out their purpose had it not been for Mr. Bernice."

Three of the brothers are under bonds of $1,000 each for their appearance before Magistrate J. R. Hardy next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The others have not yet been apprehended.

LAST BULWARKS OF CONSERVATISM IN EUROPE DISAPPEAR

Rome, July 24.—One by one the last bulwarks of conservatism in Europe disappear. The Vatican which preserves in its life and ceremonials so many picturesque customs and ancient ways of doing things for a long time sternly forbade the use of automobiles by cardinals and other ecclesiastical. Funeral looking carriages drawn by black horses conveyed the cardinals to and from the functions at St. Peter's or to their visits to the Pontiff in the Vatican palace. Now several of the cardinals, including the English Cardinal Gasquet, have motor cars which convey them every where.

American animals and birds are being sent to the London zoo. Deer, sea lions, prairie dogs, beaver, porcupine and opposums and two hundred species of birds have been presented by the Zoological Society of New York.

AGAINST SUFFRAGE MISS BOCK TELLS GEORGE GRANTHAM

For Worker For Cause Asks Representative to Fight Ratification

Finding that women are "intolerant, radical, revolutionary and more corrupt in politics than men," Miss Anne Bock, once one of the leaders of the suffrage movement in California, has joined the forces at work to defeat the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal constitution. Writing from Los Angeles to George K. Grantham, member of the Legislature from Harnett County, she says:

"I was one of the prominent workers who helped bring suffrage in California and I regret it.

"A year in politics taught me that women are intolerant, radical, revolutionary, and more corrupt in politics than men, also, that all their so-called reforms lead to the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

"Since suffrage there has been an alarming increase in immorality, divorce and murder in California.

"Woman suffrage has made cowards and puppets of men. It has coarsened and cheapened women. Were the men to vote on suffrage in California today, it would not carry.

"Suffragists asked suffrage that they might "put only good men in office." Now they clamor for a fifty-fifty show for all offices.

"I shall do penance forever for the part I played in bringing suffrage in California.

"Please urge your colleagues not to do what will bring regret and disaster but to stand for that ninety per cent of women who do not want suffrage. But who are glad to trust all political and governmental affairs to their loved husband, fathers, sons and brothers.

"To the South suffrage would bring more than calamity."

GIVE EXAMPLE OF MANDATE BENEFIT

French Civil Administration Brings Peace and Order In France

Adrianople, July 26.—The French administration, accompanied by a small army of occupation, in Western Thrace is being pointed to here as an example of what the mandate idea would accomplish under the League of Nations.

The French civil administration began its work in the latter part of last November, and into a country full of warring bands of various nationalities it has brought peace and order, permitted the planting of crops, and the normal pre-war life of the country to be pursued.

When the French took over the country every man's hand was raised against the other. Alarmists rumors about the arrival of the British and Greek, Bulgar and Turkish troops were circulated frequently. The French took over the Bulgarian administration, and for the most part the Bulgarian civilian employees, whom the French found efficient.

In order to insure the honesty of these officials, the French have adopted the system in many localities, where the Greeks are in majority of putting alongside of a Greek chief official, a Bulgarian secretary and vice versa in localities where the Turks or the Greeks are in majority.

The French have in all, including constabulary, not more than 500 of their own chief administrators. These are generally officers detailed from the army who have had experience in the French colonies. Thus with the skeleton French staff, the French have been able to obtain a reasonable efficiency.

When the French came they had 1,500,000 francs put at their disposal by their government for administrative expenses but so far they have not spent one franc of this sum. They immediately levied indirect taxes and for the period they have been in the country these have been practically double the expenses of the civil administration.

Public order has been so easily maintained that in this district of Karagatch only three French gendarmes, each with 12 local men under him, were required.

According to the French, the country would be reasonably prosperous in view of its fertile soil, if order were maintained and the various nationalities were prevented from fighting.

LYNCH MAN FOR MURDER OF HIS WIFE AND CHILD

Fayetteville, W. Va., July 25.—Wm. Bennett, Jr., of Fayetteville, serving a life sentence here for the murder of his wife and unborn child, was taken from the jail early today by a mob and lynched.

The jailer had previously been summoned to the sheriff's office by telephone and when he arrived he was confronted by the mob, who demanded his keys. He was then kept under close guard while the jail was stormed and Bennett taken out. Bennett's captors occupying twenty automobiles, rode to the old county poor farm, where they hanged him from a beam stretched between the forks of three white oak trees.

Bennett pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife July 22, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Lloyd George does not like American criticism—"If the Americans were here with us, things might be entirely different. But they have left us; they are out of it. They are not giving us any help at all now to solve these problems. If they were, they would have some right to talk."

GOV. COX GOES TO WORK ON ADDRESS FOR NOTIFICATION

Democratic Nominee Makes Considerable Progress On Acceptance Speech

UNABLE TO CARRY OUT HIS SECLUSION PLAN

Says His Address Long Enough To Tell the Story; Judge Johnson Says Democratic Chances in The West Are Good; Receives Other Visitors.

Dayton, Ohio, July 26.—Governor Cox made considerable progress today on his address for August 7 accepting the Democratic presidential nomination. The governor found however, that he was unable to carry out his plan for "locking" himself in his library to work on the speech, but between several visitors, the candidate put in some good licks in drafting his address.

The address the governor said will be "just long enough to tell the story," but because of its embryonic stage he could make no definite predictions as to length. He is to send it in installments as objects are completed to his newspaper office here for composition and then he promised "to use the blue pencil vigorously" on proofs to eliminate every unnecessary word.

Between shifts on his address the governor today conferred with Judge J. G. Johnson, of the Ohio supreme court, who made the Cox nominating speech at the San Francisco convention. It was their first meeting since the convention and Governor Cox thanked the judge for the successful outcome of his efforts.

West Is For Democrats

"The Western people seem to realize that Governor Cox is one of them in their ideal and aspirations," said Judge Johnson, who toured the west en route to his home at Springfield. "They believe Governor Cox is for the people. They refer to him as 'Jimmy,' like Theodore Roosevelt was called 'Teddy.' It indicates a feeling of personal interest and regard, as I believe Cox is the first presidential candidate since 'Teddy' whose first name is being popularly and generally used."

Another caller of the Governor was Oscar E. Bradfute of Xenia, O., of the Ohio farm Bureau and a director of the Federal farm Bureau as well as a former member of President Wilson's industrial commission [illegible] "Were the principal topic of his conference with the Governor, who also had a social call today from John D. Spreckles, Jr., of California. Senator Pomerene Ohio member of the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures, is to see the Governor tomorrow regarding continuance of the inquiry during the campaign.

TAR HEEL REVENUE MORE THAN ANY OF SOUTHERN STATES

Internal Revenue Taxes Exceed Nearest Southern State By Sixty-Six Millions

FIGURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

North Carolina Forwarded $160,206,007.77 To Federal Treasury During Past Year; Total of Five Billions Collected Largest Since The Bureau Was Established.

By R. E. Powell in News & Observer.

Washington, July 26.—Of the more than five billion dollars in internal revenue taxes collected and deposited during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, North Carolina forwarded to the Federal treasury $160,206,007.77 nearly sixty-six million dollars more than any other Southern State.

The department says this represents the greatest annual tax collection since the revenue bureau was established in 1862. The cost of collection will approximate fifty-five cents for every $100 collected.

The income and excess profits tax netted the treasury $3,944,565,727.93 and from miscellaneous taxes $1,465,729,136.97 was received. Respectively, North Carolina furnished $45,032,387.56, and $124,173,620.21 of the grand total.

Texas, with collections slightly above 108 million, is the only South ern State that approaches North Carolina. The second New York district which includes the old third New York district, is the only New York district ahead of North Carolina. The Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts are the only ones in the country that pass the North Carolina mark.

Southern States Totals

The combined total collections in the Southern States, as reported, are:

Arkansas	$ 12,233,277.50
Alabama	29,560,285.92
Florida	15,336,538.36
Georgia	42,665,792.53
Kentucky	47,793,022.59
Louisiana	50,984,323.90
Maryland (Including Delaware and D.C.	120,752,457.82
South Carolina	26,658,541.89
Texas	108,004,360.20
Tennessee	36,188,187.07
Virginia (2 districts)	79,312,849.87

Of more than passing interest in connection with the report just released by the department is a statement from the Comptroller of the Currency showing that there is a deposit account in North Carolina for one in every ten persons in the State. This applies to National banks only and does not include State institutions.

CHICAGO BANDITS GET $25,000, SHOOTING TWO

Two Express Paymasters Shot, One Probably Fatally, and Two Robbers Wounded

Chicago, July 26—Two bandits and two express company paymasters were shot, one of the latter probably fatally, and $25,000 stolen in two daring payroll robberies on the West this afternoon All of the bandits ex-Side within 20 minutes of each other esped.

Earlier in the day, two young men who have been holding up branches of a chain grocery system perpetrated their 15th robbery within a month escaping with $750.

Five bandits in a touring car fought with three express company messengers in front of the Hart, Shaffner, and Marx Clothing factory, in the heart of the densely populated West Side, and escaped with a steel box containing $10,000 after two of their number had been wounded.

More than 50 shots were exhanged in the fight, while 200 pedestrians and employes of the factory looked on. George Haubrock one of the express paymasters, was shot through the head and is not expected to live. Another messenger, Charles Guade, was wounded in the leg.

After Haubrock fell one of the robbers grabbed the box, but was shot down by Guade. A second bandit snatched up the money and threw it into the car, but was shot before he could follow and collapsed across the running board. His companions dragged the other wounded man into the machine and it dashed off with one injured man clinging to the running board.

A motorcycle policeman gave chase, but lost the trail after several blocks.

Shortly after the first holdup, three armed men drove up to the Peterson Machine works, almost at the edge of the loop district, and took $15,000 from Abe Nelson, a saloonkeeper, who is a stockholder in the concern. Nelson had just reached the plant with money, which he had drawn from a downtown bank. The men escaped.

MR. COX TO MAKE NO COMPROMISE

Won't Pay a Cent Beyond Original Bill Which Occasioned Arrest

D. Sam Cox, whose arrest by a Raleigh policeman on a Tennessee capias is declared to have been one of the most outrageous acts ever perpetrated on a North Carolina citizen, made the following statement in yesterday's News and Observer:

"I was very much disappointed that out of the information furnished you yesterday the point intended to be developed was entirely missing from your short article in today's paper, referring to my recent arrest on a capias issuing from court in Nashville, Tenn.

"When news of my arrest reached Nashville a friend of mine went to the tailors involved and offered on his own hook to pay them the amount of the check which the bank had refused to pay on account of alleged insufficiency of funds to my credit, and was informed by the tailor's attorney that that money was all they were after, and if I would pay the principal sum of $55.00 and about forty dollars, he would have the proceedings dismissed. He acquainted me with their statement, which verified in every detail the position taken by my attorneys—that it was merely an effort of the tailors to collect a civil obligation by criminal proceedings—and I then immediately wired him to pay them nothing, and that I would pay them nothing until the criminal proceeding was fully exhausted, and then I would pay only the original amount of $55. And there is where I stand today. I shall make no compromise whatever in the case and will not consider the payment of a dollar except the amount which for very many months I thought had been paid, and during which time my bank statement shows that there was never a balance of less than $34.00, and at one period of four or five days it stood at more than $1,000. It simply appears that the check was presented on one of the $34.00 days instead of at a time when the balance was larger, and I therefore flatly decline to pay a penalty for the unwarranted acts of the complainant. I will thank you to give publicity to this statement.

Mr. Cox also made public the following letter from Judge Oliver H. Allen, who with Mr. A. D. Ward, of New Bern, wrote the Governor in his behalf:

"Dear Sam: Thinking that the matter of your arrest might come before the Governor upon a requisition proceeding, Mr. A. D. Ward and myself wrote the Governor a letter stating our knowledge of you and your family.

"I am glad to see that you were promptly discharged. I knew you when a small country boy going to school, and have known you ever since, and knew your father and mother, and went to school with your brothers (now dead) and sisters and I never knew better people.

"I stated to the Governor that you were connected with the best people in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson.

"I consider the way in which you have been treated as a great outrage. It is not the first time I have known citizens of this State rushed to prison and out of the State by incompetent police authorities. I wish you well.

"O. H. ALLEN."

Prohibition for Mexico is being considered by President Huerta "for the regeneration of Indians and half-breeds who consume great quantities of alcohol." It may be recalled that the last big impetus which prohibition received in the United States was that given by Southerners who desired to keep gin from the negro.

JOHNSON OPENS FIGHT TO ESCAPE SENTENCE

Attorneys for Negro Pugilist Make Motion For Acceptance Of Bail

Chicago, July 26.—Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion, began a legal fight today to escape serving a one-year sentence for violation of the Mann act when his attorneys gathered before Judge Alschuler of the Circuit Court of Appeals and made a motion that bail be accepted for his release pending appeal for a new trial.

Johnson, who has been a fugitive for eight years, was not in court, as he was in jail at Joliet, Ill., pending the outcome of his fight to obtain bail. He was taken off the train at Joliet yesterday after 2,000 negroes had gathered at the station here to give him a welcoming demonstration.

When Judge Alschuler learned that Federal Judge Carpenter was in the city he refused to hear the motion. Judge Carpenter heard the motion for bail before Johnson fled for Europe in 1912. Judge Carpenter is recovering from a minor operation at his home, and efforts will be made by Johnson's attorney to have him hear the motion.

Although Johnson forfeited a bond of $30,000 when he fled from the country, his attorneys said today they were prepared to furnish bond up to 50,000 to bring about Johnson's release.

Johnson's attorneys went to the home of Judge Carpenter, where they learned the jurist was too ill to hear the motion. Judge Carpenter intimated the motion could not have his attention for at least thirty days.

The attorneys then reappeared before Judge Alschuler, who declined to take any action, saying he felt that the case should receive the attention of Judge Carpenter.

EVERETT FRADY KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT

Frady, Air Passenger at Asheville, Became Frightened "Froze To Control"

Asheville, July 25.—Everett Frady was killed and Lieut. Theodore Whitt had both legs and one arm broken when the aeroplane in which they were riding crashed to earth near Asheville at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

From a statement made by Whitt when he was picked up, Frady had become frightened when the plane was leaving the landing field about half a mile beyond the end of the Grace car line and seized the control. He "froze" to the control despite efforts of the pilot to loosen his hold and the ground from a height of 250 feet killing Frady instantly. Frady was riding as a passenger in the commercial plane operated by Scott Dillingham. Several successful flights had been made during the morning. The machine was a total wreck.

When found Whitt was conscious and was taken to the Mission hospital. The injuries were to his limbs. No internal injuries were suffered and it is said by the attending physicians that he will recover. Frady was dead when those witnessing the flight reached his side. His body was removed to an undertaking parlor and later was taken to his home.

According to those who were first to reach his side his two hands were clenched tight about the control stick. Whitt's first words were "he froze to my stick and I tried to knock him loose but couldn't. The plane was then thrown into a spin because his grip was more powerful than mine."

The machine was an old Curtis J. N. V. with an O. H.-5 motor generating 80 horsepower. It was recently purchased by Dillingham and brought here on July 17 from Rome, Ga. It had been in flight over Asheville every day since that time, and had carried about 50 passengers.

CHICAGO NEGROES TURN OUT FOR "LI'L ARTHUR

Two Thousand Gather at Station To Welcome Jack Johnson Home, But They Fail to See Him

Chicago, July 25.—Two thousand negroes gathered at the depot today to welcome Jack Johnson back to Chicago after a voluntry exile of eight years, a fugitive from justice in foreign lands, but "Li'l Arthur," idol of the South Side, failed to appear.

Federal officials removed Johnson from the train at Joliet, and hurried him to the jail there when they learned the size of the welcoming throng there.

When the train reached Chicago the waiting negroes stormed the gates in an effort to see the ex-champion heavyweight of the world. Police reserves from two precincts were forced to beat the crowd back with clubs to clear a passage for Lucille Cameron Johnson, white wife of the former pugilist, who appeared wearing a bright red hat, a blue serge suit, and clasping a Mexican hairless dog to her bosom. Policemen loaded the woman and her eight suit cases into a brace of taxicabs and assisted her out of the crowd.

No effort was made today to obtain bail for Johnson and prospects tonight were that he would remain in the Joliet jail until arraigned in court.

ROOSEVELT HANDS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, July 24.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, today, formally presented to President Wilson his resignation as assistant secretary of the navy. It is to take effect on August 9, the day on which Mr. Roosevelt will be formally notified of his nomination at his home at Hyde Park, New York.

Lady Astor, M. P., to stop a scandalous newspaper attack on her, made a complete disclosure to her Plymouth constituents of all the circumstances of her divorce in 1906.

CHILDREN INJURED WHEN CARS SMASH AT ELLIS AVENUE

Two Baggett Children and Little Washburn Girl Are Hurt

VENERABLE BAGGETT BLAMED FOR ACCIDENT

Telephone Post Snapped at Base By Impact of Auto By Alleged Speeder—Ford Emerges With Only Broken Running Board And Battered Fender.

Three children were injured, a telephone pole knocked down, a tree badly scarred and two automobiles seriously battered when the two machines collided at Broad Street and Ellis Avenue today at noon.

None of the children is seriously injured, although all of them are badly bruised. They are:

Winnifred Baggett, bruised about the body.

Martha Washburn, bruised about shoulders and head.

J. W. Baggett, bruised about the head.

All of the children live in Lillington. The Baggett tots are children of John Rob Baggett. The little Washburn girl is a daughter of Mrs. Washburn who conducts the hotel in Lillington.

Venerable S. Baggett, youthful son of John Rob Baggett, was driving the car in which the children were riding. He is blamed by eye-witnesses and Carl Parrish, driver of the other car, for the accident. He was arrested this afternoon by Chief Page on a charge of speeding, but was admitted to bail for his appearance in Judge Godwin's court Thursday morning.

According to the story told by Parrish, who lives in Johnston County, he was coming along Ellis Avenue at about eight miles an hour preparing to turn into Broad street when he saw the other car coming at great speed. He made a wide turn to permit the other car to pass, he said, but just as he did so young Baggett seemed to lose his head and veered to the left, striking his car about its middle and shoving it against the telephone pole. The force of the blow was so great that the phone pole was snapped at its base and fell as a straw.

Baggett's car was stopped by a tree. Its front end was badly smashed, but it was able to move under its own power after it was extricated. The Parrish car, a Ford, suffered no serious injury beyond the smashing of a running board and fender.

All of the injured children were taken to the home of Judge and Mrs. Jesse Franklin Wilson whither they were bound for a brief visit.

TEN STATES HAVE NOT KEPT PACE IN CENSUS

They May lose One or More Congressmen When Readjustment Is Made

Washington, July 25.—Unless the membership of the house is increased from 435 to at least 500 to meet the increased population shown by the 1920 census, 10 states will lose one or more representatives, according to Representative Siegel, of New York, chairman of the census committee which will frame the new apportionment bill. Those states are:

Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, which will lose two congressmen each; and Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Vermont and Virginia, which will lose one congressman each.

Mr. Siegel explains that if the house membership is retained at its present figure it will be necessary to increase the population basis in each congressional district beyond the 211,000 or major portion thereof now fixed. If this is done, he says, the 10 states named will lose one or more of the present districts because their populations have not increased in proportion of those of other states.

On the basis of the estimated population of 106,000,000 for the whole country in 1920, an increase of approximately 14,000,000 in 10 years, Mr. Siegel says 65 or 66 new seats in the house must be created if the 10 states are to retain their present numerical representation. While precedent warrants the increase, Mr. Siegel declares there is strong opposition to it on the part of some of the present representation, while others favor reduction to as few as 300 members.

Mr. Siegel expects the work of framing the opportionment bill in accord with the new population to begin with the reconvening of Congress in December and he anticipates that the measure will be passed early in 1921.

Every decade since 1790, with the single exception of 1840, the house membership has been enlarged to keep pace with the growing population. Now the house floor is crowded when all members are present; seats nearly fill the chamber; the old individual desks have been discarded and an increase in membership probably will have to be solved by narrowing the width of the seats.

Ten years ago the house membership was increased from 391 to 435 on the basis of a population of 91,972,266 and the only exception to such a procedure occurred in 1840 when 10 congressmen were knocked out by the apportionment, the membership being fixed at 232 after having been 242 for 10 years.

The last apportionment kept intact the numerical strength of all state delegations besides proving for certain increases, but even then several congressional districts fell short of the maximum basis of 211,000 population.

Skiing on the snow on Mt. Rainier, Washington, is popular during July and August.

In discharging his chauffeur recently Caruso gave him $1,000 in cash.