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NO. 23

RENEWED WARNINGS BY NIGHT RIDERS

GINNERS MUST NOT CONTINUE OPERATING UNTIL COTTON GOES TO FORTY CENTS

REWARDS FOR LAW VIOLATORS

Activities of the Night Riders Are Widespread in States of Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina.

Atlanta—Farmers in northern Alabama, where several ginneries and mercantile establishments have been fired recently, have been warned that if they attempt to pick their cotton while the staple is selling for less than 40 cents a pound it will be destroyed in the fields.

Governor Kilby, of Alabama, has announced that the state would pay a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of anyone implicated in the destruction of property of the American Cotton Association voted a reward of \$1000.

Activities of the night riders are widespread, warnings having been received also in Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. Several fires in Texas have been destroyed after their owners had ignored warnings to close and since in Anderson county South Carolina, are operating with armed guards about the plants.

Would Bar Them From Alimony. Dallas, Texas—Now that women enjoy equal suffrage rights with men, no more than men should they be entitled to alimony or to other protection against desertion and cruel treatment is the contention of Oscar Carter, a local attorney, in a petition filed in Dallas county court to test the Texas law against wife desertion. The petition asks that the charge of wife desertion be laid against one H. W. Durham inasmuch as he has announced that the woman is deserting him.

SHOP FORCE AND WAGE REDUCTION

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM INAUGURATES RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

RETRENCHMENTS ARE GRADUAL

Instructions Issued to Department Heads to Give Organizations Under Their Careful Study.

Roanoke, Va.—Notice of a 20 per cent reduction in the shop force on the Norfolk and Western railway system, beginning with laborers and helpers, effective October 15, have been posted in the company's shops, it was learned here. Though not officially stated, it is understood that the reductions will eventually reach mechanics.

N. D. Maher, president of the road, announced that the reduction in the working force will be gradual.

He added that it is not contemplated to make any "big reduction" and that wherever retrenchment is made it will be carefully studied out beforehand so as not to impair the road's efficiency.

It was learned that in a number of departments minor reductions already have been made. According to an official source, "the departments have been instructed to give careful study to their organization with a view to selecting all economies possible." These instructions, it is said, apply to clerical as well as mechanical branches.



1—General Payolle conferring the Medaille Militaire on General Pershing at Fort Myer. 2—Some of the wooden ships built by the shipping board during the war and now being sold. 3—Col. Frederick W. Galbraith of Cincinnati, new national commander of the American Legion.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Russian Reds, Whipped in the Field, Agree to Armistice With the Poles.

SUBMIT TO ALL DEMANDS

Soviet Forces May Concentrate Against Wrangel—Peace in Ireland Nearer—Some Late Developments in Our Presidential Campaign.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Thoroughly whipped by the Poles, the Russian Bolsheviks have signed an armistice with their opponents, and on October 14 hostilities are supposed to cease. The full terms agreed upon at the time have not yet been made public.

On the fact that the Bolsheviks are not so much as they were at the beginning of the war, and that in consequence of their defeat they are now being driven out of the country, the Polish people generally are rejoicing.

In Poland, the Russian captives are being released, and the Polish army is now concentrating its forces against the remnants of the Bolshevik army in the Ukraine.

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RELATIVE DECLINE IN FARMS

Principal Reason Advanced For Small Increase in Number of Farms Is Migration to Towns and Cities.

Washington—The number of farms in the United States, announced by the census bureau, fell 9.4 per cent during the last 10 years, as compared with the corresponding period ended with 1910, showing a sharp relative decline, falling 24.4 per cent as compared with a percentage gain of 10.3 in 1910, according to figures announced by the census bureau.

No explanation was given for the small increase of 1.5 per cent in the number of farms, but officials believe an abnormal migration of country folk to the cities and the discovery of new oil deposits were the principal factors.

Of the total number of farms in the country, more than one-third are operated in the South, where there are 2,535,105, an increase of 2.1 per cent in the last 10 years. Two of the 11 Southern States showed declines, while the remainder gained during the last 10 years. The census bureau, for the information of farmers, defined a "farm" as a piece of land operated by one person.

The number of farms in the South and their relative increases follow: Alabama 259,023, decrease of 2.4 per cent.

Florida 44,006, increase of 1.0.

Kentucky 270,676, increase 4.5.

Louisiana 338,465, increase 12.4.

Mississippi 275,457, decrease 0.7.

North Carolina 269,790, increase 6.2.

South Carolina 192,664, increase 9.3.

Tennessee 252,691, increase 2.7.

Texas 426,506, increase 0.2.

Virginia 185,011, increase 1.1.

The statement noted that the trend of population from the country to the city had been greatly accentuated since 1910. For the first time in the country's history, it said, more than half the entire population was now living in urban territory.

Preliminary tabulations, Mr. Rogers said, showed that 54,815,269 or 41.9 per cent of the people were living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and 59,886,547 or 48.1 per cent in rural territory.

Mr. Rogers stated that while the census counted the population of

"DO-NOTHING" G. O. P. CONGRESS

Democratic Campaign Textbook Sets Forth Barren Record of Sixty-sixth.

ELECTION PLEDGES IGNORED

Republican Majority Failed to Carry Out the Party's Campaign Promises and Neglected President's Recommendations.

When the Sixty-sixth Congress convened in extraordinary session on May 19, 1919, it faced a task of reconstruction greater than any in the nation's history. The war had been brought to a close by the signing of the armistice, and the problems of peace called for solution. The country had returned to power a substantial Republican majority in both houses of Congress, elected on the definite pledge of legislation to bring about an equitable readjustment of the nation's affairs from war to peace conditions.

The people, groaning under the burden of war taxes and great mounting living costs, bore cheerfully while the Republican Congress, to redeem its party's pledges, endeavored to meet the needs of the hour. The record of the Sixty-sixth Congress, which earned for it the designation of the "Do-Nothing Congress," is set forth in the Democratic Campaign Textbook, issued from national headquarters, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

On the second day of the special session Congress received from the president, then in Paris at the peace conference, a comprehensive program of legislation which he recommended for the placing of the country on a peace basis. The most important recommendations in this set of proposed reforms were those bearing on reduction of the war tax and income tax systems, a national budget, and the limitation of the cost of living. To most of these reforms, however, the Republican majority had pledged its opposition.

On December 2, President Wilson, from an sickbed, again pressed upon the Congress the great need of constructive legislation. He expressed the hope that the lawmakers would give their immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation and that other matters of importance which he urged action on the last session would be still pressing for solution. This appeal met the same responsive reaction that was given to his other recommendations.

The first regular session, held coincident with the same barren record of accomplishment, and the second followed and closed with a like barrenness of result. Congress had been in almost continuous session for more than a year and with the gavel fell on the closing sitting of the Sixty-sixth Congress on June 8, 1919, the onerous tax system remained unchanged, living costs were free to soar to new and greater heights unchecked by law and a national budget was yet to be achieved. The war was a thing of the past, but the country still labored under burdens imposed, not merely as war measures, but by the record of the Do-Nothing Congress.

The record of the Do-Nothing Congress is set forth in the textbook by means of parallel:

Republicans Using Legal Methods. The Republican majority are trying to raise the Senate floor in the same way they would the people for money, committing large rebates, but without giving any security, displaying any honesty, or revealing the methods by which they can repay. The House plan in politics can only result as it has resulted in bankruptcy.

Are They All Newborns? There are 245 Congressmen and only 32 senators to be elected in November. But the Republican national committee has agreed to advance \$500,000 to the senatorial committee and only \$200,000 to the congressional committee.

Government by the Senate. Only within the Senate itself has the government been held for the Senate. The Senate has at various times refused to ratify any agreement or to take any action unless either first the people had given their consent to the proposed action, or the Senate had received and reported the people's consent to the proposed action.

General Van Zandt Hailed. The United States' national veterans' council, which has been organized to champion the cause of the nation's veterans, has elected Van Zandt as its national president. The council has a membership of 1,000,000 and has a budget of \$1,000,000.

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the allied nations, it is believed that the Russian Bolsheviks will be able to concentrate their forces against Wrangel in the Ukraine.

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