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1-Catherine Levering, the first visitor to Zion National park, signing the register on official opening day. 2-American and Russian consuls leaving Novorossiisk harbor under Bolshevik attack. 3-Funerel of George W. Perkins, celebrated banker, leaving Protestant church in Riverdale-on-Hudson.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Much Guessing As to Action of the Democratic National Convention.

TWO BIG QUESTION MARKS

Attitude of Wilson and McAdoo a Puzzle—Platform Issues Promise Fight—State Parties Interesting—Irish Situation in Grave—France and England to War on Turk.

By E. F. CLIFTON.

Political situation is at this time as busy in heading the convention of the Democratic convention at San Francisco as they were a short time ago in making wrong predictions about the Republican chair at Chicago. Indications are that most of them are guessing. In fact, it looks like a grand old-fashioned guessing contest. If you are lucky you will hit the target of those on the left or the right. Straws are no guide to the direction of the political wind for they are pointing in all directions, especially straw ballots. Possibly President Wilson, Mr. Bryan or one of the other party power brokers who will be the standard bearer, but he is not telling.

The big interesting point which has been placed in the public mind concerns chiefly William G. McAdoo and also President Wilson himself. The former secretary had for some weeks been looked on as a possible candidate for the presidency. He was not, however, a serious contender. Several state delegations which have been for McAdoo announce their refusal to take his nomination as undesirable and their intention of voting for him in the convention.

President Wilson is the great enigma just as he has been all through the months since his early illness and the ambiguous bulletin and interviews issued by his physicians. The first interpretation of Mr. McAdoo's voluntary withdrawal from the race was that the Republican platform had largely made Mr. Wilson the issue in the campaign. It was felt that the president should meet it by becoming the opposition candidate. This view was considerably strengthened by an interview which the president gave to a representative of a prominent New York newspaper, in which Mr. Wilson discussed issues but not candidates and stated that he appeared to be the principal issue. The interview stressed the point not of the president's complete recovery, but of his improved physical condition. Newspapers throughout the country have been flooded with recent photographs of the president which indicate a fair degree of vigor. Success close to the White House, notably Senator Glass, even the third term idea, but the inference gained in many quarters from the interview, the photographs and a few minor straws, is that the president, if not an active aspirant for the honor, responds to be the power behind the throne. Those upholding this view believe that Mr. McAdoo sought to eliminate himself in order to give his father-in-law a clear field. Others modify the view and incline to the belief that there is a divergence between the president and Mr. McAdoo on the League of Nations question.

The fight in the resolution committee will be on the question of endorsing the administration's peace treaty and League of Nations policy, on the League of Nations and on Ireland. A large share of opinion is on the effect that the committee will back the administration in its League plan, possibly insert a mild declaration for personal liberty without mentioning other light views or hear also a declaration of sympathy for subject

nations desiring independence, without any specific mention of Ireland. Inasmuch as the Wilson League convention will be opened by the Bryan faction, the Democratic platform which voted for the League reservation and by other anti-administration elements; and as strong forces are working for a modification of the United States prohibition enforcement act, either of these questions is regarded as sufficient to force a fight on the floor of the convention itself. While there are many friends of Irish independence in the convention, it is not a domestic question, and may go through in a manner in which the resolution committee decides to treat it.

Both Republican and Democratic candidates for the presidency will have the usual amount of company in the way of side parties. These are very interesting this year. Certain elements among the suffragists are threatening an independent party on account of failure of Democrats and Republicans to have a sufficient number of states to adopt the suffrage amendment. Certain drys threaten a party because Republicans and Democrats are too wet or neutral. The wets threaten a party because the other parties are too dry. Some negroes threaten a party of their own and propose to substitute William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, as their patron saint, instead of Abraham Lincoln. Halfbreeds, each one of whom is a party to himself, are going to try and make under the banner of the "Committee of 48" with much enthusiasm for Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin for president; notwithstanding the fact that the senator in all his past periods of disagreement over the actions of his party, has overcome his disappointment and returned "regular."

Edwin Hearst, who failed to dictate the nominee of the Republican party and whose converts seem to have lost some of their weight in the Democratic party, is attempting to lead by the formation of a new party, Mayor Thompson, who was a Republican until defeated for national nomination and until the supreme court of his state leaped an indignity upon him by knocking out a primary law under which his machine had been successful, is bent on building a springboard to make some kind of a flop. Editor Alexander Moore of Pittsburgh, a rampant Progressive, has come out for Harding, Senator Volstead, who was regarded by many as the only real "Wall Street" man, has announced his intention to support the Republican ticket. Neither the Harding-Coolidge forces nor those who will nominate a candidate at San Francisco, manifested much participation over the various proposals largely made Mr. Wilson the issue in the campaign. It was felt that the president should meet it by becoming the opposition candidate. This view was considerably strengthened by an interview which the president gave to a representative of a prominent New York newspaper, in which Mr. Wilson discussed issues but not candidates and stated that he appeared to be the principal issue. The interview stressed the point not of the president's complete recovery, but of his improved physical condition. Newspapers throughout the country have been flooded with recent photographs of the president which indicate a fair degree of vigor. Success close to the White House, notably Senator Glass, even the third term idea, but the inference gained in many quarters from the interview, the photographs and a few minor straws, is that the president, if not an active aspirant for the honor, responds to be the power behind the throne. Those upholding this view believe that Mr. McAdoo sought to eliminate himself in order to give his father-in-law a clear field. Others modify the view and incline to the belief that there is a divergence between the president and Mr. McAdoo on the League of Nations question.

The more conservative branch of organized workmen, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, closed a two-week annual convention at Montreal, Canada, June 16. Several delegates, the resolution passed of the organization, succeeded after a stormy opposition from the friends of Ireland in securing an endorsement of the League of Nations without reservations. The opposition was against the covenant because of the view that it guarantees the integrity of the British empire.

Labor's program as formulated by the convention demands follows: Nationalization of the power trusts. Government ownership with democratic operation of the railroads. Clark on profiteering and high cost of living with jail sentences for profiteers. Right to strike and abolition of compulsory arbitration and anti-strike legislation. Hands off in Mexico by the United States government. Indorsement of the Irish republic. Right of collective bargaining. Advance in wages wherever necessary to maintain the American standard of living. Shorter workday, if necessary to prevent unemployment. These recommendations will be launched against the Democratic convention at San Francisco, with a strong effort by President Coolidge and other leaders to secure their in-

corporation in the platform. The executive council of the federation also was instructed to consider a plan for procuring control of a number of daily newspapers to represent the cause of labor.

If no surface work and present conditions of production continue, there is less prospect of a famine in soft coal next winter. The United States geological survey announces that production so far in 1920 is about 30,000,000 tons ahead of the same period last year. The action of the Interstate Commerce commission in providing more cars at the mines and in granting preference and priority orders for the transportation of soft coal have had a favorable result. Nevertheless, forehanden people, warned by the experience of last winter, are trying to coal wherever possible. Coal prices show no inclination to drop.

Although a condition very much resembling civil war has existed for more than a week at Lenoirville, instead of with stinging street barricades and casualties mounting into the hundreds, it is not believed that it is the result of any local cause. The general situation involving Unions, Nationalists and Mine Owners, which conditions have also been had in Indiana and a few other places and the general situation is regarded as grave. It is pointed out that the disturbed area are the centers of violent personalities and frequently subject to turbulence. The government statement says that such outbreaks are to be expected and do not indicate that a state of war throughout the coal fields is impending. The railroad situation, wherein the employees refuse to operate trains carrying soldiers or military supplies to the most serious with which the government has to deal. The authorities have made two threats against the strikers, one to operate the trains with troops, and the other to stop coal traffic entirely. The course of this crisis appears to hinge upon the government's ability to handle the transportation crisis.

With the ending of the armistice between the French in Cilicia and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turk Nationalists, comes the announcement of a conference between Mustafa Pasha of France and Sir Henry Wilson, British chief of staff, at which it was decided to wage a strong campaign against the Turks. Neither France nor England being willing to give up Cilicia, it is reported that the two allied countries must of the officers. As a reward France is to have Cilicia, the Turkish situation is regarded as a serious one. The peace treaty practically abolished the Turkish empire, leaving the richest portions among the allies and compelling the Turks to a small district in Asia Minor without a port, which leaves them closed by Greek, Armenian and other hostile nationalities. A realization that this would never be responsible for the recent under-estimation of the French campaign. The total French casualties during the temporary occupation of Cilicia were 6,000 men, including Armenian troops, and 124 officers. Already the British have suffered heavily from Turk attacks, although their casualties have not been announced. Troops are on the way to meet Kemal's forces, which are said to have advanced beyond the line in the direction of Constantinople. Last week British ships were reported bombarded by the approaches to Ismid.

American Red Cross units are engaged in handling refugee work for southern Russia from Constantinople and general relief work in Poland, the Baltic states, Montenegro, Albania, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Italy, but activities of the United States in foreign countries are rapidly being curtailed. Outside of Germany, the only military mission of the United States is that headed by Col. W. N. Haskell, which was organized by President Wilson in November, 1918, to assist the near East relief commission in its work in Asia Minor. In Germany 30 United States officers are working on the inter-allied high commission, being included among the 771 officers who, with 15,001 enlisted men, constitute the United States army of occupation.

Must Comply with the Sanitary Law. VIOLATIONS IN ONE COUNTY OBSERVED AND OFFENDERS CONVICTED AND FINED. SPECIAL INSPECTORS AT WORK. Object is to Prevent the Spread of Febrile Diseases Such as Typhoid Fever and Summer Complaint. Raleigh. Citizens of Lenoirburg who have failed to comply with the state sanitary law were indicted and tried before the local recorder as a result of investigations by a special agent of the state board of health. Included in the number was John P. McNair, one of the largest property owners in Lenoirburg, who has persistently refused to sanitize his property in accordance with the law. Special inspectors of the state board of health are operating in number of sections of the state checking up cases where the law has not been complied with since previous inspections were made. Six defendants were recently fined at Norfolk. The state health authorities are working as rapidly as possible to bring about a complete observance of this law whose purpose is to prevent the spread of febrile diseases, such as typhoid fever and summer complaint among humans. New a Park Publication. Through a transaction made several days ago, John A. Park, of the Elkin Times, adds to the chain of Park publications the Greenville Daily News at Greenville, N. C., having acquired the paper from J. L. Marx, publisher of the Winston (N. C.) Daily News. First Virginia Woman Lawyer. Richmond, Va.—(Special).—Enjoying the distinction of being the first woman lawyer ever admitted to the bar in Richmond, Mrs. Benjamin Lovelace, wife of a local attorney, who before marriage was Miss Rebecca Ford Greenberg, of Durham, N. C., qualified before Judge Richardson at Hastings Court. Assignments to Service. Washington, (Special).—North Carolina graduates of West Point have been assigned to their service in regular army as follows: To cavalry, James Ludwell Lake, Jr. To coast artillery, Lee Armstrong Deason, Jr., William Gordon Hollier. To infantry, Frederick Seymour Dixon. Population of High Point. Washington, (Special).—The census bureau announced the population of High Point, N. C., as 1,818 and that of Rockwell, N. C., as 767. The last census figures show a decrease of 21, or 4.5 per cent. Rockwell's population decreased 20, or 2.5 per cent. High Point, N. C., 14,302, increase 4,777, or 33.3 per cent. Bitter Fight on Gas Rates. Three days have been set by the Corporation Commission for hearing the petition filed by several gas companies in the state for increased rates. Municipal authorities in all of the cities concerned in the requests for higher rates will contest the petitions, and bitter fights are expected. Suffragette to Talk to Tar Heels. San Francisco, (Special).—Representative of the national woman's party who planned to hold a conference with members of the Tennessee delegation in the interest of the passage of the suffrage amendment through the special session of the Tennessee legislature, having called it off. Judge W. C. Houston and other members of the delegation showed an disposition to confer with the suffrage leaders and the meeting was abandoned, according to Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, and the women will meet the North Carolina delegates instead. Want Ten-Cent Car Fares. What is said to be the beginning of a movement for 10-cent street car fares all over North Carolina was launched before the corporation commission by the Durham Traction company. Representatives of other power companies were there to hear the argument. The commission took the matter under advisement. If the 10-cent fare asked by the Durham company is granted a general filing of petitions by companies operating in every North Carolina city is looked for. A Request for Exemption. Resolutions passed by the executive committee of the North Carolina Good Roads Association here commit the association to requesting the 1921 session of the General Assembly to submit a constitutional amendment exempting public improvement bonds from taxation, as one of the first steps toward raising an essential fund for the construction of a state system of hard-surfaced roads. The matter was first brought up in the recent meeting of the association at Asheville. No Reply to the President. Governor Bickett had not sent any reply, and it may be that he will not in President Wilson's message sent from Washington to the governor saying: "I am sure I need not point out to you the critical importance of the union of your great State in the matter of the suffrage amendment." "WOODROW WILSON." Governor Bickett may not send any reply to the message, as it was not in terms of a question. The governor, however, said regarding the suffrage question: "I sincerely hope that the Tennessee legislature will meet and ratify the equal suffrage amendment and thereby relieve North Carolina of it. We have neither the time nor the money and such action on the part of Tennessee would save this State the feeling of bitterness that would surely be engendered by debates on the subject that would come up in our legislature." The governor is not for women suffrage. He stated in newspaper news: "I have said all I intend saying on the subject in behalf of ratification. While I will take my medicine, I will never swear that it tastes good, for it doesn't."

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FIRST MEETING SINCE TREATY

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The conviction of the German delegation as derived from another German source is that, taking the minimum unofficial reports of the equivalent of \$20,000,000,000 with interest, by the maximum of \$20,000,000,000, Germany will not agree to pay even half the lowest sum.

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