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PEACE KEYNOTE OF COX SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Democratic Candidate Would Enter League, Immediately Ratify Treaty and State Interpretation of Covenant.

SAYS "BACK TO THE NORMAL" MEANS REACTION

Failure to Enforce Prohibition is Worse Than Law's Violation—Finance Present Congress Has Not Passed a Single Constructive Law, Not Has Spent Time and Millions in Seeking to Make America's Military Triumph an Odious Chapter in History—Favors Repeal of War Taxes, Criminal Prosecution of Profiteers, More Adequate Supervision of Railroads, a National Budget System, and Woman Suffrage.

Here is a summary of the speech of Governor James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for president, at the convention at Dayton, Ohio.

League of Nations.—Would enter the league, immediately ratify the covenant and state our interpretation as a matter of good faith and as a matter of prevention against any misunderstanding in the future. The interpretation to clearly show that the league is not an alliance and that its basic purpose is peace and not conquest.

Domestic Problems.—Would repeal war taxes; reduce federal taxation; suggest a piece of revenue profit tax, substitution of various of business tax.

Prohibition.—Favor immediate prohibition under the criminal law. Labor-Unionists. Americanization. Will of information should not be voluntarily given up for the sake of a few days' quarrels of the rights of the principles of collective bargaining. Child labor of the nation should be conserved.

Agriculture.—Federal government should sponsor agriculture and food production. Farmers should be fully compensated for his work. Farmers' municipal interests. Repeal of food storage. Would increase area of irrigable land.

National Prosperity.—Objectives should be increased industry and stimulation of home ownership. Food Supply.—More adequate supervision of railroads; utilization of waterways.

Financial and Commercial.—Repeal federal reserve act and national currency. Would credit to nation for exchange and export and stimulate foreign trade.

National Budget.—Favors a national budget system. Would reduce government expenditures on entering league of nations.

Republican Unpopularity.—Republicans failed to recognize that America had saved the world and to appreciate the struggles and sacrifices of those who, in arms of industry, helped win the war. Present Congress has not passed a single constructive law, not spent one cent in seeking to make military triumph an odious chapter in history.

Manhood Situation.—We have neither lost for their domestic nor international to disturb their rights. Disabled Soldiers.—Favors immediate efforts to provide vocational training and farm employment of disabled soldiers of World War by Federal Board to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

Prohibition.—Any candidate for the presidency who says he does not intend to enforce the law is more unworthy than the law violator.

Women Suffrage.—Strongly favored. Official Responsibility.—Opposed to "government by party" pledges serving to the people as a whole.

Education.—Federal government should not encroach on local control, but rather should create an enlarged public interest. Spending Contributions.—No decline dividing line between the legitimate and the illegitimate, subsidizing payoffs only deterring.

Industrial Peace.—We want a change from the world of yesterday, from the old industrial world. We are at the "forks of the road." We should "return to the normal" means "reactionism."

Republican Proposal for separate Peace.—Please Bunting Democracy. The republican proposal for a separate peace Governor Cox declared, would be "the most disheartening step in civilization since the Russian made their separate peace with Germany." (Cox's definition in the plan. Governor Cox said that it amounted to "do nothing or do anything to do with either of us.") "This plan would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy, but plain, unadorned dishonesty."

DAYTON'S DAY OF JUBILATION

Democratic Candidate for President Declares for League of Nations, and Enforcement of All Laws.

Fair Grounds, Dayton, O.—The Democratic presidential standard, with the league of nations and progress its peak enthusiastic, today was marched into the 1920 campaign by Governor James M. Cox.

A throng of cheering Democrats, estimated variously at between 20,000 and 15,000, witnessed Governor Cox's acceptance of party leadership in the presidential contest, following formal notification by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, chairman of the San Francisco convention, of his choice.

To the crowd of the Multi-generational twenty fair grounds Governor Cox, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, his running mate, at his side, marched for a mile in a brilliant sun at the head of a parade of democratic delegates reviewed at the grounds. Their presence was an overnight hour thought of the governor, who had planned to review the democratic parade, which came in thousands from Ohio and other states. The parade line since, sprinkled with two scores of bands, was estimated to contain 30,000 marchers.

For two hours the governor, in his address of acceptance, kept the vast throng cheering as he gave, with emphasis, his campaign politics. He made the league of nations his paramount declaration, declaring to stand for American and world peace by its adoption, with "interpretations" pre-



JAMES M. COX, Democratic Candidate for President.

serving its vital plan. He declared the league was a part of the democratic offering of progress as against republican reaction.

Two observations he has suggested in the league covenant were emphasized by the governor, regarding the controversial article 10.

He was cheered loudly in comparing it to the Munich doctrine with its peace record. The amendment, he stated, also showed approval of its provisions for woman suffrage, law enforcement, his only substantial reference to prohibition, reduction of taxation and removal of other duties.

The candidate's address closed at evening fall, a day of democratic jubilation. His words in the way which threatened to mar the event, gave way to bright sunshine by afternoon, with sunny humidity, but shortly before the general concluded, another light rain pelted upon the crowd, sending many to leave and somewhat marred the closing event.

With pointed finger to vigorous arm gestures, the governor got more applause as he emphasized his indictment of the republican platform and leadership. The crowd also voiced its approval of his declaration that the loss of the league would mean more than a defeat.

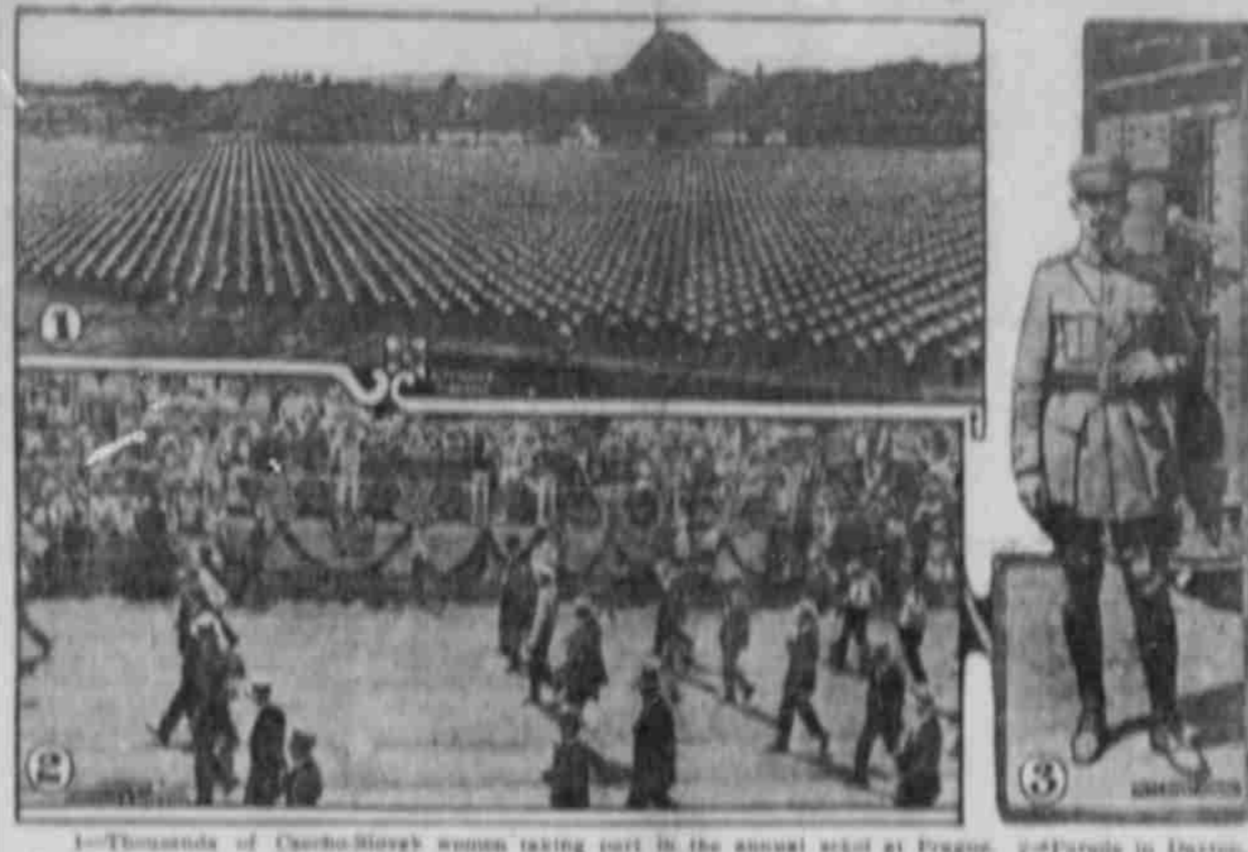
More cheers approved the candidate's pledge to aid co-service men. Several demonstrations marked his declarations for consideration of women including contribution of the equal suffrage amendment.

Repeated throngs of his supporters followed the governor's criticism of Senator Harding's stand on "party government" and the audience applauded its sympathy frequently.

The governor delivered only one sentence of his statement on education, jumping to the subject of campaign contributions, and he was cheered in declaring the Democrats would not attempt campaign dollar competition with the republicans.

As he closed his address the governor's collar was wet and he appeared somewhat tired, but he returned happily to most groups of congratulatory

A salvo of applause was given the marchers from Martin. Senator Harding's home. They were led by the women and carried a banner declaring "We're here Jimmy—All from Martin." Another said: "No you need spend a hour and he won't say a word about it." The governor got several laughs out of the banners which included the statement: "A State too warm on the front porch."



1—Thousands of Czech-Slovak women taking part in the annual school at Prague. 2—Parade in Dayton, O. in honor of Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee. 3—Capt. John G. Isbell, formerly a captain in the American army, now chief of the tank corps of the Japanese army.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Russians Overrun Poland and the Allies Seek to Devise Ways to Stop Them.

ENEMY CLOSE TO WARSAW

League of Nations Council Adopts Basic Plans—Railways Seized With Rate Increases—Communist Labor Party Leaders Convicted in Sweden.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Expectations that the soviet Russians were not acting in good faith when they offered to negotiate an armistice with the Poles were well founded. No sooner had the Poles reached the place of meeting than the Russians broke off the negotiations and demanded that another discussion be opened at Minsk. All the time their armies continued the fierce attack designed to cut off the Danzig corridor and to capture Warsaw. At this writing the former part of that program has been temporarily checked by Polish successes, but the latter part is about to be revived. With the red army within a few miles of Warsaw, the civilian inhabitants of that city were in flight and the government was preparing to move to Cracow. The Russians had captured the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk and had crossed the Bug river northwest of that place, advancing in sections in such a way as to bring the Poles to successive strategic points west of Brest-Litovsk and eventually to drive them out of Warsaw if success did not come. Further north, soviet troops had crossed the Narva river near Riga, and in the north, where they threatened Leningrad, they were being held and even pushed back in some places.

Since it was agreed that only outside aid could save Poland from being crushed by the hordes of the soviet, the main question was the nature and extent of that aid. Premier Lloyd George, placed in a most uncomfortable position, was said to have called Krasnodar and Kaminski, the soviet representatives, to conference and to have demanded that the advance be halted immediately and unconditionally stopped, even before the signing of an armistice, or else that they withdraw to the point of demarcation. It was reported despite the views of a considerable part of his cabinet, including himself, that peace with Russia must be forced by economic rather than military measures. Others of the ministers, led by Winston Churchill, were said to favor unrelenting warfare on the bolshevik and the extension of unlimited aid to Poland. There was a rumor in London that the allies had determined to send six divisions to Poland, promising six more of the occupational forces from Germany. Also, the members of the supreme council of allied ambassadors were hurriedly called from their vacations to meet in Paris.

The report of Moscow to Lloyd George, according to the London Times, was a refusal to halt the bolshevik advance on the ground that the army had been promised the loss of Warsaw. The Russians said they were prepared to offer Poland complete independence and other benefits, but that they insisted on a separate peace with the Poles.

The allies realize that in sending an army to the rescue of the Poles they may be compelled to violate the neutrality which Germany has proclaimed, and the security of Berlin is so questionable that this may be done without much compunction. A slither report to give the stand of the Germans by the report that before the Polish offensive began they made a secret treaty with the Moscow government. The treaty, it is asserted, contained the following provisions: Russia, without interference from Germany, would be allowed to appropriate all of Poland's arms, munitions, rolling stock and foodstuffs. After the conquest of Poland provisions would be given Russia to send a number of bolshevik commissars into that country to control the export of Polish supplies of all kinds. Russia would then undertake to evacuate Poland completely in favor of Germany, which would hold the country as a security against future revolts in Russia to return for German goods and German labor.

There has been a lot of sarcastic criticism of the League of Nations because it has not taken vengeance on the Russia-Polish war. In a letter to Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Grey, former foreign secretary, has this to say: "The league had nothing to do with the Russia-Polish war and it is a crime against the league and its members to charge it with responsibility when the responsibility clearly did not rest with the league, but with individual governments."

The league was not involved in re-entraining Poland, one of its own members, from aggression or, as the premier minister calls it, reckless and foolish action, as it should have been. To invoke the league now to support Poland by arms against the aggressor of her action is not merely illogical, it is in fact, a great outrage of the league.

The council of the League of Nations, in session at San Sebastian, Spain, is busy with plans for the preparation of future wars, and during the week it took several important steps. First it adopted the French plan for an international general staff of military experts to devise plans of operations in case any state makes war or violates an agreement. This action, which was opposed by the United States last year, is thought to be preliminary to combined action against bolshevik Russia and against Germany if she enters with the bolsheviks. Another French plan, though presented by Italy, also was adopted for the establishment of an international stock-exchange committee and justifying the bolshevik principle. The plan of the advisory justice committee for an international court of justice was adopted as a subsidiary. This was aimed at the work of Kitchin.

As had been expected, the Greeks pretty much cleared Thessaly of Turkish nationalists, and Kemal Pasha was not taken into account a strong advance against the Greek forces in Asia Minor along the English railroad. At Smyrna, southwest of Bulgaria, which is outside their area of occupation, the Greeks were defeated in a 24-hour battle and forced to retreat. In order to prevent Greek penetration of Constantinople, the Turkish cabinet was hurriedly reorganized, practically all the members being brought in from Britain, and preparations were made for the signing of the peace treaty. But Constantinople is threatened from another direction, according to reports from Sofia. It is said a strong Communist party is being organized in Bulgaria by Minkovskoff, a Bulgarian, that all its members from twenty to forty five years of age, are being given arms and trained secretly, and that the purpose is to cooperate with the Russian soviet troops in a drive on Constantinople.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in the middle Western states, being unauthorized and disapproved by the union, is getting on and the fear of a fuel famine is increasing. President Wilson asked the men to return to work pending adjustment of their complaints, and President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America gave the same advice, making it an emergency measure, but that they refused to return to the mines. Those of Kansas were more stubborn and A. M. Hewitt, president of the state union, bitterly attacked Lewis and refused to abide by his instructions.

As far as Illinois and the Chicago region are concerned, the Illinois public utility commission took action very markedly. This was an order forbidding the reassignment of any of fuel after they have reached their destination and providing that on all railroad shipments of coal, lumber, or other shipments in open top cars the railroads shall make a charge of \$10 a day for each day or fraction thereof that a car is held beyond the "free time" allowed by the roads. In this way, it is believed, the cost of jam-

bling by middlemen will be greatly lessened. The railroads appear to be fairly well satisfied with the rate increase authorized by the interstate commerce commission, and announce that they are preparing to spend \$700,000,000 this year for improvements and betterments. The increase granted a 10 per cent for the entire country, for passenger, express baggage and other rates, 20 per cent for Pullman rates, 50 per cent. It is estimated the increase in earnings will amount to \$1,500,000,000, and that the net operating income of the roads will now be \$1,150,000,000—about \$100,000,000 less than the roads asked. As to the effect on the general public, there is difference of opinion. Some experts figure that the increased rate will mean the adding of more than \$1 a day to the cost of living of the average family. Others, equally expert, insist that the resulting faster transportation and higher rate of production will bring lower prices.

JAPANESE FEELING AGAINST THE U. S.

CONGRESSMAN ALBERT JOHNSON ASSERTS THAT EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING GOES ON.

FANTASTIC AND IMPROBABLE

Japan Government Would Co-Operate With Us in Exposing Illegitimate and Underhand System.

Tokio.—The statement of Congressman Albert Johnson at Tacoma, Washington, August 7, that thousands of Japanese are smuggled into the United States from Japan yearly, is giving evidence of a tendency to increase the feeling with regard to the United States created by the arrival of the recent American note and subsequent newspaper attacks against America. The foreign office made the following statement: "We can only express our regret at the extraordinary statement made by Congressman Johnson at Tacoma. Details of the scheme, as outlined by Mr. Johnson, appear fantastic and most improbable. While solitary cases of smuggling come to our notice from time to time, it is impossible that such an involved and intricate program as described by Mr. Johnson should be systematically practiced by any group of individuals or organization."

The Japanese government would gladly co-operate with the American government in exposing any such illicit and underhand system. It is hoped that Mr. Johnson will give the name of the bank, associations or individuals concerned. All such information must be in the hands of Mr. Johnson, who otherwise would not have made the statement.

Instructions Have Been Given to Salvage and Abandon Camp Gordon. Washington.—Instructions have been given the general commanding the postmaster department to abandon and salvage Camp Gordon, Georgia, the war department announced.

Vote Unanimously Against Bolshevikism in Socialist Congress at Geneva. Geneva.—Bolshevism was repudiated by the socialist congress, in session here, when the political program of the congress was adopted. The vote on the program was unanimous.

Flour Advances Sharply in Price at Mills at Minneapolis, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.—Flour advanced \$5 to \$6 cents a barrel at the principal mills here, quotations ranging from \$12.50 to \$13.50. This records a jump of 35 cents to \$1.35 within the last two days.

Much Unemployment is Expected in England During the Coming Winter. London.—Premier Lloyd George stated to the house of commons that the government was expecting much unemployment during the coming winter, and was considering preventive measures.

Franklin D. Roosevelt no Longer Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Washington.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, democratic nominee for president, spent his last day as vice president secretary of the navy at his desk. He was being chided away a man of debility that had accumulated during his recent visit to Maine.

Railroads to Report Quarterly to Interstate Commerce Commission. Washington.—Railroads having an annual operating revenue in excess of one million dollars were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit quarterly reports giving the number of their employees of various classes and the services rendered by them.

Kuafusko Air Squadron Will Aid in the Defense of Polish Capital. Warsaw.—Owing to the desperate situation on the front nearest Warsaw, the Kuafusko squadron, the six best equipped for the most part of American aircraft in the Polish army, is being transferred from the southern front. The squadron will aid in the defense of the Polish capital. The American consulate in Warsaw will be closed, and General Franklin is preparing to leave. Most of the records have been removed.

An Order is Prepared Abolishing the Six Departments of the Army. Washington.—An order abolishing the six departments of the army and establishing one corps area as provided in the army reorganization act has been prepared in the war department and is awaiting the approval of Secretary Baker. Among the departments which would be abolished is the postmaster department, a C. Major General Hartwig, commanding.

The geographical boundaries have not yet been outlined.

ANNUAL REPORT BY HESTER ON COTTON

PRICES PAID FOR 1919 CROP HIGHER THAN WAS PAID IN FIFTY-THREE YEARS.

TOTAL VALUE \$2,516,544,520

The Average Price of Middling Spot Cotton During the Year Was \$32.1 Average Per Bale \$182.96

New Orleans.—The complete statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the entire year ended on July 31, was given to the trade by H. S. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange. Outstanding features in the report were the \$2.95 per value. Secretary Hester said that prices paid for the crop were the highest in 53 years, and the figures on exports which credited Germany and Austria, after having been practically out of the American market since 1914, with taking 457,000 bales.

Total exports of American cotton for the year were over 800,000 bales larger than for the preceding year, the total movement being 6,386,000 bales from all ports against 5,485,434 last year.

The total value of the crop of 1919-20 was placed at the enormous sum of \$2,516,544,520, an increase of \$47,000,000 over the valuation of the preceding crop. In this sum is included the value of the seed. The average price of middling spot cotton during the year was 32.1 cents a pound, which compares with the average of 26.26 for last year, and the average commercial value per bale was \$182.96 against \$155.14 last year.

Jones Shipping Supremacy Bill is Denounced by English Newspapers. London.—The Jones bill characterized as "America's bid for shipping supremacy" is denounced by the leading organs of the Sunday Observer as "retaliatory and discriminatory."

Vacation Conference to Be Held at Paris to Educate the Educated. Paris.—"Vacation conferences" at the Sorbonne, for the benefit of the educated public of France and foreign countries, especially visiting American students of both sexes, will be deferred from July to October 30.

Warsaw Will Be Evacuated Immediately if Reported from Berlin. London.—Warsaw will be evacuated at once if the Polish government and representatives of the allied nations, according to a Berlin dispatch to the London Times. The dispatch adds that the Polish government will return to Cracow.

Two Democratic and Fourteen Republican Contest For Gov's Seat. Oklahoma City.—Two Democrats and 14 Republicans are competing for the seat in the United States senate occupied by Thomas F. Gore, almost a candidate for reelection.

Gain Has Five Nominees For the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Cleveland, Ohio.—Ohio now has five nominees on five tickets in the presidential and vice presidential party. Three are neither and public, one and the fourth is the head of a book publishing house and the fifth is a clergyman. Two candidates for vice president are Clevelandites.

Amalgamation of All Best Workers in Japan is Now Under Consideration. Tokyo.—Amalgamation of all the best workers in Japan, in order to improve the present trade conditions, is reported under consideration by the Japanese government, the authorities of which are said to be investigating the possibilities of a nationwide merger.

One Hundred and Thirty-Nine Subjects before the Tennessee Legislature. Nashville, Tenn.—Governor Hubert of Tennessee issued a call for an extra session of the legislature to convene at noon Monday, August 9. Of the 139 subjects mentioned for action at the session, first was ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, the second would fix the legal status of women, the third provision qualifications of women for voting, including imposition of poll tax and time of registration.

Villa to Be Guarded for Life by Fifty of Most Trained Policemen. San Pedro, Cahuahu, Mexico.—In the name of his "unconditional" and leader Francisco Villa, Mexican band leader, will get a large estate at Canutillo, Durango, where he will be guarded for the remainder of his life by 50 of his trained followers, who will be paid by the government. It was learned here.

Villa's friends will send the Mexican government \$250,000, according to estimates.