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RENEWED WARNINGS BY NIGHT RIDERS

GINNERS MUST NOT CONTINUE OPERATING UNTIL COTTON GOES TO FIFTY CENTS.

REWARDS FOR LAW VIOLATORS

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

Atlanta. Farmers in northern Alabama, whose several thousand acre mercantile establishments have been first 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 Kirby, 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 and the burning of the branch of the American Cotton Association voted a reward of \$100.

Activities of the night riders are widespread, warnings having been received also in Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. Several times in Texas have been destroyed or their owners had insured warehouses in close proximity to Anderson county, South Carolina, are operating with armed men 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 in the contention of George Calvert, 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 made against one H. W. Durbin be quashed on the ground that the statute is discriminatory.

Advised to Hold Wheat. Wichita, Kans.—The wheat growers' association of the United States, with a membership of 70,000 in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and South Dakota, has issued from its office here a proclamation to all its members to refrain from selling any wheat after 2 p. m., October 15, until such time as the price of good wheat is raised to \$3 a bushel at growers' terminal markets.

Bids for Confederates. Fort Worth, Texas.—Gen. R. M. Van Bent, commander in chief of the Confederate veterans, announced that the nation would be made up in the 1921 census city within a few weeks.

Wife Marguerite Arrested. Cleveland.—Babe Marguerite, the Brooklyn pitcher, was arrested in a downtown hotel on a warrant issued by Assistant Prosecutor Edward C. Swanson. She was charged with offering for sale eight world series baseballs, the original cost of which was \$25.00 for \$100.

Will Tax Contributions. Washington.—Contributions to political campaign funds are taxable, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Williams declared in a formal statement, "declaring members of all parties that they will not be allowed to deduct amounts given to campaign funds from their income returns."

New York Registration. New York.—Registration in New York City during the past two days for the forthcoming presidential election totaled 291,572. At the last presidential election in 1916 the figures for the same period were 238,545.

Women May Become Masons. Fargo, N. D.—The grand lodge of French Freemasons has declared itself in favor of the admission of women to the craft.

Broadwell Texas a Flyer. Madelia, Minn.—Franklin B. Broadwell, Republican vice presidential nominee, left by airplane for Kansas City to speak. Other members of the party proceeded by train.

To Marry Strickland's Daughter. London.—Announcement of the betrothal of the Hon. Lady Phyllis Strickland, daughter of the Earl of Strickland, to the Hon. Charles Strickland, son of the Earl of Strickland, is made in the Daily Mirror. The bridegroom is the daughter of the village blacksmith.

Rescued in Alabama. Albany, Ala.—The Morgan county branch of the American Legion association has offered a reward of \$100 for the conviction of two persons on charges of burning cotton gins or sheds in this vicinity.

Under No Quarantine. Philadelphia.—The Florida state board of health infection here has ordered a health quarantine against the shipment of all freight from Philadelphia unless it comes from a safe port.

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 as \$438,998, an increase of 95,496 during the last 10 years, as compared with the corresponding period ended with 1910, showed a sharp relative decline, falling off 5.1 per cent as compared with a percentage gain of 16.9 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 situated in the South, where there are 2,794,106, as shown in the 1920 agricultural census. 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	264,825	decrease 2.4 per cent
Florida	54,008	increase 5.0
Kentucky	210,876	increase 4.4
Louisiana	135,458	increase 12.4
Mississippi	112,457	decrease 0.7
North Carolina	269,740	increase 8.5
South Carolina	192,684	increase 8.5
Tennessee	327,591	increase 2.7
Texas	423,582	increase 0.2
Virginia	158,011	increase 3.1

The statement noted that the trend of population from the country in 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 \$4,812,329 or 51.9 per cent of the people were living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and 30,826,229 or 43.1 per cent in rural territory.

Mr. Rogers stated that, while figures on the country's population were preliminary and subject to revision, the final official population as transmitted to Congress in December for apportionment purposes was not likely to be greatly different, although it might be slightly larger through the addition to population for small sections claimed not to have been properly censused by census enumerators.

How the States Rank

The ranking of the States, with their 1920 and 1910 populations, follows:

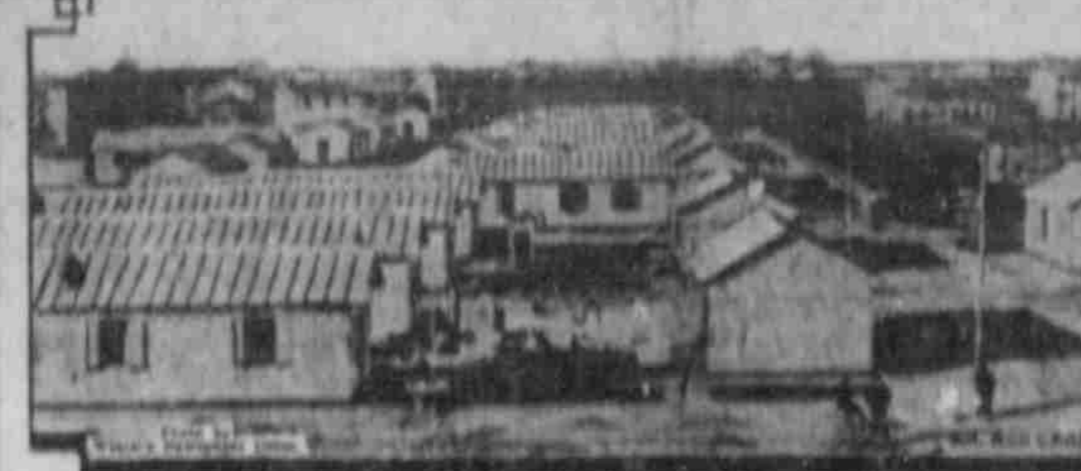
Rank	1920	1910
1-New York	10,344,145	8,113,814
2-Penn.	5,736,125	5,645,111
3-Illinois	4,485,976	4,238,481
4-Ohio	3,719,368	3,417,121
5-Texas	4,481,827	3,684,542
6-Mass.	2,522,811	2,386,416
7-Mich.	2,967,272	2,277,549
8-Calif.	2,458,376	2,277,549
9-Missouri	2,403,547	2,259,525
10-New Jersey	2,125,074	2,157,107
11-Indiana	2,220,541	2,090,876
12-Georgia	2,022,906	2,005,121
13-Wisconsin	2,281,319	2,132,820
14-N. Carolina	2,566,486	2,296,287
15-Kentucky	2,418,012	2,288,800
16-Iowa	2,453,906	2,244,774
17-Minnesota	2,358,071	2,075,978
18-Alabama	2,247,295	2,148,928
19-Tennessee	2,327,485	2,154,769
20-Virginia	2,296,361	2,061,812
21-Oklahoma	2,021,247	1,827,155
22-Louisiana	1,797,784	1,636,238
23-Mississippi	1,783,189	1,791,114
24-Kansas	1,785,185	1,686,949
25-Arkansas	1,750,980	1,674,448
26-S. Carolina	1,682,882	1,516,400
27-Maryland	1,443,610	1,386,544
28-West Va.	1,445,610	1,353,110
29-Connecticut	1,386,286	1,234,704
30-Wyoming	1,358,316	1,141,800
31-Nebraska	1,295,688	1,183,214
32-Florida	966,290	757,519
33-Colorado	928,270	736,024
34-Oregon	782,385	672,708
35-Maine	787,916	743,571
36-N. Dakota	645,720	477,562
37-S. Dakota	525,624	428,632
38-Rhode Island	694,373	543,610
39-Montana	547,390	376,068
40-Utah	449,444	373,861
41-N. Hamp.	447,065	430,272
42-N. Mex.	427,571	383,869
43-Idaho	421,876	376,547
44-New Mex.	350,247	327,891
45-Vermont	352,421	351,394
46-Arizona	333,273	294,334
47-Idaho	323,993	301,832
48-Wyoming	314,492	148,500
49-Nevada	17,407	67,976

Hospital charges for a number of cases and convalescence are to be announced, but the main work of the 1920 census is completed after six months of labor.

General Van Zandt Re-elected. London, Tex.—The United Confederate Veterans, in annual session here, re-elected by acclamation all of their principal officers, completed their business and turned their attention to the gala—the event for which many of them from the trip of hundreds of miles from their homes to Houston.

The officers re-elected, headed by General E. M. Van Zandt, of Fort Worth, Texas, commander in chief, were chosen without opposition.

Model City Being Erected for Italian Workers



San Donald, near Udine, Italy, is to become a model city. The photograph shows permanent stone houses being built for workers. While streets and model sanitary conditions are provided for the new city. Hundreds of houses were destroyed by a recent great powder explosion, and hundreds of children are being cared for as orphans by the Red Cross (Junior division) of America.

Boy Prodigy to Enter Harvard

Thirteen-Year-Old Lad Is Proficient in French, Spanish and Greek.

IS "BABE RUTH" OF HIS TEAM

Parents as Proud of His Ability as a Baseball Player as of His Scholarly Attainments—Knows How to Concentrate.

Wapwallopen, Pa.—Frederick Santow, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Spitzer, who, at the age of thirteen, will leave town in a few days to enter Harvard university, is the Babe Ruth of his baseball team. And his parents are just as proud of that, if not prouder, than the fact that their son will be among the youngest regular students ever to enter Harvard.

"I'd rather play ball than eat," is Frederick's way of expressing it, stating that he reads the sporting pages as well as his textbooks in French, Spanish and analytical geometry.

Frederick is an only son. His parents are of English descent. His father is a physician, as was his grand father. His mother was a teacher.

The parents' idea is that their son be not professed, but much like other boys, except he knows how to concentrate and is willing to work.

For instance, Frederick will play a hard game of baseball and get so tired that one would think he was about to drop. But instead of resting he will get out a French book and read, concentrating in that fashion. He then goes to bed and gets up without getting drowsy, his mother says.

"When Fred was two years old he began to spell words almost as soon as he could walk," his mother said.

"We encouraged him and taught him as much as we could for a child of his age. He began to spell entire sentences in a few weeks. Before he was three years old he had learned the multiplication table.

Graduated When Thirteen Years Old. At the age of thirteen he entered the Wilkes-Barre High school. He finished two courses in one and then moved to Philadelphia. He was graduated.

Were Only Shirt and Lantern to Flag Train

Wheat, Conn.—When Thomas J. Deane of Waterbury, a New Haven railroad brakeman, stood on a grade crossing in Turlington with a lantern in his hand and nothing but a shirt on his back, some one notified the police station by telephone.

In court Deane said he was in the caboose changing his rain-soaked clothes and that before he had a chance to get others on it became necessary for him to run to the crossing and signal the approach of a locomotive.

HUNT FOR EEL DATA

Danish Scientist Hopes to Gather Interesting Information.

Search for spawning Eel something that has never yet been seen—Quick Death After Maturity.

Oslo, Norway.—Dr. Johannes Schmidt, a Danish scientist, is searching for the Atlantic eel, in searching the West Indies for spawning fresh water eels, which the eye of man has never seen. This announcement was made by Dr. W. A. Foshag, professor of zoology at Liverpool university, in his presidential address before the annual conference of the British association.

"All the eels of the Atlantic and those of northwestern Europe," Dr. Schmidt said, "live and feed and grow under very similar conditions and they all live and grow in the same way. After being years

SOVIET FEARS PEACE

Ethiopian Says Demobilized Troops Would Revolt.

Unemployment Now Critical Problem Throughout the White of Russia—On Last Legs.

London.—Just as Imperialist killed reaction in will imperious by the death of Russian reaction, according to a prediction made in a press correspondence by M. Filip, the Ethiopian foreign minister in London, analyzing the consequences of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia.

White foreign minister last year M. Filip stated his wife against the Bolsheviks in Dnypr, and he is regarded as one of the best authorities in Europe on Russian political and economic conditions.

M. Filip asserted that Russia's economic condition was rapidly getting worse, because this season's crop was a failure. He said it was not unlikely that the cities will soon be wholly depopulated.

"The Soviet government dare not reduce its enormous army," he concluded. "Unemployment is now a critical problem throughout the white of Russia, and, if the men who are soldiers are demobilized they will start a revolution which would result. The chief danger which the Soviet rulers have in face is peace and demobilization."

In common with representatives here of other Russian border states, M. Filip is watching with profound concern the developments in Poland.

"The Bolsheviks are fighting Poland with the bitterest determination which they have shown since they captured from Denikin, Kolchak, he said. "This is now almost a fait accompli and Russia cannot recover it."

Discussing the possibility of an attack by the Bolsheviks on Ethiopia, M. Filip said:

"We are ready for them. The Ethiopian frontier is now closed by our troops, except the gates through which we are trading with Russia. The Soviet government must know that if it should proceed in obtaining a foothold

Chick's Crop Holds Lost Diamond Ring

Marie, Mo.—While preparing a chicken for dinner Mrs. Green of this city found in its crop a valuable diamond ring. The ring she instantly recognized as one belonging to her daughter, Mrs. John Thomas, who lost it about six weeks ago.

Naturally the loss occasioned Mrs. Thomas considerable worry, and she searched everywhere for it. She even consulted the fortune teller who she was here with the arrival, and the fortune teller told Mrs. Thomas that she could locate the missing ring if she would go to a dry goods store and purchase \$4 worth of certain goods wanted by the fortune teller.

Mrs. Thomas didn't see the connection and declined to invest.

ITALIANS FIGHT LONG DUEL

Seek Each Other's Blood for Half a Day, Then Decide to Kiss and Make Up.

Rome.—The world's longest duel has just been fought here between Signor Giovanni Ferrini and Signor Domenico Duranti, who quarreled in a fashionable restaurant. This duel began at 9:30 in the morning and ended at midnight with a kissing and making up.

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"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 in May 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 cried for solution. The country had returned to power a substantial Republican majority in both houses of congress, elected on the double pledge of the party that it would speedily enact legislation to bring about an equitable readjustment of the nation's affairs from war to peace conditions.

The people, growing weary of the burden of war taxes and ever increasing living costs, turned cheerfully while the war was on, looked hopefully to the Republican congress to redeem its party's pledges.

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 laws were those bearing on reform of the war tax and income tax systems, a national budget, and the reduction of the cost of living. To most of these reforms, besides many others, the Republican party had pledged its cooperation in the campaign that resulted in a Republican majority in both houses of congress.

The session went along without accomplishment of the reconstruction program which had been recommended to congress by President Wilson. On August 3 the president addressed a joint session of the two houses and urged upon them "with all the persuasive force of which he was capable" the enactment of measures which would be most effective in controlling and bringing down the cost of living. The session ended without any of the legislation having been enacted.

On December 2 President Wilson, from his sick-bed, 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 other matters of importance upon which he urged action at the last session which are still pressing for solution. This appeal met the same response of inaction that was given to his other recommendations.

The first regular session had ended with the same barren record of accomplishment, and the second followed and closed with a like barrenness of results. Congress had been in almost continuous session for more than a year and when the gavel fell on the closing sitting of the Sixty-sixth congress on June 5, 1919, the unpaid tax system remained uncollected, living costs were free to soar to new and greater heights uncheckered by law and a national budget was yet to be introduced. The war was a thing of the past, but the country still labored under burdens imposed directly as war measures.

The record of the "Do-Nothing Congress," as contrasted with what was recommended to it by the president and what the Republicans had promised to set forth in the Yearbook by means of parliament.

Republicans Using Panel Methods. The Republican managers are seeking votes for Senator Harding in the same way Panel asked the public for money, promising large returns, but without giving any security, displaying any assets, or revealing the methods by which they can repay. The Panel plan in politics can only result as it has resulted in business—bankruptcy.

Are They All Newberries? There are 840 congressmen and only 52 senators to be elected in November. But the Republicans are not committed here to address \$500,000 to the senatorial committee and only \$500,000 to the congressional committee.

Government by the Senate. Only within the Senate have been government by, and for the Senate since World War I. The Senate has always been regarded as the bulwark of government of the great mass of interests rather than of the popular will. The present Senate exemplifies the established record and reputation of the body. It is but logical that the Congress of 1919, in its inaction, should have been through the Senate by Republican leaders to carry the burden of the president.

A LOAN ON COTTON IS DISCRETIONARY

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS MAY ASSIST IN HOLDING STAPLE FOR BETTER PRICES.

NO ORDER FOR CURTAILMENT

Governor Harding Recalls His Record Reply to Appeals of Cotton Producers for Financial Aid.

Washington.—The question of loans to a entirely discretionary with the Federal reserve banks and with banks which are members of the reserve system as to the class of commercial paper they choose to accept. That Mr. Harding of the Federal reserve board, said in denying that the board had ordered curtailment of loans to cotton producers and dealers.

Re-stating the position of the board, the governor declared it had never been its policy to attempt classification of loans since the armistice and that it was without authority to deny credits to any applicant for loans.

Governor Harding recalled, his recent reply to the appeal of cotton producers for financial aid that the board believed it vital to extend credits to all agricultural enterprises including cotton. This, he said, should be qualified only in the extent that the board would support the use of borrowed money to hold stocks of any commodity for the creation of artificial high prices. He added, however, that it remained for the loaning bank to determine where curtailment should be enforced even in this respect.

More Raids to Follow. Perth Amboy, N. J.—Harry E. Bonds, federal prohibition supervisor, announced that seizure of more than 100,000 worth of liquor from a warehouse was the first in a series of similar raids on warehouses suspected of retaining for illegal sale liquor stored or medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Domestic Banns as Husbands. Richmond, Va.—Attorney General Woodruff ruled that a married woman's domicile is that of her husband and that her domicile as a woman is that of her husband. A woman who had resided in Virginia two years such woman could not vote in this state.

More Coal Produced. Birmingham, Ala.—Coal production in Alabama for the week ending September 25, was 347,000 tons compared with 187,000 tons the preceding week, according to official figures compiled by Frank V. Evans, federal mine statistician.

Strike Again Postponed. London.—The coal strike notices have been postponed for another fortnight. This action resulted from a conference between Premier Lloyd George and representatives of the miners and owners.

Wrengit Crushes Reds. Constantinople.—Kharab, an important city in northern Russia, 300 miles north of the sea of Azov, has been captured by anti-Bolshevik forces commanded by General Boris Wrangell.

Another Polish Victory. Warsaw.—The defeat of the Red steaks on the Polish northern front again virtually completed. The Soviet troops are reported being eastward in disorder to avoid being surrounded by the Poles, who are in close pursuit.

Boston Needs Housed. Boston.—Hundreds of people have moved out of Boston and near by to use their summer places as year-around residences because of the housing shortage.

Recognition is Reported. Rome.—Recognition of the municipal council of Florence as the provisional government of the "Quaranta Regions" recently proclaimed by Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio is reported safe.

Tropical Disturbance. Washington.—The tropical African storm, first noted by the weather bureau as existing in the Gulf of Mexico, was reported as having traveled northward with great disturbance off the New Jersey coast.

Another Candidate Co. Springfield, Ill.—Another Dr. Cag entered the race for president of the United States with the ticket of a state ticket of the Socialist Labor party. Their standard, "America for William H. Cox of St. Louis, Mo."

Football Game Victim. Philadelphia, Pa.—John P. Kelly, 17 years old, captain of the local high school football team, died in an hospital hospital from a sudden heart ailment during yesterday's game.

Philadelphia Press Sold. Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Press, which since 1896 has been published by the Philadelphia Press Co., was sold to the Philadelphia Press Co. by the Philadelphia Press Co. by the Philadelphia Press Co.