THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

A white mark (X) in this space means that your subscription is about to expire, and will be discontinued if not renewed within 10 days.

VOL. IX. ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1920 NO. 42

STATE OFFICIALS' SALARY INCREASES

ONE OF THE FIRST PROBLEMS TO FACE MEMBERS OF THE INCOMING LEGISLATURE.

DEPARTMENT HEADS ASK MORE

Work of Budget Commission is Still Incomplete, and What Their Recommendations will be Are Unknown.

Raleigh.

Salary increases for state officials will be one of the first problems that members of the incoming legislature, which will get down to work during the first days of next January, will tackle unless indications on the surface are badly misinterpreted.

The executive heads of the various departments in submitting their budgets to the state budget commission are asking for more pay and in most instances the figure is set at $5,000. The commission has not completed its work and it is not known what recommendations will be made by the members composing the commission as to salary increases in their report to the legislature, but it is known that they were not surprised that the officials should want better wages for service rendered.

As a matter of fact it has about become a matter of general knowledge over the state that something must be done that would give the heads of the departments an increase or the positions would go begging. Two of the older men who have served the state well for a number of years have quit their post to recoup their finances. They are Col. Jamie R. Young, insurance commissioner and Col. W. Penn Wood, state auditor.

Much Cotton is Unpicked.

Washington, (Special). — Unseasonable weather in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt and heavy rains in the eastern section hindered picking generally and in some instances killed late cotton, according to the National Weather and Crop Bulletin, covering conditions for the week ending November 16.

Late cotton suffered most by frost in the more eastern localities.

There remains much cotton to be picked in North Carolina, Arkansas and Northern Alabama.

Tobacco Sales are Improving.

The effect of the better grades of tobacco being marketed has resulted in an advance of five cents since the September sales were reported. That the producers are not yet satisfied with prices is evident from the slow marketing of the big crop this year. The 178 warehouses operating at 58 markets during October sold approximately eighty-five million pounds as compared with 153,516,000 pounds a year ago. The season's sales to November 1st were almost one hundred and fifty million pounds.

Martin Editing Letter Book.

Mr. Stanford Martin, former private secretary for Governor Bickett, who recently gave up this position to resume his duties as editor of the Winston-Salem Journal, is in Raleigh for a few days compiling and editing copy for the Governor's Letter Book, which will be published at the end of the present administration.

Thomas is Lyon's Secretary.

John Allen Thomas, now secretary to Congressman Sam Nicholls, of South Carolina, will be secretary to Congressman Homer Lyon, of Whiteville, when the latter takes office next March. Young Thomas is a native of Wilmington, son of Dr. John Thomas, of the United States Public Health Service, and a graduate of Davidson.

No Expulsions from Trinity.

No expulsions will come as a result of students absenting themselves from classes on Armistice Day, according to announcement made. Signed statements from several students who played a conspicuous part in the affair, expressing regret for the part they had taken, were read at chapel exercises.

Only Three Pass Test.

Out of a class of eleven applicants for licenses to practice pharmacy in North Carolina only three were successful in the examination, which closed here recently, according to the announcement of the Board of Pharmacy. Three of the eleven applicants were negroes. Only one of these passed the examination, the other two successful applicants being white men.

The newly licensed pharmacists are, H. C. Sewell, St. Pauls; O. G. Chalker, Atlanta, Ga., T. D. Garrett, Jr., colored, Tarboro.

Bankers to Land Aid.

Fifty representatives of as many North Carolina banks met at Greensboro to discuss participation of their banks in the formation, under the Edge law, of a $5,000,000 banking corporation, jointly for the object extension of credit in marketing products of farms of the South, adopted a resolution recommending to the boards of directors of the banks that each buy subscribe three per cent of its capital and surplus in stock of the corporation. The resolution was passed by unanimous vote.

Woman is Hospital Director.

For the first time in the history of the institution, a woman will occupy a place on the Board of Directors of the Hospital if the State Supreme Court confirms the nomination of Mrs. Josephus Daniels as a member of the board, which was made by the City Commissioners of Raleigh.

The vacancy to which Mrs. Daniels was appointed was created by the withdrawal of Joseph B. Cheshire, Jr., whose nomination to succeed Ashby Baker, resigned has never been passed up by the court to whom it was referred some weeks ago.

In resigning, Mr. Cheshire intimated that his action was due to recent resolutions passed by the Woman's Club, asking that women be given recognition on the board. The club desires two women, placed on the board, and there is a probability that another woman will be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. J. R. Rogers, who announced his retirement.

Budget Commission to Meet.

The call by Governor Bickett of a meeting of the budget commission here is for the purpose of considering the estimated expenses of the various state departments and institutions for the ensuing two years. It is probable that the commission will be in session for three or four days to complete the work and it will set a date for a second meeting to make a report to the legislature.

Budgets of the departments have been turned over to the secretary of the commission and these will be compiled and put in shape for the meeting here. Besides the estimated expenses for the coming term all departments which are collectors of revenue have been asked to submit estimates of the amount of money the state will have during this time and the various budgets will be approved on this basis.

Forest Experiment Station.

A strong demand for a forest experiment station to be placed by the United States government in the vicinity of Asheville has been made by the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of the University of North Carolina.

At the 33rd meeting of this society which was organized in 1883 and has been a powerful agency in the South for the promotion of scientific activities resolutions were passed unanimously, pointing out the importance of forest experiment stations and their success in Europe and in the western part of the United States, and the need for one of them in the southern Appalachian region.

To Examine Trained Nurses.

The Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses will meet in Raleigh December 13, 14 and 17 to examine applicants for certificates giving to the holders the right to nurse professionally in North Carolina. The headquarters for the board will be at the Yarborough hotel and the examinations will be held in the house of representatives. All nurses desiring to take this examination should file application with the secretary, Miss E. Cale, R. N. 1306 N. Fulton, Salisbury, N. C., not later than December 1.

Norwood May be Chairman.

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—J. H. Norwood of Salisbury, who managed Senator Overman's campaign for renomination for the senate, will be selected as state chairman of the democratic executive committee when the committee meets, according to report current in democratic circles in Washington.

Petition of So. Power Co.

The Corporation Commission has set November 22 at 9:30 a. m. as the date for hearing the petition for the right to make a general increase in the rates it charges for electric current in the state. The petition was filed several days ago but was not made public until all parties interested had been notified and arrangements completed for the hearing.

Lyon Quits Popular Job.

Homer L. Lyon, is quitting the most popular job in eastern Carolina to become Congressman from the fifth district, if the number of lawyers bidding for the place vacated can be taken for an index. Not less than seven had their application in for the job, even before Lyon's resignation reached the Governor.

Tobacco Prices Better.

Marketing of better grades of tobacco in October boosted the average price of leaf in North Carolina five cents on the pound, but the 18 warehouses sold approximately only 155,000,000 lbs., during the month against 199,600,000 in October 1919, according to the monthly report of Frank Parker, state agricultural statistician. The season's sales to November 1, Mr. Parker reported were short of the 119 season's total to the same date by twenty-eight per cent.

Gift to University.

From South American universities and libraries the University of North Carolina has received as gifts for its library a number of valuable Latin-American books which come as a result of the South American trip of Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, of the University faculty, recently returned from 18 months in Peru, Bolivia, Chile Argentina, and Uruguay.

One group of books some thirty volumes, is obtained by the students of the rector of the University of Chile.

1—Red Cross and other organizations at the Statue of Liberty, Bedford, Mass., paying tribute to the memory of Florence Nightingale. 2—British troops executing Turkish murderers at Ismid. 3—Tomas A. Le Breton, ambassador to the U. S. from Argentina.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Small Nations Asserting Themselves in Meeting of the League Assembly.

HYMANS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Early Admission of Germany Seems Likely — Soviet Russia, Having Crushed Wrangel, is in Strong Position— Greeks May Restore Constantine to Throne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

No sooner had the assembly of the League of Nations got down to business in its first meeting in Geneva than signs of discord between the groups of large and small nations appeared. Up to date the latter have the better of the argument, and the fears of persons who thought the doings of the league would be dominated by Great Britain, France, Italy and perhaps Japan are somewhat allayed. Indeed, the representatives of these four nations were by no means in accord on all points. The Italians placed themselves in opposition to French propositions, and the various British dominions did not agree with the mother country.

A most interesting development of the week was the announcement that Siam (now) lies with Great Britain, France and Belgium in guaring the Vilna zone during the plebiscite. This was looked on as possibly the beginning of the organization of a league army.

The first day after the sheiling of Paul Hymans of Belgium as president saw the opening scrap over the matter of admitting Germany to membership in the league. The French had objected that this subject did not appear on the agenda, but Tittoni of Italy declared the whole world demanded the admission of the enemy states and would not accept the excuse that their applications had not been received in time. Sir Robert Cecil, who represented South Africa, appeared to side with Tittoni.

It was decided that six commissions should handle the work of the assembly. The first is to take care of general organization; the second technical organization; the third the international court of justice; the fourth finance; the fifth admission of new members, and the sixth reduction of armaments. Blockade and military pressure on covenant breaking states and mandates.

When these commissions were named, on Wednesday, the supporters of the immediate admission of Germany scored another victory in the election of Delegate Hunsen of Chile as president of commission number 5; Doctor Blanco of Cuba was made vice president. The French were surprised and chagrined at not receiving this presidency for Viviani, but they had been already put at a disadvantage by the seeming of Bourgeois as head of the third commission. It had been supposed that Great Britain, because of her naval power, would get the presidency of the commission dealing with disarmament and blockade of covenant breaking states and with mandates, but here again the smaller nations showed their independence by giving the place to Delegate Branting of Sweden. The French, Italian and English delegations won a point Tuesday when it was decided that the commissions might, if they wished, sit in camera and need keep no minutes of their sessions. Cecil protested in vain against this.

Delegate Parmedon of the Argentine told the assembly that his delegation believed all recognized nations must belong to the league to make it effective and to avoid the danger of the organization of a rival league. He said that a formula must be found to permit the United States to come in, and demanded that the league be made more democratic by electing all the members of the council to the assembly, instead of allowing the big powers to name a majority of them, as at present.

Certain German officials have told a Berlin correspondent that Germany would not now accept membership in the league if it were offered; that she now contemplates demanding a new peace conference, or at least an interpretation and revision of the existing treaty favorable to her status. Berlin holds that a definite number of reparations must be fixed, and feels that the coal delivery demands are too severe and are the sole cause for unemployment and labor disturbances in Germany. The Germans also hope that the Danzig corridor will be restored to them, and that they will be given some colonial mandatories.

An interesting story from Munich sets forth the imminence of a new revolution in Bavaria which is to make an independent state of that second largest state of the German confederation and the creation of a regency, probably to be followed by the selection of one of the Wittelsbach family as king. It is planned, also, that Bavaria shall enter into an agreement with France to guarantee her independence and obtain relief from her part of the German war burden. The story, which is plausible, says the real ruler of Bavaria is Doctor Escherich, founder of the Bavarian home militia, whose armed strength is about 100,000; that he is backed by the former German staff officers and monarchists, chief of whom is General Ludendorff, and that Ludendorff probably would be chosen regent. Escherich has refused to disarm his militia, and it is expected the entente will soon threaten to occupy the Ruhr basin in consequence. When this is done, according to the plot, the workers, socialists and communists will declare a general strike and in the ensuing conflict the coup d'etat will be accomplished.

Having crushed Baron Wrangel and expelled him and his troops from the Crimea, the Russian soviet government finds itself in good shape to resume negotiations for the resumption of trade with other nations. And its chances for recognition also are vastly improved. Most governments realized some time ago that Russian Bolshevism was not to be destroyed by armed opposition, especially from the outside; and nearly all except France believed that it would be useless to give aid to the factions within Russia that were in rebellion against Lenin and Trotsky. Even the leaders of the Menshevists and other wing opponents of Bolshevism in Russia have long maintained that position and asserted that the best thing to do was to recognize the Moscow government, or at least let it alone, and that ultimately, having nothing to fight, Bolshevism must fall. It seems likely that this view of the problem will now become general.

The crushing of Wrangel was outlined, once the Bolsheviki had broken through his defenses on the Perekop peninsula. His troops were driven back to Sebastopol and some 20,000 of them, together with many thousands of civilian refugees, embarked there and were carried to Constantinople and other ports. Wrangel also escaped to the Turkish capital.

The soviet forces were then directed against the Ukrainians under General Petlura, and these also were put to rout. Kiev and other cities being occupied by the Reds. There was fear in the capitals of Europe that the Russians would now renew the fight against the Poles, and certain threatening notes from Moscow to Warsaw increased the apprehension.

The Turkish nationalists have designated soviet Russia as the "warden of the Orient," according to Tahsat Pasha, former visier, and consider the treaty between Turkey and the allies invalid. With the help of the nationalists, the Russians are strengthening their hold on the country between the Black and Caspian seas, demanding more and more from the Georgians and the Armenians, and opening more completely their route to Persia, and Mesopotamia, and perhaps to India. The British have decided not to reduce their military establishment in Mesopotamia for the present.

Venizelos, premier of Greece, was badly defeated in the elections and has resigned and taken refuge in France. Admiral Coundouriotis, the Greek candidate, was elected president of the republic, and he has called George Rhallis to form a new cabinet, and when the new premier was sworn in he demanded the resignation of the ex-royalist and made Queen Olga, mother of former King Constantine, regent. It was taken for granted that the victorious party, of which Gounaris is the head, would recall Constantine to the throne, though he says he will not return except by mandate of the Greek people in a plebiscite. Probably a majority of the civil population would vote for the restoration now, but it is believed most of the army would oppose it if given a chance to vote. There is even some talk of the troops in Asia Minor returning to prevent the recall of Constantine by force. This presumably would precipitate a civil war. France and England have been holding conversations over the Greek situation, but it was stated neither would act without the other.

The Kansas industrial court, which has been so bitterly attacked by organized labor, showed the other of its two edges last week when it called before it representatives of all four mills in Topeka. Workmen had complained to the court that some of the mills had closed down and others were on part time, and the court wanted to know why, since such a thing cannot be done without court sanction where a necessity of life is involved.

The millers agreed that the cheaper Canadian wheat available to Eastern mills and cheaper Canadian flour available to consumers had led to such curtailment of new orders and such cancellation of orders previously placed that mills which had closed or were on "part time" had acted from necessity. If the court finds the action of the millers unjustified it can order the operation of the mills on a scale which it deems just. It will be readily seen that this case is of far more than local importance in its influence on future legislation and the possible establishment of similar courts in other states.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is busy getting ready to start a great movement for the "humanization of industry." Its aims demand will be that union contracts with employers shall include provisions for the appointment of committees of employees to co-operate with factory owners in the management of production. The program also calls for a renewal of the fight on the open shop. Among its other features are:

Repeal of existing laws and opposition to proposed laws requiring compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes.

Opposition to laws restricting the right of workers to quit work when conditions are not satisfactory.

Enactment of legislation restricting immigration from all parts of the world, especially central and southeastern Europe, for four years at least.

A campaign of Americanization, especially in the coal fields and in industries where foreigners are employed, to offset influence of political theorists not in harmony with the present system of government.

An upholding of wage standards as long as the dollar remains at half the purchasing mark of the pre-war dollar.

In pursuance of its policies, the executive council is eliminating as many of the ultra-radical leaders in the ranks of union labor as it can. Among those is John Fitzpatrick, bitter foe of Gompers, whom the Chicago Federation of Labor continues to elect as its president.

President-Elect Harding, after brief visits in Brownsville, Tex., and New Orleans, sailed for the Canal Zone. Mr. Harding had let the Mexicans know that he could not go to Mexico City for the inauguration of General Obregon, but there was talk of his stopping at Vera Cruz for a talk with the general.

The National Farmers' union has sent to its locals throughout the country a call for a producers' strike to combat the falling prices of farm products. All farmers are appealed to to hold this year's products from the markets until "profit-making prices" are restored. The "strike" is not very potent.

AMERICA ENTERS A SECOND OBJECTION

SECRET AGREEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FRANCE IS DISAPPROVED BY U. S.

VIOLATION OF EQUAL RIGHTS

The Agreement in Question Apparently Provides for Division of Oil Supplies of Mesopotamia.

Washington. — The United States has dispatched a note to Great Britain protesting against secret agreements between the allies for the exploitation of territories of the former Turkish empire, it was learned.

The note is the second of a series between the United States and Great Britain since a secret agreement between England and France for exploitation of the oil resources of Mesopotamia came to light some time ago.

The first note was sent to Great Britain several months ago as an inquiry about the agreement reached at San Remo, Italy, between England and France on Mesopotamian oil supplies. The state department is understood to have pointed out in this note that the agreement was in violation of the stand of the United States that all nations must be given equal rights in mandate countries. Great Britain holds the mandate over Mesopotamia.

The agreement between Great Britain and France provided for an apparent division between the two countries of the oil supplies of Mesopotamia.

The reply of Great Britain to the first note of the United States is understood to have said that the agreement did not prevent any other nation from the commercial exploitation of Mesopotamia or, prejudice their rights, but that the past was merely intended to facilitate greatly needed oil supplies to the two countries.

Looking For a King.

Budapest.—Hungary is waiting and looking for a king. Twenty-six and peasants all agree that no one but a king can govern the country.

Gets Conditional Pardon.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Former State Senator James E. Crane, sentenced to a term of five years from Hillsborough county, in November, 1918, for grand embezzlement, was granted a conditional pardon by the state pardon board and released.

Search For Amber.

Mexico City.—Search for amber is the newest pursuit of fortune seekers in Mexico. An exploration permit has been issued covering the state of Chiapas, where quantities of amber are said to exist.

Shot Entire Family.

Mount Vernon, Texas.—Sam Lee, 35, prominent Macon, Texas, farmer and veteran of the world war, shot and killed the entire family of the girl who refused to marry him. Lee then killed himself.

Plans Framed in Case of War.

Washington.—Complete plans have been framed for use in case of war "growing out of the present world conditions," Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, said in his annual report.

Wilson Now Walks Well.

Washington. — President Wilson now walks considerably without the use of a cane for the first time during his long illness, it was stated at the White House.

Gov. Roosevelt Fund.

Albany, N. Y. — The democratic national committee reported to the secretary of state receipts of $1,331,655.84 and expenditures of $1,308,007.33.

Twelve Arrests Made.

Dublin.—Numerous raids were made here by British troops and Black and Tan policemen. Twelve arrests were made.

Great Smallpox Epidemic.

Constantinople. — An epidemic of smallpox has broken out among the thousands of refugees who have arrived here from Crimea. The death list threatens to go to appalling proportions.

Fire Loss of $4,000,000.

New Orleans.—The loss involved by what was regarded as the worst river front fire in New Orleans since the Huyvesant docks were destroyed a decade ago, will be at least $3,500,000 and may be increased to $4,000,000.

France to Oppose Appeal.

Paris.—The appeal of G. H. Barnes, British labor leader, to the league of nations assembly for immediate admission of Germany met little sympathy among French officials, and will probably be opposed.

Wilson to Get Nobel Prize.

Stockholm.—President Wilson will be awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1920, according to the Swedish newspapers. The announcement of the prize committee, however, will not be made before the end of November.

WHEN AND HOW TO SEND XMAS GIFTS

SPECIFIC DATES MUST BE OBSERVED IN MAILING TO THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES.

DECEMBER FIFTH IS LATEST

Packages for Germany Not to Exceed Seven Pounds Weight and Seventy-two Inches Length and Girth.

Washington.—Christmas packages for American troops in the Rhine territory must reach Hoboken by December 5 to insure delivery before Christmas day, the War Department announced. They should be sent care of the general superintendent, army transport service Hoboken.

Parcels for men stationed in Hawaii and the Philippines should reach the depot quartermaster, Fort Mason, San Francisco, not later than December 5, while those for shipment to the Panama canal zone and Porto Rico should be in the hands of the general superintendent, army transport service, pier 3, army supply base South Brooklyn, N. Y., by November 20.

Packages for Germany must not exceed seven pounds in weight and 72 inches combined length and girth. Those to men on duty in the canal zone and insular possessions are limited to 20 pounds in weight and two cubic feet in volume.

Hun-Poland War Possible.

Warsaw.—The declaration that war between Germany and Poland would be inevitable if the plebiscite to be held in upper Silesia gives that region to Germany is made in The Gazette Poznania in discussing the plebiscite. The newspaper protests that another world war would result with France and Belgium joining Poland and Great Britain siding with Germany.

To Fight Wage Reduction.

Washington.—Plans for resisting reduction in wages, at least until the cost of living is materially lowered, were discussed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at the opening conference of its regular fall meeting.

Germany's Entrance Opposed.

Paris.—The French government is unalterably opposed to the admission of Germany to the League of Nations at this time, it was stated at the foreign office. Some "drastic action" would be a consequence if the league acted to admit Germany.

Wide Discretion Given Japs.

Tokio.—Japanese delegates now in Geneva to attend the meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations have been sent sealed instructions giving them wide discretion regarding race equality proposals says The Asahi Shimbun of Osaka.

Labor Spent $11,858.

Washington.—Contributions of $53,114 and expenditures of $11,858 were reported by the American Federation of Labor's non-partisan political campaign committee in a statement filed today with the clerk of the house of representatives.

His Fishing Interrupted.

Point Isabel, Texas.—President-elect Harding's tarpon fishing was interrupted by a 35-mile norther that sheared the Point Isabel fishing grounds into a howling field of foam and drove the temperature down to the shivering point.

Protecting 40,000 Orphans.

Constantinople.—The Rev. Dr. George Yarrow, a missionary stationed in Turkish Armenia, telegraphs from the Caucasus that eight Americans at Kars are protecting 40,000 orphans and the stores there.

Cell Hunger Strike Off.

Cork.—The hunger strike of the nine Irish prisoners in the cork jail was called off, the ninety fourth day of the strike.

Charge of Fraud.

St. Louis.—Three republican and three democratic precinct election officials were indicted on charges of having made a false count and return in the primary election of August 7. Three of the men were arrested and three surrendered.

Fort Worth Banks Subscribe.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Fort Worth banks at a meeting subscribed seven per cent of their capital stock to the Southern Export Corporation, recently organized in New Orleans.

Campaign Cost $3,415,000.

French Lick, Ind.—The republican national campaign cost $3,415,000, according to figures by Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the republican national committee, who is here for a brief rest.

Home Brewing Spread.

Washington.—Home brewing was brought actively under the prohibition ban when it was learned that enforcement officials had seized several the sale of hops and malt to stills throughout the country.