

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

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SENATE RATIFIES TREATIES

Pacts Limiting Navies of Great Powers and Restricting Use of Submarines and Poison Gas Approved by Landslide

Washington, March 29.—The two arms conference treaties limiting the navies of the great powers and restricting the use of submarines and poison gas were ratified in a landslide of approbation today by the senate.

To the naval limitation covenant declaring a naval building holiday and fixing a ratio of capital ship strength for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, the senate gave its final assent by a vote of 74 to 1, and then almost without debate it accepted the pact designed to prevent submarine operations against merchantmen and to outlaw chemical warfare altogether. No amendments or reservations were proposed to either.

The only negative vote was cast against the naval treaty by Senator France (Republican) of Maryland, who said he regarded naval reduction as a dangerous expedient under present world conditions. Every other member of the "irreconcilable" bloc who was present cast a vote in the affirmative although Senator Borah (Republican) of Idaho told the senate he regarded the treaty as only a beginning and Senator Johnson (Republican) of California declared he accepted the fortifications "status quo" provisions for the Pacific with "grave misgivings."

A speech assailing the poison gas articles of the submarine and gas treaties was made on the senate floor by Senator Wadsworth (Republican) of New York, chairman of the military committee, but before the ratification roll he left the chamber and did not vote. The New York senator disagreed with the statement in the treaty text that use of gas in warfare had been "justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world," argued that chemical warfare had not proved actually more brutal than other accepted methods of destruction and expressed a fear that the treaty pledges would be violated in any emergency.

As soon as the two pacts had been disposed of, administration leaders brought formally before the senate the general Far Eastern treaty. Debate on it will begin tomorrow with indications pointing to opposition from a small group of senators who believe that China's interests were not sufficiently protected. It is the hope of the leaders, however, that both this pact and the Chinese tariff treaty, the last remaining covenant of the conference, will be ratified during the present week.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON TOP

Her Population is Nearly All American

Washington, March 29.—Eleven per cent of the foreign-born white population in the United States ten years of age and older, according to the 1920 census, was unable to speak English, the census bureau announced today. The number was 1,438,948, out of a total foreign-born population more than ten years of age of 13,497,886. These figures compared with 2,953,011 non-English speaking foreign-born residents, or 22.3 per cent of the total, enumerated for the 1910 census.

The bureau attributed the decrease to several causes, citing that many immigrants who could not speak English in 1910 had since learned the language, died or returned to their native countries; that the number who could not speak English arriving during the last decade was smaller than in the previous ten years, and that a majority of these had come to this country prior to August 1, 1914, and, therefore, had had time to learn the language before the census was taken.

In Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, where more than two-thirds of the foreign white population were born in Mexico, the percentages unable to speak English were, respectively, 51.7 per cent, 49.4 per cent and 51.8 per cent. The next highest percentages "unable to speak English" were in West Virginia, 19.3 per cent, and Florida, 18.8 per cent, while the smallest proportions were shown in South Carolina, 1.8 per cent; Georgia, 1.8; Kentucky, 2.2; North Carolina, 2.7; District of Columbia, 2.8; Washington, 2.2; Oregon, 3.3; Tennessee, 4.3; Montana, 2.4; Virginia, 3.7; Utah, 4.1; Alabama, 4.2; Iowa, 4.3.

Resignation of Viceroy Reported

London, March 30.—It is rumored, says the Pall Mall Gazette and Globe, that Lord Reading, viceroy of India, has resigned. Austen Chamberlain, acting head of the government, says the report is without foundation.

WORK ON WILSON DAM FAVORED

Members of Senate and House Committees Express Sentiment Following Inspection

Florence, Ala., March 29.—Efforts will be made immediately to obtain an appropriation to resume work within sixty days on the Wilson Dam unit of the government's Muscle Shoals war plant, according to sentiment expressed by members of the senate agriculture and house military committees who tonight completed a three days' survey of the entity.

"Opinion appears to have crystallized in that direction so rapidly since we inspected the uncompleted Wilson Dam," said Senator Norris, chairman of the senate committee, "that we have not had time to think of details. One thing is sure, however, the dam will be built if this committee can bring it about and I want to see the government get in the river during low water this spring."

Senator Norris declared that prospective purchasers or lessees would lose nothing by the government "going ahead in the work of completing the project."

"There will be so much deterioration if we delay that I am fully convinced that we must get back on this job quickly since it is determined that nobody wants to see it scrapped," he continued. The committee chairman expressed himself in favor of the government spending its own money and doing its own work in completing the one unit.

Representative Hull, of the House committee, gave his opinion that the government should start work this spring "unless one of the proposals now before the committee is found to be acceptable."

"In any event there should be no delay," said Mr. Hull, "because at least this unit of power on the Tennessee river must be developed. I see no reason for delay. If there is no bid before us we can accept the work as in progress we can find a satisfactory and profitable way to dispose of the whole plant."

A majority of the House committee members in the party seemed to share the opinion that bids before the committee should be disposed of before the government undertook to start work itself.

Representative James, Republican, Michigan, expressed himself as a Muscle Shoals convert, declaring that he had always voted against appropriations for the project, but since he had studied it on the ground he would vote to complete the Wilson Dam, giving first consideration to bids before the committee.

While majority and minority members of the two committees were apparently decided on the question of starting work, there were widely divergent expressions of opinion as to whether a private corporation or the government should finish the job. There were Democratic members who frankly expressed a desire to lease or sell the property to one of the bidders and then ask for an appropriation in conformity with such contract.

Among majority members of both committees there was advanced the opinion that none of the bids before Congress would be accepted without modification.

The last day of the Congressional tour was spent in a study of Wilson Dam, the site for the proposed dam No. 3, and the entire stretch of river between the two dams.

After a banquet given by the Sheffield Muscle Shoals Chamber of Commerce the Congressional party departed tonight for Washington.

SOLDIER DEAD FROM FRANCE

One Thousand and Sixty Six Killed by Guns of New York Forts

New York, March 29.—The last battalion of soldier dead to be brought home from the fields of France—1,060 in all—were saluted by the guns of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth when the army transport Cambria passed through the Narrows this afternoon with her precious cargo. Flugs of escorting craft flew at half mast and were dipped in salute to the fallen warriors.

Forty-five thousand of those who made the supreme sacrifice overseas in the service of the United States have now been brought back to their homeland, and only about 100 more bodies await shipment from England and France. All of the others who fell in battle or died behind the lines will continue to rest in foreign soil, that being the wish of their relatives.

Commemorative ceremonies for those who died in uniform will be conducted Sunday in Brooklyn, where the Cambria docked today. General Pershing is to lead a parade organized by war veterans.

In the procession will be high naval and military officers, groups of senators and congressmen, Mayor Hyman and leaders in civil life,

DECIDE TO CALL IN EXPERTS

Congressional Committee Desire Technical Advice in Respect to Muscle Shoals

Florence, Ala., March 28.—The foremost engineers of America will be called upon to appear in Washington before the senate agricultural committee to aid in solving the Muscle Shoals problem, Senator Norris, chairman of the committee, announced here today after the government's nitrate plants had been inspected.

Members of the house military affairs committee which with the senate committee is inspecting the nitrate and water power projects, expressed the view that Muscle Shoals actually and Muscle Shoals on paper looked quite unlike and Representative Hull declared the house committee would never consent to the plants being scrapped.

"Mr. Hull said the plants might well be used in time of peace for making fertilizer but that they must ever be kept in readiness in case of emergency."

Charles Norris did not share the view of a few of his colleagues that the Muscle Shoals problem might be speedily disposed of on return to Washington of the committee. He said he would invite the presidents of four chemical and technical organizations to appear before the committee at once. They are the American Society of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Chemical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"We have a tremendous responsibility before us," asserted the chairman, "and we are going to endeavor to thrust it out along businesslike and sound scientific lines."

In saying that the visit of the committees had shown many new angles to the situation not covered by the hearings in Washington, Mr. Hull declared "we had a lot of evidence before us which we have found hard to be more conclusive." It was his opinion, he said, that much of the ground must be gone over again.

The entire day was spent in a tour of the two nitrate plants and other properties of the reservation. Data before the committee showed that the government spent \$81,247,656 on the nitrate plants and that the salvage value as scrap was estimated at \$7,550,000. They were told that plant No. 1 was observed and that \$4,000,000 would be required to make it modern.

Members of the congressional party ended their day's program as guests of Edward O'Neal, vice president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, at a barbecue dinner at his country home near Florence. After an inspection tomorrow of the site for proposed dam No. 1, seventeen miles east of Florence the party will leave for Washington.

In line with the announcement of Frederick E. Engstrom that he would modify his bid so as to exclude the Gorgas plant, organization here looking for Henry Ford's offer telegraphed him at Fort Meyer, Fla., urging him to consider modification of his bid "to conform to the federal water power act and divorce Gorgas." They had received no reply late today.

The Alabama Muscle Shoals Association, organized with the announced purpose of supporting the Ford proposal, stated through its president that a committee appointed to investigate the legal and moral phase of the Alabama Power company's contract with the government had reported that "the alleged option of the power company is void." The committee making the inquiry, according to the president's statement, held that the "army officer who sought to give this option to the Alabama Power company exceeded his authority."

KENYON ON BENCH

Judge Flays Violators of Volstead Act

Creston, Iowa, March 28.—Former U. S. Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa today presided here over his first session of the federal district court for which post he resigned his seat in congress.

Judge Kenyon flayed the violators of the Volstead act in charging a grand jury to investigate numerous violations and urged that the public take upon itself some responsibility for the enforcement of the dry statutes.

"The bootleggers," Judge Kenyon said, "were today one of the greatest social menaces in the country."

Princess to Marry Army Officer

Copenhagen, March 30.—It is understood that Princess Thyra, a sister of King Christian, is soon to marry an officer of the guards, not of nobility.

Lady Astor to Visit U. S.



Lady Nancy Astor, first woman member of the British Parliament and a native of Virginia, will speak at the third annual convention of the National League of Women Voters at Baltimore in April. Here she is with her husband and four children.

FIRE AND BOMBS IN BELFAST

Several Fires Started This Morning and Bombs Thrown into Crowds

Belfast, March 28.—Several fires broke out early today and a bomb was thrown into a crowd watching a burning jam factory. Three persons were wounded.

IRELAND NEEDS MARTIAL LAW

London, March 27.—The possibility of establishing martial law in a part of Belfast was foreshadowed by Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies, in the House of Commons tonight. He declared the situation in Belfast was far worse than in all the rest of Ireland, and that the government was prepared to consider martial law with the military authorities.

Refuse to Obey Orders

Dublin, March 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The brigade staff of the Irish Republican army at Athlone today left the military barracks there after having refused to obey orders from general headquarters. The men declared that they recognized only the new executive committee chosen Sunday in the meeting here.

Up to the present time the men of the ranks of the brigade are remaining loyal to general headquarters.

Free State Bill Passes

London, March 27.—The Irish Free State bill passed its third and final reading in the House of Lords today.

Protestants Threatened

Belfast, March 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—A notice posted near the town hall in Dundalk, County Louth, a strong Sinn Fein center near the northern border of the Free State territory, calls attention to the absence of any resolution by the non-Catholic body of County Louth against murderers of Protestants, and calls upon the Protestants to act immediately, failing which they are determined to use the same means as they in Belfast used to on fellow Catholics.

"On and after March 29," adds the notice, "for every Catholic man, woman, boy or child murdered or maltreated, so also shall the same quantity of helpers of the systematic murder of our fellow Catholics meet the same fate."

The notice concludes:

"Signed by order of the silent but sure messengers."

Newspaper Man Arrested

Dublin, March 27.—By the Associated Press.—The correspondent of the Freeman's Journal at Charleville, County Cork, has been arrested. Apparently, says the newspaper, the Irish republican army authorities there were offended by his report of an attempt to break up a pro-treaty meeting at Charleville.

The Freeman's Journal adds that, while it makes no demand for special privileges for the press, it considers the arrest part of a scheme by the "treaty-breakers" to stifle free expression of public opinion and to intimidate individual journalists.

"We will win," says the miners. "We will win," say the operators. "We won't," say the consumers.

MARKETING ASSOCIATION GOING STRONG

Orangeburg Clearing House Association Endorsing the Movement—Calhoun County Signs Up

Columbia, March 29.—The Orangeburg clearing house association, at a meeting this morning, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing cooperative marketing of cotton. While in very nearly all of the cotton growing counties of this state the movement has been endorsed by all of the banks, this is the first clearing house association to officially endorse the movement. The banks in Orangeburg, also individually pledged their full support in putting the campaign over in that county.

A telegram from St. Matthews this morning said that over 19,000 bales had been signed in that county and the campaign has been in progress in that county less than three weeks. Calhoun county only produced 39,000 bales in 1920.

The campaign committee in that county wired today that they would positively sign 39,000 bales. This would indicate that Calhoun county will lead the entire state in percentage.

Dorchester county came to the front today when contracts came in from over 100 farmers in that county. A report from Denmark says that practically every farmer who heard Dr. D. W. Daniels' speech at Denmark yesterday afternoon, signed the contract immediately thereafter. Over 3,000 bales were signed in Lamberg county yesterday. Among well known farmers signing contract yesterday were James R. Anderson, of Anderson county, D. F. Eford of Lexington county, H. L. Watson, editor of the Greenwood Index-Journal, and president of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood and others.

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND

Rioting Members of Republican Army Propose to Overthrow Government

Dublin, March 29.—The convention of revolving members of the Irish Republican army debated the question of declaring a military dictatorship, but deferred action, says the correspondent of the London Star here. It is proposed to overthrow all government's opposed to the republic.

London, March 29.—Official circles of London today centered on the efforts to pacify Ireland with the opening of the conference, called by the imperial government to consider situation resulting from the recent disorders. The warring elements in Belfast have called a truce, pending the result of the conference, according to the Evening News correspondent.

AGAINST PLAN TO CUT RAIL WAGES

Jewell Says Worker's Family Needs \$2,636.97 a Year as Bare Minimum

Chicago, March 28.—Industries should use the same principle in supplying energy to the r employees as in supplying coal under their boilers, B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts unions, told the Railroad Labor Board today in presenting a budget requiring \$2,636.97 a year for sustaining a working man's family.

"America, with such productive power and such natural resources, should afford all her workers more than a shabby existence," he declared in continuing his fight against wage reductions sought by 204 railroads. To secure what his budget provides, however, he said railroad mechanics must earn 43 per cent more than at present.

"But the railroads propose to cut wages again," he said. "Instead of 70 per cent of the budget which railroad mechanics are now able to purchase, under the cut they will be able to buy only about one-half of the budget. Do the railroads propose to put their employees on the blockade ration of Germany during the war?"

Mr. Jewell's budget, he said, was based on an average railroad mechanic's family. It provided, he asserted, no more than a "bare minimum of food and only the bare minimum in other respects." The food menu would furnish the wage earner 4,140 calories a day. The \$2,636.97 family budget, he said, was about \$300 more than the department of Labor's budget.

"Under the 67-1-2 cents an hour rate which the railroads propose, a mechanic can make \$1,651.40 a year, \$1,000 less than the amount necessary to purchase the essentials listed in the budget," he said.

"There is the rate of 40 cents an hour proposed for helpers. With not an hour of regular working time missed this means annual earnings of \$979.20. The allowance for food of \$282.20 provides 10 cents a meal for the man and 6 cents daily for the youngest child. For clothing \$150 is allowed. "Every article of clothing must wear from two to three times as long as is contemplated in the budget prepared by the economies for the railroad workers. Three summer union suits must do about three years' service. The man's suit must wear eight years, his winter overcoat ten years. Outmeal, potatoes and coffee prevailed in the menus because coffee acts as a stimulant, in place of adequate nourishment and oatmeal and potatoes are filling."

TOBACCO MARKETING

Richmond Man Joins Forces of Tobacco Growers

Raleigh, March 28.—Frank D. Williams of Richmond, whose skill in handling the stunted pool of Virginia brought the first success to organized tobacco growers of that state, was today chosen manager of the dark leaf department of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative association, with headquarters at Richmond. Mr. Williams is an experienced member of the Richmond and leaf dealer with experience covering many years in which he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Williams will be called upon to handle not only all problems relating to the dark leaf in the marketing association, but his wide experience in the tobacco world will prove invaluable in helping to guide the policies of the organized growers in the Carolinas and Virginia. Recognized by the trade throughout Virginia for unquestioned integrity and fair dealing, Mr. Williams' initial success as a pioneer and leader in profitable cooperative marketing will inspire confidence in the thousands of organized growers who are members of the marketing association in three states.

Providence, March 29.—Andrews Mill, at North Smithfield, was closed by walkout due to a ten per cent wage cut.

Washington, March 29.—Investigation by the federal trade commission into the cause of the present depressed price of cotton and into operation of cotton exchanges was ordered under a resolution by Senator Dial of South Carolina and adopted by the senate.

BONUS BILL REALLY A GOLD BRICK

Republicans Put Over a Scheme That Burdens the Country and Skins the Soldiers

BY WALLACE BASSFORD (Special News Correspondent.)

Washington, March 25.—The house has at last passed another bonus bill, though almost identical in form with the one passed two years ago and which the senate laid on the shelf at Harding's request. It remains to be seen what will be done with the present bill, with all of Wall Street opposing it. The bill itself is satisfactory to no one. The soldier whose "adjusted compensation" entitled him to less than \$50 can get it in cash; the others have to take a certificate of indebtedness which finally becomes due in 20 years. Meanwhile, if he wants to get money, he has to borrow it at a bank and pay a large rate of interest than the certificate bears, though the certificate is as much the obligation of the government as is a Liberty Bond and should entitle the owner to the lowest rate of interest at which money can be borrowed. It is difficult to understand why the soldier should be allowed to borrow only 50 per cent of the face value of the certificate; almost any bank will lend 75 per cent of the market value of a certificate of stock in a railroad or industrial corporation if the stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, though the stocks at times fluctuate wildly, and, of course, have much less stable value than the obligation of the United States government.

Senator Lodge insists that congress has made a great and glorious record of constructive legislation; the average man on the street thinks that congress has done practically nothing, and has done it very badly.

The Republicans made a great deal of noise, about a year ago, over the question of reorganizing the governmental departments, cutting out much duplication of work and thus saving the taxpayers many millions of dollars. A most excellent congressional commission was made up for the work, but some time ago the president insisted that he be allowed to place a personal representative on his commission, a suggestion which was opposed by the two Democratic members, Senator Harrison of Mississippi and Representative R. Walton Moore of Virginia. Nevertheless, the president appointed Walter E. Brown of Ohio, and the commission made him chairman. Up to that time the commission was making excellent progress and gave promise of saving many millions, but Brown served as an anaesthetic of the most powerful sort and the suspicion is very strong that this was the purpose of his appointment. Since that time there has been absolutely nothing done; reorganization is chloroformed. No meetings are being held and work is at a standstill. Thus the administration escapes two embarrassments, many hundreds of jobs are saved to the party and a number of inter-departmental wrangles are hushed up. Agriculture and interior were ready to fly at each other's throats over the question of which should control the forest service; interior and commerce were at dagger's point over Alaska; treasury and justice both striving to get control over prohibition enforcement; commerce and agriculture divided over the packers' control legislation; and so on down the list. The departmental chiefs are as jealous of each other as a bunch of opera singers. Each is constantly striving to extend his authority, his dominion and the number of his appointments. Rather hard on the poor taxpayer.

There seems to be no end to the Newberry money; it is now the gossip that members of the family, who seem to be mostly millionaires, intend to contribute liberally to the campaign funds of all Republican senators who have to fight for their seats by reason of having supported Senator Newberry in his contest to hold his seat. There are lively fights now on against Townsend in Michigan, P. P. P. in Pennsylvania, Poindexter in Washington and Frelinghuysen in New Jersey, for the nomination, and other fights yet to begin. Then at the general election the Democrats will go after every scalp that is still in place after the Republican primaries. This should put a heavy strain on the Newberry barrel, for the buying of one seat cost \$200,000. When the Republican senate seated Newberry it placed the seal of its approval on the purchase; it remains to be seen if the voters will endorse the decision of the Newberry family to go into the wholesale senatorial totem market.

Senatorial list on the New York Stock Market and thus make the

Pine Bluff, N. C., March 29.—Miss Ghena Colet of Providence, R. I., won the north and south women's golf championship, by defeating Mrs. M. J. Schamell of Uniontown, Pa., four and two.

BAN ON WOMEN SMOKERS

New York City Passes Law Prohibiting the Women Smoking in Public Resorts

New York, March 27.—Police Commissioner Enright tonight issued orders for members of the police department to arrest any proprietor or manager of a hotel, cabaret or other place of public entertainment who permits women to smoke publicly in their establishments.

The commissioner's orders were issued pursuant to the text of an ordinance adopted recently by the board of aldermen and signed last week by Mayor Hyman.

Groups of detectives and policemen immediately started on tours of amusement places and resorts, where blue halos or cigarette smoke have been curling around the heads of women smokers.

They passed news along to the port keepers and its announcement brought boos and groans. There had been no warning of such an order and it was taken as a joke by many. The skeptical were notified individually by policemen, however, and they joined the others in dropping their fags under foot.

"Goodbye, sweet dreams," sighed one bob-haired young woman as she blew a smoke ring into the face of a detective and flipped her cigarette over his shoulder. "What joy killer is responsible for this? And me with a new gold fag case worth \$27."

In the luxuriously furnished women's smoking room of a theatre on Broadway the announcer of the order received what the flappers call "the raspberry." The loungers blew smoke in his face, gave him three rounds of sarcastic ha, ha's and chased him.

He brought back a policeman and the manager and the women were convinced.

Everywhere the announcement raised a storm of indignation. The cry of "Author, author—who's the author—of this 'blue law'?" was raised.

The ordinance provides that "no person, firm, partnership, corporation or association of whatever character owning or controlling, either as proprietor or manager, any hotel, restaurant, place of public entertainment or other public resort in the city of New York in which people meet and congregate whether for the purpose of refreshments or entertainment shall allow any female to smoke in such place." Violation of the ordinance is punishable by fine of from \$5 to \$25 or by imprisonment of not more than ten days, or both.

Proprietors and managers of women's exclusive smoking rooms, newly opened in fashionable, ultra-fashionable and unfashionable sections of the city seeing in the ordinance the ruination of their business intimated that they would carry their fight against it to the highest state courts.

New York, March 28.—Police Commissioner Enright lifted the ban on smoking by women in public places as suddenly as he clamped it down last night upon learning that Alderman McGuinness' anti-smoking bill had never been passed by the Board of Aldermen or signed by Mayor Hyman.

Some people have 365 April Fool days every year.

trading public and under responsible supervision?

A Washington paper called Labor, devoted to the interests of the workers, thinks that Wilson, Billy Sunday and Harding should be added to the lists of the immortals, "because Wilson kept us out of war, while Sunday is keeping us out of Hades and Harding is keeping us out of work."

Harding could not control the house on the bonus proposition; the members of that body have to answer to the voters in November. The president can only control the house when he asks it to do something which the people desire. President Wilson was called a dictator when he put one meritorious measure after another through a willing congress, cooperating with him day after day for six years, until the Republicans got control of the house. Then Wilson said: "Those who call me a dictator should wait until I propose to congress something opposed to the interests of the people. Then they will realize how little power I possess."

Joe Fordney, high tariff corporation congressman, has been back home and felt the pulse of his constituents and returns to Washington a member of the farm bloc. Joe put a tariff on sugar, so that every sugar user in the United States would pay tribute to his beet sugar industry in Michigan.

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