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## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Acceptance by Japan Makes Way Clear for the Conference in Washington

### SILESIA CRISIS PASSING

### France and Britain Reach Agreement and Germany is Warned—Harding's Plan for Financial Relief of Railroads, Farmers and Cattle Raisers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With a mind not yet quite at ease in the matter, Japan has sent word that she will accept President Harding's invitation to the Washington conference to discuss limitation of armaments and questions of the Pacific and the Far East. But this is to be with certain reservations. These are expressed in the closing part of Tokyo's latest note to Washington, which reads:

"The Japanese government have been made aware through the communications and the published statements of the American government and the conversations between the secretary of state and Baron Shidehara that the proposition of the American government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they may have on the question of limitation of armaments, which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that, therefore, the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and Far East.

"In order to insure the success of the conference, the Japanese government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers, or such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts, should be scrupulously avoided."

Of course, among what Japan considers "accomplished facts" are thecession of Shantung to Japan and the Yap mandate. But our State department is confident the Japanese can be satisfied in the drawing up of the agenda for the conference, and therefore is now preparing the formal invitations to the powers.

There is a chance that some of the British dominions, which consider themselves full-fledged nations in most respects, will kick up a little trouble because the British empire is to be represented as a unit, with only one vote. Australia already is walling that she is entitled to a vote as a nation on the Pacific problems. Probably New Zealand, and possibly Canada, feel the same way. Rene Viviani and Albert Sarraut, minister of colonies, are to represent France at the conference; and Premier Briand also may come.

No decided opposition to holding the conference in Washington has developed, but the date of its opening remains to be settled. The United States tentatively mentioned November 11, Armistice day, because it would be sentimentally suitable, but again the British dominions protest. Many of their legislative bodies are in session during the fall months, and as their premiers wish to be present at the conference, they are urging that a later date be selected for its assembling. It may be they can be satisfied by preliminary informal consultations between Pacific powers which will enable them to put their views on record.

Through mutual concessions—France yielding the most—Great Britain and France have reached an understanding on the Upper Silesian question, and the threatened break in the entente will not occur just yet, anyhow. France abandoned her intention of sending immediate reinforcements to the Silesian garrison and agreed to a meeting of the inter-allied supreme council in Paris August 4. But she insisted the question of strengthening the allied forces in the region must first be settled, and also warned the British that any hostile act against the French troops or the Poles in the disputed area would result in the immediate occupation of the Ruhr basin, regardless of allied action.

Premier Lloyd George, on his part, consented to a meeting of experts to examine into the Silesian problem, and also conciliated the French by giving the German government a sharp rebuff. When France was preparing to send more troops to Silesia, she asked the Germans to supply the transportation. Berlin sent a note to London, asking if the British indorsed this

demand. To this Downing street replied curtly that it was an interallied affair and not discussible with outsiders. British Ambassador Lord D'Abernon in Berlin also told the Germans that if the French or Poles were attacked the British would help in the occupation of the Ruhr basin.

For some time there have been rumors that former Emperor Charles was planning another coup to regain the throne of Hungary. Last week Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia signed a treaty providing for a declaration of war against Hungary if Charles should return. It is officially announced in Madrid that negotiations are under way for giving the ex-emperor and his family asylum in Spain. The consent of the other powers is necessary.

Having destroyed a considerable part of the Turkish nationalist army and advanced so far that even Angora, the nationalist capital, is threatened, the Greeks are restoring their lines of communication and preparing for the second phase of the offensive. General Papoulas, their commander-in-chief on the Smyrna front, says: "We are not going to let up on Mustapha Kemal Fasha until we have so completely dissolved his forces that he will never again be able to put an army in the field." Apparently Kemal realizes that he is being thoroughly whipped, for he has appealed to the government at Constantinople to intervene and stop the warfare. How this can be done is not clear. Kemal's own government is said to be abandoning Angora and transferring its archives to Sivas.

Evidently Kemal has not been receiving the aid he expected from the Russian bolsheviks. Lenin and Trotsky and their soviet crew are themselves in hard straits due to the rapid spread of famine and cholera in Russia. They have appealed loudly for help, but the governments they have so long flouted are deaf to their calls. Even the United States, always generous in response to the wails of the suffering, has told the soviet government, through a note from Secretary Hoover, that any relief measures would depend largely on the treatment of the Americans held prisoners by the bolsheviks. This was reinforced by a note from the State department formally and curtly demanding the release of those prisoners, and the soviet rulers already had been told there would be no consideration of closer relations with Russia until the Americans were set free.

The distress in Russia is such that Trotsky has been given dictatorial powers to handle the situation, and all government projects except those for relief have been suspended.

The Irish affair is still in status quo. De Valera and the Sinn Fein cabinet have been studying Lloyd George's offer, but have let it be known that it cannot be accepted until the British have released the imprisoned members of Dail Eireann so that parliament can have a full meeting to discuss the plan. The British government is willing to free these men if De Valera will make the request, but the Sinn Feiners feel that for him to do this would be in effect a recognition of the government's right to imprison representatives of Ireland. Lord High Chancellor Birkenhead in a speech in the house of lords, asked that parliament and the country have patience

with the trouble De Valera and his colleagues may be having in Dublin to reach a decision, and intimated the negotiations may continue several weeks.

A recent rumor concerning Lloyd George's plan is that it provides for two senates in Ireland, one for Ulster and one for the rest of the island, each managing its own affairs but subject to an Irish parliament in Dublin in which the members of the lower house shall be elected on a popular representation basis and the upper house shall have equal numbers from the two provinces.

President Harding and Director General Davis of the railroad administration having worked out a plan for the relief of the railroads, the President last week presented it to congress in a message and asked for legislative action. Briefly, he urged that the War Finance corporation be permitted by congress to purchase about \$500,000,000 of securities deposited with the railroad administration as evidence of the railroad debts to the government, the railroad administration then to apply the purchase price against claims which the roads have against the government, thus giving the roads funds that they greatly need. "There is no thought to ask congress for additional funds," said Mr. Harding. "No added expense, no investment is required on the part of the government; there is no added liability, no added tax burden."

Less definite was the part of the message asking congress to approve assistance to farmers and cattle men.

But his plan here, too, rests on added authority for the War Finance corporation, and later Senator Kellogg introduced the administration bill providing that whenever the corporation is of the opinion that conditions arising out of the war have resulted in an abnormal surplus accumulation of any staple agricultural product, which is normally exported in substantial quantity, and that the ordinary banking facilities are inadequate to carry such products until they can be exported, advances may be made for periods not exceeding one year and up to \$1,000,000,000.

Either the public health service has been receiving a lot of false information, or the public officials of southern states refuse to admit the truth. Recently Surgeon General Cummings received reports that the South is threatened with an epidemic of pellagra and a resulting semi-famine, and thereupon President Harding called on the public health service and the American Red Cross to investigate at once, and devise measures of relief. It was said the low price of cotton, with resulting shortage of money, was to blame. The two agencies got busy at once, and at the same time in came the protests of the southern states. In all cases the state health officials took issue with the reports of the public health service, most of them denying vigorously that there was any increase of pellagra and all denying that the situation was serious or that a semi-famine threatened.

The Illinois scandal, or comedy—whichever way you look at it—had an amazing development when Governor Small, indicted for embezzlement of state funds, decided that he was immune to arrest during his term in office and considered the calling out of state troops to protect himself. His lawyers, appearing before Judge Smith of Springfield as "amicus curiae," advised the court that the governor was immune, ridiculously basing their assertion on the old maxim that "the king can do no wrong." The judge honored their solemn dignity with a long and erudite opinion, in which he completely riddled their position, turned their authorities against themselves and made it quite clear that in his view these friends of the court were offering decidedly unfriendly advice. He ruled that the governor, like any other man, was not immune to arrest and prosecution for crime, and ordered the sheriff to take him into custody after giving him reasonable time to surrender. At this writing Mr. Small is still at large, conferring with his political friends, presumably trying to find some way out of the dilemma.

## ANTE BELLUM DAYS WILL BE RECALLED

### WOMEN TO HAVE A PROMINENT PART IN GREAT "MADE-IN-CAROLINAS" EXPOSITION.

### THINGS GREAT-GRANDMA DID

### Spinning Wheel and Other Equipment Used Before the Civil War Will Attract Keen Attention.

Charlotte, N. C.—Back of the "Made-in-Carolinas" Exposition has been definitely thrown the full strength of three of the leading organizations of North Carolina by action taken within the past few days, according to announcement from the executive offices here of the exposition.

These organizations are the North Carolina Press Association, the North Carolina Association of Commercial Secretaries and the Woman's Club of Charlotte, with a membership of 600. Unanimity characterized the action of each body, the statement added.

The Charlotte Woman's Club voted to undertake the task of organizing a great exhibit which will show the part the women of the Carolinas have taken in promoting the industries.

Such an exhibit will be of historical as well as educational and artistic interest. Such articles as the old-fashioned homespun cloth, and the processes of and equipment for manufacture, attract these days the keen interest of those whose knowledge of them consist of what they have heard their elders say regarding the things of Civil War days.

Pershing at Camp Jackson. Columbia, S. C.—General John J. Pershing, chief-of-staff of the army, arrived in Columbia at noon and spent the afternoon on a tour of inspection of Camp Jackson and the citizens' military training camp.

### Less Expenses or More Taxes.

Washington.—A cut of more than \$250,000,000 in the ordinary expenditures of the government this fiscal year is necessary if additional taxes are to be avoided, the house ways and means committee was informed by Secretary Mellon.

### Oteen Purchase Authorized.

Washington.—Purchase of the sites and buildings of the Public Health Service hospitals at Augusta, Ga., and Oteen, N. C., for the use of disabled soldiers was authorized by Secretary Mellon.

### American Prisoners Freed.

London.—London headquarters of American Relief Administration announced receipt of information that all American prisoners in Russia had been released and are leaving that country.

### Bill Passed by Senate.

Washington.—The agricultural credit bill, embodying the administration plan for loans by the War Finance Corporation, to aid exports of farm products, was passed by the senate.

### Dirigible to Sail August 25.

Washington.—The monster British built naval dirigible R-2 will sail from Howden, England, August 25, for its station at Nakehurst, N. J.

### Twelve Tank Cars Burn.

Alexandria, La.—Twelve loaded tank cars from El Dorado, Ark., were destroyed by fire when a train was wrecked by derailment near Bentley, La., causing a loss of \$30,000.

### Gold Imports in Three Months.

Washington.—Gold imports amounting to \$32,000,000 during the ten days ending July 20, reached the highest mark for any similar period in the past three months.

### Italians Diverting Traffic.

Montreal.—Italian steamship companies are diverting their passenger traffic to Canada because of the United States restrictive immigration law.

### Others of Our Dead Arrive.

New York.—Conveying the bodies of 1,400 American soldiers who died on French battlefields, the army transport Cantigny docked at Hoboken. Memorial services for the dead will be held at the pier.

### Rights of American Shipping.

Washington.—The right of American shipping to its just proportion of the world's commercial tonnage is the question involved in the Egyptian cotton case being considered by a conference in London.

## PLANNING TO MEET EXPECTED DEMANDS

### REGULAR SERIES SHORT-TERM BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY FINANCE CORPORATION.

### FARM AND RAILROAD RELIEF

### Officials Contend That Interest on the Bonds Will Not Be in Excess of Five and a Half Per Cent.

Washington.—Issuance of regular series of War Finance Corporation short-term bonds may begin in the near future in the event of passage by Congress of the pending legislation to broaden that body's powers to include the making of advances for agricultural and railroad relief, officials said. Methods of financing for funds to carry out the large demand likely to be made on the corporation if the enabling legislation is enacted, officials asserted, may follow the general policy of the treasury in raising money for its current needs.

With authority to issue between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 obligations as Congress may finally determine, officials explained, the corporation would probably go about obtaining funds as their need arose. Under such a policy, officials declared, the corporation might begin with the issuance of between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in short-term bonds maturing in six months or a year and with interest at the most favorable rate prevailing at the date of issuance. At present, officials contended, the rate might be as low as 5 1/2 per cent on six months' paper.

### Seek German Colonists.

Memphis.—Negotiations are in progress with a colony of ten German farmers and their families, who plan to come to the United States this fall, to secure their settlement on a tract of cut-over timberland in the Mississippi Delta, it was announced.

### Ex-Champ Comes Back.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Lieutenant W. Milton Farrow, 72, one-time champion rifle shot of the world, staged a comeback here before the local rifle and revolver club by making ten successive bulls eyes, a perfect score of fifty, at 300 yards.

### Successor to Caruso.

London.—A Milan dispatch to the Daily News says it is authoritatively stated there that Giovanni Martinelli will succeed Enrico Caruso as leading tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

### Guerrillas Worry Soviets.

Riga, Latvia.—Guerrilla warfare with small bands of irregular or peasant troops was being waged by bolshevik forces of eight "fronts," according to an official bolshevik report.

### 1,444 Failures Last Month.

New York.—There were 1,444 commercial failures involving liabilities of \$42,774,153 in the United States last month. R. G. Dun & Co. reported. This number was 120 more than June.

### Russian Rail Service Reduced.

Warsaw.—Railroad service between Moscow and Kiev, Russia, has been reduced to an average of one train a week for freight and passenger.

### First Bale Sold at Auction.

New York.—The first bale of new Georgia cotton was sold at auction on the cotton exchange for 50 cents a pound. It was classed as strict low middling. The proceeds will go to charity.

### Won't Play For Gleason.

Boston.—"Kid" Gleason, manager of the Chicago White Sox, said that none of the players involved in the world series conspiracy charges would ever play with any club of which he was manager.

### To Investigate Revenue Bureau.

Washington.—Investigation of the affairs of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been found to be necessary, Commissioner Blair announced, due to alleged leaks of tax information.

### Explosion Kills Four.

Uniontown, Pa.—The press hall of the Du Pont Powder company's plant at Oriental, near here, was wrecked by an explosion. Four men are known to have been killed. The explosion was so violent that windows in houses for miles around were broken.

### The Allies May Co-operate.

Paris.—Aided co-operation with the United States in relief work among famine sufferers in Russia has been proposed by Premier Briand for consideration at the coming meeting of the allied supreme council.

### Charles is Hunting Trouble.

Geneva.—Unconfirmed reports that Austria has lost Hertzstein secretly and now is in Hungary awaiting an opportunity to launch a coup as erst of the allies.

## In which we double-cross a master mind



TALK ABOUT dime novels.  
THEY SENT Jim down.  
TO TEXAS to investigate.  
COME OIL wells there.  
WHICH THEY might buy.  
IF JIM said O.K.  
AND HE was to report.  
BY WIRE in secret code.  
NOW—ENTER the villain.  
A SLIPPERY crook.  
GOT WIND of it.  
AND TRAILED Jim down.  
COPIED OFF his code.  
AND BRIBED a boob.  
IN THE telegraph branch.  
SO THE crook could get.  
THE EARLIEST word.  
AND CORNER stock.  
AND WORK a hold-up.  
IT LOOKED like easy coin.  
BUT JIM got wise.

AND THREW away his code.  
AND WHEN he sent.  
THE FINAL dop.  
HE FOILED the villain.  
THE MESSAGE just said.  
"CHESTERFIELD."  
AND HIS directors know.  
THAT ALL was well.  
WITH THOSE oil wells.  
FOR OIL men know.  
THAT "CHESTERFIELD" means.  
"THEY SATISFY."

YOU'LL know you've "struck it rich" when you discover Chesterfields. You'll say "they satisfy." A wonderful blend—the pick of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—put together in the Chesterfield way—that's why "they satisfy." And the Chesterfield blend can not be copied!

Did you know about the Chesterfield package of 10?

# They Satisfy Chesterfield CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.