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HOUSE APPROVES FAMINE RELIEF APPROPRIATION

Passes Measure Requested by Wilson as Only Effective Means of Combatting Westward Spread of Bolshevism.

Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe, outside of Germany, was approved Monday by the house, which passed the administration measure after its enactment had been urged anew by President Wilson as the only effective means of combatting the westward spread of bolshevism. The bill now goes to the senate.

Party lines were effaced in the house debate and vote, and despite energetic demands by opponents of the bill for more specific information regarding the proposed expenditure, and criticism of the President, Herbert C. Hoover and Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board, a special rule reported by the rules committee was adopted and afterward the bill was passed, 240 to 73.

The only amendment accepted was one by Representative Sherley, in charge of the measure, which permits use of part of the fund for relief in countries contiguous to Europe. This would make it possible to aid sufferers in the near east.

President Wilson's urgent appeal that the appropriation be authorized to aid the consummation of peace, was sent to Senator Martin and Representative Sherley, chairman of the congressional appropriation committees, and was read on the floor of the house by Mr. Sherley. It was supplemented by a report to the State department from Henry D. White, Republican member of the American peace delegation. Both messages said the problem of supplying food to the distressed peoples recently liberated from the rule of the central powers was one of paramount importance in obtaining a return to normal conditions.

"Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace," Mr. Wilson said. "Bolshevism is steadily spreading westward. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food." Following is the President's message:

"I cannot too earnestly or solemnly urge upon the congress the appropriation for which Mr. Hoover has asked for the administration of food relief. Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solutions of peace. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concerted action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance.

"The money will not be spent for food for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and to our associates in the Balkans. I beg that you will present this matter with all possible urgency and force to the congress.

"I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchism be employed."

Camp Greene Soon to Be Closed.

Camp Greene will soon be closed and the great military training field which during the winter of 1917-18 saw as many as 63,000 men in training there for months, will be deserted and all property sold or disposed of by the government. Col. A. C. Macomb, commanding officer at Camp Greene, has received an official order from Washington, dated January 6, instructing him to proceed with the task of winding up the affairs of the camp and to direct the immediate work of preparation for the abandoning of the camp. The general order closing the camp does not apply to the base hospital, according to Colonel Macomb. The base hospital will remain in operation. "The order means," said Colonel Macomb, "that the camp, except the base hospital, will be closed, property disposed of and the work of the camp generally brought to an end. It will require probably six weeks to complete the work."

Mrs. Paul Dellinger and baby left Tuesday for Fayetteville to join Mr. Dellinger to make that their home.

THE BANKS HAVE HELD STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Morganton Banking Institutions Have Annual Meetings of Stockholders.

The stockholders of the First National Bank met in their annual meeting at the bank on Tuesday afternoon. The principal business transacted was the election of directors for the coming year. In addition to the eight members of the old board two new members were added, Messrs. J. H. Giles and Frances Garrou, the board of directors for this year composed of Messrs. A. M. Kistler, I. I. Davis, R. T. Claywell, W. C. Ervin, S. R. Collett, K. C. Menzies, C. H. Geitner and A. M. Ingold and the two above mentioned.

Immediately after the stockholders' meeting the directors met and elected officers for the year, the same as last—Mr. A. M. Kistler, president; Mr. I. I. Davis, vice-president; Mr. A. M. Ingold, cashier; Mr. J. A. Claywell, asst. cashier; Mr. R. M. Davis and Miss Sallie Hogan, tellers.

A comparative statement of deposits made to the stockholders showed a most satisfactory increase: January 1, 1915, \$371,431.00; January 1, 1916, \$439,446.00; January 1, 1917, \$681,770.00; January 1, 1918, \$617,836.00; January 1, 1919, \$821,498.00.

Bank of Morganton.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Morganton was held Tuesday night of last week, January 7th. The following directors were elected: Messrs. C. A. Spencer, F. P. Tate, B. S. Gaither, J. E. Erwin, J. L. Morgan, E. J. Golloway and W. E. Walton. Officers named are Mr. C. A. Spencer, president; Mr. F. P. Tate, vice-pres., and W. E. Walton, cashier.

The directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent—July 1, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919—and added 10 per cent to the surplus.

Mr. Roy Huffman has accepted a position with the bank as bookkeeper, entering upon his new duties last Thursday.

AIRPLANE FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC IS PROBABLE.

Predicts That Planes Will Soon Be Owned and Operated As Automobiles Are Today.

General Brancker, who is giving up his post as master general of personnel in the air ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Express asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment, as there were three or four types of airplanes available which are capable of making the flight.

General Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are today. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The Evening News says that it has been officially informed that the British admiralty is embarking on a big program for airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The air craft will be able to make between 60- and 70 miles an hour. They will carry crews of 25 men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are predicted for the near future. Several airships which will equal the largest zeppelins in size and capacity and which are of a similar regular type are being built.

These airships, it is said will be capable of remaining in the air for a week.

The newspaper says a regular airship mail service between England and the United States during the summer of 1920 is regarded as certain by airship builders.

Russel Green at Home.

Surprising relatives and friends Pvt. Russel Green came home Wednesday from Quantico, Va., on a 30 days' furlough. Pvt. Green, who is with the Marines, was wounded at Soissons, in the second battle of the Marne, and the report that he was killed in action gave friends and relatives here much anxious thought, though letters all the time disproved the report. He is looking well now and talks most interestingly of his experiences.

MEETINGS PRELIMINARY TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

Two Forces Fast Heading For the League of Nations—Same Object But Differing.

With the resumption yesterday of the meetings preliminary to the peace conference, it is apparent that the movement to create a league of nations as being carried on by two forces, having the same object but differing as to the means for making effective the decisions of the proposed world society. One of these represents the contention that the decisions of the league must be backed by its combined physical forces, while the other represents that the findings cannot be enforced without the aid of a common world police.

Diplomatists, watching the movement of the two ideas as they come into bearing before the conference, seem impressed with the view that both are moving toward a common ground, which, for example, might provide that the nations could reserve for each individual case their decisions whether they would utilize armed force or avail themselves of other means.

There is reason to believe such an arrangement would meet with the support of some of the European statesmen and there is nothing to indicate it would be rejected by the American representatives.

This is the feature of the situation as it exists now. The plans are being rapidly put into shape in informal conferences and are working toward a position where the peace conference in full session can discuss them thoroughly and then probably name a committee or commission, from among its membership, to produce the frame work in writing.

The work before yesterday's session of the supreme council comprised completion of the allotment of representation for the various nations and a further delving into the question of whether Russia should have delegates in the larger body. In a large sense the work of today may be compared to a credentials committee preceding the sittings of an American national convention. The preliminary sessions will continue work on the quest continuously with the expectation of having it entirely disposed of by Saturday, when the first formal sitting of the peace congress will be held.

The program commonly agreed upon calls for primary consideration of the forming of a league of nations and the congress will work on this to the exclusion of all other subjects.

Those European statesmen, who now appear friendly to the purpose of putting the league of nations to the force have expressed the view that the formation of the league and the making of peace are joint problems which cannot be dissociated. The efforts thus seem to bend all energies to the laying of the foundations of the league, that the conference may proceed to the actual making of the peace treaty in the early spring, even indeed, if it be only a preliminary one which will dispose of the pressing question of demobilization and the return of the warring countries as nearly as possible to the economic conditions of peace. This is recognized, by all the statesmen at the conference as of the utmost necessity, and is not a view given to the Europeans alone.

The sponsors for the league of nations plans contemplate the broadening out of the functions of the proposed league as the preliminary discussions proceed, their assumption being that these will range far into the subjects of raw materials and finance, proceeding on the theory that the financial or economic domination of smaller nations by the larger is no less a danger than armed domination. The financial program of the league, as viewed in these quarters; will be to consider whether the league itself should lend its aid financially and economically to the small independent states which are rising out of the war.

Gunner Joe McDowell, of Hampton Roads, visited his aunts, Misses Lizzie and Maggie McDowell, last week. He had spent the holidays with his mother at Yadkin Valley.

Mrs. Wilson Tate and daughter, little Miss "Libby," have returned from a visit of several weeks to Mrs. Tate's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Moore, in Washington, D. C.

YOUNG LADY TEACHER VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Miss Grace Landon Died Sunday Morning of Influenza-Pneumonia at School For Deaf.

Influenza-pneumonia claimed another victim when early Sunday morning Miss Grace Landon, a bright young teacher at the School for the Deaf, passed away after a week's battle with the treacherous disease. The body, accompanied by Mr. Oliver Webb, of Kirksey's undertaking establishment, and the young woman's father, Mr. Robert Landon, of Callicoon, N. Y., left on train No. 36 Sunday morning for Scranton, Pa., where funeral and burial services were held Tuesday, Scranton being the former home of the family.

Miss Landon had spent the Christmas holidays at home, returning to the school on Sunday night before contracting influenza the following week.

She was an exceptionally strong young woman, in character, mentally and physically, and was one of the most popular of the corps of teachers at the school this year. Her death is deeply deplored by many friends she had made here.

THE INDIVIDUAL CAN DO MUCH TO AVOID "FLU."

State Board of Health Gives Simple Rules For Avoiding Dreadful Disease.

There is no magic cure or prevention for influenza, but the individual may do much to fortify himself against the disease by observing a few simple precautions that all physicians and health officers have admitted to be effective in guarding the individual against the disease. The State Board of Health is offering to the public a few simple rules of personal hygiene which, if they are heeded, will be of value in not only preventing influenza, but in lessening its severity in case it is not prevented. The rules in brief, are:

Keep your body in good general condition. This is not only the best preventative, but determines largely your ability to pull through in case you get the disease.

Avoid excesses that weaken the body and lower resistance, such as overwork, overeating and overdrinking.

Get plenty of rest in bed, adequate sleep, fresh air day and night, and nourishing food. Avoid constipation.

Keep the hands clean at all times, particularly at meals. Keep them away from the nose and mouth.

Direct contact is a great source of infection. Avoid crowds and close contact with masses of people.

Avoid people who cough and sneeze without the use of a handkerchief.

Last and always, keep away from all cases of influenza and colds.

Mr. Gregory Follows Mr. McAdoo, Quits Cabinet For Law.

Thomas Watt Gregory, attorney general of the United States since 1914, has resigned because of "pecuniary responsibilities" and will return to the practice of law. President Wilson has agreed to his retirement next March 4.

Mr. Gregory's letter of resignation dated January 9, and the President's reply, cabled from Paris the next day, were made public at the White House. The attorney general's letter disclosed that he had long considered retiring from office and had discussed the matter with the President before Mr. Wilson went abroad.

Mr. Gregory's successor has not yet been appointed and there has been no official intimation as to whom he will be.

Senator Lodge to Deliver Eulogy in Congress.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, will deliver the eulogy at the joint congressional memorial services for Theodore Roosevelt to be held in the house chamber on February 9. The Republican leader in the senate, who for many years was a close personal friend of the former President, was elected Tuesday by unanimous vote of the senate and house committees appointed to arrange for the services and he will be the only speaker.

Mrs. A. C. Avery, Jr., her mother, Mrs. Johnston, and son, Johnston Avery, returned last week to New York, after having spent several weeks with friends here.

THIRTIETH DIVISION IS NOW AT BALLOU.

81st at Mussy Sur Seine—Neither of "Carolina Divisions" Be Returned in Near Future.

A statement is made from Washington that of the southern troops overseas, men of only two divisions, the Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth, are to be returned to the United States in the near future. Part of the Thirty-first division, composed of Georgia, Alabama and Florida soldiers, already have sailed and the remainder have been placed on priority for early return. The Thirty-first has been "skeletonized," according to the war department. When hostilities ended it was located at Brest, France, and had not been assigned to a place in the fighting line.

The Thirty-ninth division, composed of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, has been skeletonized for replacement and return to the United States. The Thirty-ninth was a depot division located at St. Florent, France, when the fighting stopped.

The Thirtieth division, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee troops, had been assigned to fight with the British and was located at Querrien, France, when the armistice was signed. It is now located at BalloU.

The Eightieth division, composed of Virginia, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania troops, was attached to the American Second army and when the fighting ceased was located at Sommauthe and Steiezier, France. Latest reports show it located at Aucy-Le-France.

The Eighty-first division, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rican troops, was located at Somme Dieue and Is-Surtille when hostilities ceased, being at that time unassigned. At present it is at Mussy Sur Seine.

The Eighty-second division, composed of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee troops, was attached to the American First army and was located at Florent, France, when the fighting ceased. It is at Prauthoy.

The Eighty-seventh division, composed of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama troops, was doing temporary duty at Pons, France, near Bordeaux, who fighting ceased. It is now located at St. Naziere.

The Forty-second (or Rainbow) division, composed of men from all parts of the country, at present is attached to the army of occupation and located at Threweiler. It was at Maisoncelle and St. Dizier, France, when the armistice was signed.

The Ninety-second division, composed of negro troops from all parts of the country, was at Marbache and St. Dizier, France; when fighting ceased, and at present is located at Marbache.

Lenoir Schools Not to Open This Term.

Reports from Lenoir say Lenoir public schools will not open for the spring term. This was decided last week in an election in which the school opening proposition was defeated by a vote of 150 to 70. The spread of influenza during the holiday season caused the county board of health to call a mass meeting to decide on the question of removing the quarantine as to the school. This meeting decided to continue the quarantine and call off the spring term of the school. Very few people attended this meeting, and those in favor of opening the school circulated a petition to have the school opened on the grounds that this meeting was not representative of the citizens of the school district. This petition resulted in the board of health calling the election. Considerable agitation and some feeling resulted between the opposing parties.

Charlotte Minister Dies in His Church

In the presence of his congregation, Rev. J. H. Dixon, of Charlotte, died suddenly Sunday in Pegrarn Street Presbyterian church just after he entered the building to preach his morning sermon. Heart trouble was assigned as the cause of death. Mr. Dixon was 66 years old, was educated at Erskine College, Due West, S. S., and Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, and had held many pastorates in the two Carolinas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walton left Monday for Miami, Fla., to visit their son, Mr. R. O. Walton.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT PASSED, THE VOTE 93 TO 10

North Carolina Enters Ranks of Anti-Liquor States, Favoring Prohibition By National Constitutional Amendment.

Tuesday afternoon the North Carolina house of representatives voted to ratify prohibition amendment to the constitution, the vote being 93 to 10. It was the resolution voted upon, so that the measure is now enrolled in readiness for signatures of the president of the senate and speaker of the house in its formal ratification.

The vote was taken after the house had heard a strenuous speech by Representative Stubbs, of Martin, and a half dozen other speeches in opposition.

Representative Stubbs spoke for 15 minutes, answering the criticisms of William J. Bryan and appealing that the ratification of this Federal amendment would be both undemocratic and in violation of a solemn promise to the people of the State in 1918 when State prohibition was passed.

Chafing under the charge by W. J. Bryan that a "wet democrat" was holding up North Carolina's ratification for a vain talking privilege, Mr. Stubbs interpreted "wet democrats" as those who took one or more drinks and believed if all here voted as they drank the resolution of ratification could not pass. As to "talking," Mr. Stubbs said Bryan could ill-criticize, since he had talked himself to defeat in three campaigns when he had been made the standard bearer of a great party and then had further talked himself to private life save as he had opportunity to follow chatauquas or be brought indirectly to a league to lecture the North Carolina legislature.

Mr. Stubbs feared that he was not only attending the obsequies of anti-prohibition but that he was also attending the crucifixion of the vitalizing and invigorating principles of democracy.

NORTH CAROLINA MAN AMONG AMERICAN "ACES"

Lieut. Lindsay of Madison, Had Six Enemy Planes to His Credit When Fighting Ceased.

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, of Columbus, O., famous as an automobile driver, was the premier "ace" of the American air force in France, having 26 enemy planes to his credit.

An official report received last week at the war department showed that there were 63 "aces"—men downing five or more enemy machines—in the American army when the war ended.

First Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Ariz., who was killed in action, was second on the list of "aces" with 18 victories to his credit, and Major Victor Raoul Lufbery, of Wallingford, Conn., who was also killed in action, was third, with 17 victories.

The other "aces," with the number of victories credited, include the following:

First Lieut. Frank O. D. Hunter, 8, Savannah, Ga.
Capt. Reid M. Chambers, 7, Memphis, Tenn.
First Lieut. Robert O. Lindsay, 6, Madison, N. C.

REPORT OF OTHER SO. POWER DEVELOPMENTS.

Lenoir Hears That Big Power Company is Planning Further Work on Catawba.

A report sent out from Lenoir says that it is reported there that the Southern Power Company will begin another mammoth power development on the Catawba river early in the summer. According to the reports two big dams and power plants will be built—one at Rhodhiss and the other at Horseford Shoals, two miles below Rhodhiss. The report says that the Southern Power Company's title attorney has been several weeks during the past three months searching the records of the property on which they have options. They have already taken up several of the options.

Senate Vote Canvassed.

The State assembly, in joint session Tuesday, canvassed the vote for United States senator and State officers, a perfunctory procedure that requires only a short time, showing Senator Simmons' vote to be 142,524 as compared with 93,697 for his Republican opponent, J. M. Morehead.