WHAT GERMANY MUST

DO TO GAIN PEACE

Restoration of Alsace-Lor-

Temporary Internationaliza-

Permanent Internationaliza-

Territorial changes toward

Removes all territorial and

Renounces "especially" her

Freedom of transit through

Highly detailed provisions as

Provisions as to unfair com-

petition, Internationalization of

roads and rivers and other eco-

Agrees to trial of the ex-

kaiser by an international high

court for a supreme offense

against International morality

Holland to be asked to ex-

tradite the former kalser and

Germany to be responsible for

Accepts league of nations in

principle, but without member-

Germany recognizes total in-

dependence of German-Austria,

German army reduced to 100,-

Conscription within German

All German forts for 50 kilo-

meters east of the Rhine razed.

and nearly all production of war

All importation, exportation

Germany accepts any agree-

ment reached with its former

Allied occupation of parts of

Any German violation of con-

ditions pertaining to the Rhine

zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six

battleships, six light cruisers

German navy personnel to

Certain problems are left for solu-

the former German colonies and the

values paid in reparation. Certain

the air and the opium, arms and liq-

uor traffic are either agreed to in de-

tail or set for early international ac-

Army Cut to 100,000.

including officers; conscription within

forty kilometers east of the Rhine

at the end of three five-year periods

if Germany is fulfilling her obligations.

Any violation by Germany of the con-

ditions as to the zone 50 kilometers

Navy to Six Battleships.

The German navy is reduced to six

battleships, six light crufsers and 12

torpedo boats, without submarines,

and a personnel of not over 15,000.

All other vessels must be surrendered

or destroyed. Germany is forbidden

must demolish Helgoland, open the

to build forts controlling the Baltic,

Kiel canal to all nations and surren-

der her 14 submarine cables. She

may have no military or naval air

forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes

until October 1 to detect mines, and

may manufacture aviation material for

Agreement of Allies Stated.

It states that: Bearing in mind that

on the request of the then imperial

German government an armistice was

granted on November 11, 1918, by the

five allied and associated powers in

order that a treaty of peace might be

concluded with her, and whereas the

allied and associated powers being

equally desirous that the war in which

they were successfully involved direct-

ly or indirectly and which originated

in the declaration of war by Austria-

France on August 3, 1914, and in the

invasion of Belgium, should be re-

placed by a firm, just and durable

peace, the plenipotentaries (having

communicated their full powers found

in good and due form) have agreed as

From the coming into force of the

present treaty the state of war will

terminate. From the moment and sub-

ject to the provisions of this treaty of-

ficial relations with Germany, and with

each of the German states, will be re-

sumed by the allied and associated

Section 1. League of Nations. The

covenant of the league of nations con-

stitutes section 1 of the peace treaty.

six months.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men,

consist of not over 15,000.

Germany to continue until rep-

Czecho-Slovakia and Poland,

000 men, including officers.

territories abolished.

materials stopped.

aration is made.

submarines.

of international rivers.

allies.

nomic and financial subjects.

political rights outside Europe.

rights in Morocco, Egypt and

Cedes Silesia to Poland.

tion of Saar coal basin.

Belgium and Denmark.

tion of Danzig.

her territories.

to prewar debts.

and customs of war.

delivering the latter.

PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY MADE PUBLIC

Treaty Makes Berlin Responsible for All Losses Caused to Allies.

PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Pact Provides Return of Alsace-Lorraine; Internationalization of Saar Basin and Danzig; Territorial Changes for Belglum, Denmark and East Prussia; Upper Silesia to Poland; Foe Must Agree to Trial of Ex-Kalser and Approve League.

New York, May 8 .- An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by representatives of the associated powers was made public here by the committee on public information. It fol-

Paris, May 8 .- The treaty of peace between the 27 allled and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. 80,090 Words in Pact.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

Does Not Deal With Foe's Allies. It does not deal with questions atfecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms, as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic sections, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Restores Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Stantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Must Fay for Damages. Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000), subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of

She agrees to return to the 14 mostfavored nations tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allies and associated nationals freedom of transit through.

Must Agree to Trial of Kaiser. She agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic

and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other mationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former, and Germany being responsible for delivering the Hungary on July 28, 1914, and against

latter. Must Accept League.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of commissions for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years | powers. hence, the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmody, which places upon the league many Schleswig and east Prussia. Among specific duties in addition to its genthose to carry out the peace treaty are eral duties.

Why Czecho-Slovaks Would Prefer to See That Country Secure the Port of Fiume.

agreement was reached between the Slav claims is that these nations com-Italian and Czecho-Slovak govern- pete in the use of this port with the ments wherein the Czecho-Slovaks sup- | Jugo-Slavs, but not with Italy. They ported Italy's claim to Flume. One believe therefore that they would re of the principal reasons hitherto prof- ceive fairer treatment in shipping matfered for refusing this port to Italy ters from the Italians than it is likely was that Flume is the natural outlet they would from the Jugo-Slavs.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN ITALY to the Adriatic for southern Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Roumania and Hungary as well as for Jugo-Slavia.

The reason alleged by the Italians for the other interested nations sup-Parls.-It is understood that an porting their claims against the Jugo-

AUSTRIAN KINGDOM BOUNDARIES FIXED

ITALIAN POPULATION IS AGAIN BECOMING RESTIVE OVER REPORTS ON FIUME.

Ebert Says Treaty Is Monstrous Document, Which Has No Precedent in Determination to Annihilate.

A conference between Baron Sonnine, Italian foreign minister, and Colonel E. M. House, of the American peace delegation, regarding Italy's claims to Fiume and the Adriatic at which the notes presented by the German peace delegation concerning prisoners of war and labor were turned over to experts for investigation, and the completion of the task of defining the new Austrian boundaries represented the entire activities in peace conference circles in Paris.

The result of the conversation between Baron Sonnino and Colonel House has not been made public. Meantime dispatches from Rome indicate that the Italian population again is becoming restive after having learned that the report of last week that Italy's claims to Fiume had been settled was erroneous.

Added to this irritation is dissatisfaction because Italy was not mentioned as one of the parties to the proposed Anglo-Franco-American alliances; the question of the division of America's merchant marine; the from the banks," said a treasury antreaty provision with Germany that nouncement. the three principal powers are sufficient to ratify the treaty, and other small matters in which the Italians feel they have been slighted.

From Germany come reports of continued dissatisfaction of the terms which Germany has been told she must meet in order to obtain peace. Reiteration that it will be impossible to carry out the provisions are to be heard everywhere. Great demonstra-Berlin, Breslau and other cities.

No less a person than Freiderich Ebert, president of Germany, has announced that he is standing on President Wilson's 14 points for peace. the reparations, military, naval, air, Ebert alluded to the peace treaty as financial and economic commissions, the international high court and milia "monstrous document," which, he tary tribunals to fix responsibilities, said holds no precerent in determinaand a series of bodies for the control tion completely to annihilate vanquished peoples.

tion between the allied and associated OMISSION OF ITALY IS powers, notably details of the dispo-A SUBJECT OF COMMENT sition of the German fleet and cables.

Paris.-Much comment has arisen other problems, such as the laws of over the fact that Italy is not included in the proposed engagement between the United States, Great Britain and France for mutual action against Germany should Germany again become aggressive toward France. It is said that Premier Orlando was ready to bring Italy into the agreement and her territories is abolished; all forts that he took part in some of the early discussions, although the plans were razed, and all importation, exportation consummated about the time of the and nearly all production of war mahigh tension which removed Premier terial stopped. Allied occupations of Orlando from active participation in parts of Germany will continue till the council of four. reparation is made, but will be reduced

Because of Italy's membership the former triple alliance it is held in some French quarters, it was a se rious omission not to include Italy in east of the Rhine will be regarded as | the new Franco-American-British en-

JUNKER ELEMENT FIGHT FOR POSEN AND SILESIA

Paris.-The German admission of on the western front we were beaten. but on the eastern front we were victorious." There they intend to remain victors. The junker element which stands behind the German government will fight tooth and nail rather than to abandon Posen and upper Silesia, particularly the latter province, whence Germany drew before the war one-fourth of her hard coal. one-fifth of her potash.

DIRIGIBLES MAY BE USED IN

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS Washington. - Announcement was made by the navy department that upon the outcome of the proposed test flight of the new navy dirigible quiries in the peace treaty differing C-5, from the naval air station, Montauk, New York, to St. Johns N. F. it would "depend upon the future plans in regard to the possibility of attempting later a trans-Atlantic flight by a dirigible. The flight will be made "whenever weather conditions are favorable."

VILLA TAKES PARRAL

AND GARRISON OF 260 El Paso, Texas.-According to in Francisco Villa retook that city and able him to deliver his speech on beformation received here from Parral made preoners of the garrison of 260 half of Germany to the allies at the men under Colonel Gomez who had occupied the town a few days before The garrison was outnumbered but made little resistance. Repeating his retary who has been clipping and action when he took Parral. on Easter translating comments from the Eng. and steel producers to an agreement chine, the NC-4, commanded by Lieut. work on the case, that the property

NOT A BREACH IN THE PEACE NEOGTIATIONS

were light on both sides.

Versailles-The departure of Lands perg and Giesberts is in no sense to he interpreted as a breach in the Service campaign, the National comnegotiations. These plenipotentiaries mittee announced that almost \$700,000 have the important ministerial port in cash has been allotted to the defolios, respectively of justice and post: partment of the South for the erecton and telegraphs.

Landsberg is regarded as the brain: of the majority socialists, while Gies berts is very high in the councils o the Catholic party and the Catholic la bor unions.

HIGH IN HUNLAND IN STATE'S RIGHTS

ERY IS THE REMARK HEARD

Complete Returns of Sales by Banks Will Be Made to the Treasury Department by May 24.

Washington.-Fifteen million Americans bought Victory Liberty notes in the campaign according to estimates received by the treasury from federal reserve banks. This compares with about 21,000,000 purchasers in the Fourth loan, 17,000,000 in the third, sign the treaty. 9,400,000 in the second and 4,000,009in the first.

INVEST IN BONDS

OFFICIAL TOTAL OF AMOUNTS

PURCHASED WILL NOT BE

KNOWN BEFORE MAY 26.

A few additional reports of subscriptions came in but no attempt was made to tabulate them and the treasury announced that the official total probably would not be known before May 26. The total as compiled still stood at \$3,894,000,000, but late reports emphasized the earlier indications that the loan had been heavily over-subscribed.

Banks will have untl May 20 to report their subscriptions to federal reserve banks, and the federal reserve banks will report to the treasury by May 24. "Reports from all districts indicate

that practically the entire quota was taken without material assistance

PERHAPS LAST VISIT PAID OCCUPJED AREA BY PERSHING

Coblenz. - General Pershing, comvisit to the American occupation area. During hs visit he will arrange with | the treaty. tions of protest have been held in Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett for the complete final withdrawal of the American forces as decided upon some three weeks ago at general headquar-

General Pershing confirmed the Washington announcement that all, or at least nearly all, of the Americans would be out of France and Germany by September 1.

PEACE CONDITIONS ARE NOT HARDER THAN EXPECTED

Berlin.-Maximilian Hardin, editor of the Berlin Die Zukonft, writing on the peace treaty, says: "The peace conditions are not harder than I expected. They were unpleasant to the greater part of the

people. But could one have readily expected them otherwise? "The allies have been threatened that Germany would join the bolsheviki. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revo

THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE EVEN BREAK

lution has been a great disappopint

Charlotte, N. C .- Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, who spent the night at the Selwyn hotel, said there is no doubt that the Germans will sign the peace treaty and the United tSates senate will ratify it with the league of nations agreement included. He also declared the democratic party has an 'even break" with the republican party for a vctory in 1920. He expressed himself of the opinion that the immigration laws of this country should and must be "revamped" and remain tight "for a great many years." Under the present laws too many men have been admitted and have sworn allegiance to the United States who have been German secret service men he said, and who, in all probabilty are still in the pay of German reactionthree-fourths of her zinc. something aries who are seeking to create trouble like a tenth of her iron and steel and among certain elements of our population."

PRESIDENT WILSON TO REPLY PERSONALLY TO THE GERMANS

Paris.-President Wilson will personally direct such answers as may be decided upon concerning German in from the president's 14 points.

This was announced in high quar ters in connection with the instructions which Chancellor Schiedemann has gven the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to address a note to the allies comparing the terms of the areatry with the 14 points.

HAD CONTROL OF HIS VOICE BUT NOT OF HIS LEGS

Paris-Count von Brockdorff-Rant zau's will was strong enough to en-Versailles peace congress but he feared collapse if he stood. This is on the authority of his sec

Sunday. Villa freed the prisoners and lish papers, sharply reproaching the count for told them to go to work. Casualties speaking.

MUCH BUILDING IN SOUTH BY THE SALVATION ARMY

Atlanta.—Assured of the success of the coming Salvation Army Home of buildings to be used for Salvation Army purposes. To carry out the vian A. Ten Eych Brown of Atlanta as been employed by the Salvation Army Home Service Fund, Southern division headquarters.

15,000,000 PEOPLE FEELING RUNNING MARSHALL BELIEVES PINEVILLE PEOPLE MUST PAY

ANARCHY PREFERRED TO SLAV- VICE-PRESIDENT DELIVERS A STRONG ADDRESS BEFORE ON ALL SIDES.

HUN RESISTANCE DYING HARD HEAVY OVER - SUBSCRIPTION ITALIAN MATTERS UNSETTLED DOCTRINE IS NOW DORMAN

T. P. A.'S AT CHESTER, S. C.

Talk of Going Back to Our Ancient

Neutrality Under Present World

Conditions Is Idle Talk.

trine of states' rights will be dormant.

hearts of citizens so that each state

will discharge its duties and tell the

general government to only look after

the powers delegated to it, but until

states do this there is no hope for this

"I wish I could put our country

back to the good old days of 1840. I

trality, it is talk in favor of an idle

ancient democratic doctrine.

"I am hoping for a revival in the

Drafting Committee on Peace Terms to Be Presented to Austria Have Begun Work on Document.

Feeling apparently is running high Cooper at the Chester theater introin Germany over what is termed the duced Vice President Marshall, who severity of the peace terms and a review of the opinion in Berlin says made one of the ablest and most elothat the people are discussing the quent addresses ever heard in this consequences of a possible refusal to city. He was warmly greeted and applause.

"Rather anarchy than slavery" is the remark heard on all sides, the re-

One newspaper credits Herr Gies bert, a member of the German delegation at Versailles, as asserting that the only immediate solution is a peace with Russia and the employment of bolshevik troops by Germany.

Unofficial advices from Paris declare that the controversy over Italy's claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast is far from being settled. President Wilson, according to these advices, is not in agreement with the compromise plan by which Italy would be given a mandate to administer Fiume until 1923, and then take possession of the city.

The peace terms to be presented to Austria are rapidly taking concrete would be willing to do with less form. It is announced from Paris that money for more manhood. I had the drafting committee has begun work on the document as a whole. The nial policy of our government, but naval terms as completed, wiping out with our soldiers in the Philippines the entire Austrian navy, the surren- and our sailors in the North sea talk der of every ship of the Austrian naval about going back to our ancient neuarm being demanded. The allied and mander in chief of the American ex- associated governments will decide dream. Neutrality consists in more peditionary forces, arrived in Cob- later what disposition shall be made than mere hands off. It must also be lenz for what may be his last official of the vessels. No hint has yet been minds off and opinions off, for the given as to the other conditions of most potent things in modern war

Meanwhile the German peace dele- kind touching it." gation at Versailles continues its for midable task of digesting the peace COMPETITIVE BIDS WANTED terms handed to it Wednesday by Premier Clemenceau. According to re ports originating from a high British source in Paris, the delegates are divided in their views on the drastic conditions laid down

CONDITIONS MEAN DEATH TO GERMANY-SCHEIDEMANN

London.-An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin says that after lor, delivered a speech to the committee appointed to consider the treaty. points, Scheidemann is reported to

"These conditions are nothing else than death for Germany, but the government must discuss this document of hatred and madness with so-

WILSON EXPLAINS PROPOSAL

Washington.—In response to an in- United States. quiry from Secretary Tumulty. President Wilson cabled that he had promised France to propose to the senate in connection with the peace treaty "a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the by Germany."

the government here," the President said. "I have promised to propose to the senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of | lands probably would have to be made to come immediately to the assistance tack by Germany, thus merely hasten- farmer or cattle producer, but would ing the action which we should be bound by the covenant of the league sistance until he could begin repayof nations."

STRIKES INCREASE; GERMANS MADE IMMUNE TO HORRORS

Berlin,-The people, though fairly stricken dumb by the peace terms, are now recovering sufficiently to declare that Germany cannot and will not sign the compact no matter what

Strikes are increasing and bolshevism and spartacan uprising have, if into war.

RESIGNATION OF INDUSTRIAL BOARD HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

Washington.—Governmental efforts normal peace time activity by stabillzing prices through the industrial board of the department of commerce safely at Halifax, navy officials were and to a point some distance down have come to an end. Following a final unsuccessful effort

to bring the railroad administration | noon. No report of the missing maon prices in New York, the resigna- Commander A. C. Read, had been re- was deliberately destroyed. Secretary Redfield.

STRONG FEELING IN CHINA AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Washington.-Ambassador Morris. at Tokio, in an official dispatch, said there was a very strong feeling among the Chinese against the Japanese as the result of the disposition of Shantung provided for in the treaty of Versailles. Mr. Morris told of the recent disturbances at Peking during which the Chinese minister to Tokio was attacked by students who believed he was favorably disposed toward the Japanese claims.

By Civil Court Decision, a Number of Prmoinent Citizens are Held Liable for 1914 School Notes.

Charlotte.-A test case brought in civil court by the board of trustees of the Pineville farm life school against S. L. Manson, of Pineville, for \$500 which the defendant is alleged to have pledged towards a fund raised to secure the school, was terminated in favor of the plaintiff. The consequence of this action, it was stated, will force several Pineville citizens who had failed to redeem notes aggregating \$2,500 to pay the amount of their notes.

Pineville was selected as the loca-

tion for the farm life school in 1914 because citizens of that town pledged Chester, S. C .- Governor Robert A. the largest amount towards the school, it was said. A bond issue of \$20,000 was passed, and individual citizen gave notes payable in one and two years for a sum aggregating \$6,000. It was stated that the board throughout his speech received great of trustees of the school proceeded to erect the structure and that more than "Nobody in South Carolina," he \$28,000 has been spent on it, \$2,000 said, "ever believed more sincerely having been borrowed from the state. in the doctrine of state's rights than Several citizens paid their notes I believe in it. I have recognized when they became due, the board rewhat other state's right men have not, ceiving \$3,500 from these. However, that with states' rights goes the other citizens refused on the ground states' duties. So long as the states that the school had proven unsatisfacof this union will not look after themtory. The amount unpaid amounted selves and demand the fostering care to \$2,500. This amount was owed by of the general government, the doc-

a dozen or so individuals at Pineville. New Churches and Masonic Temple. Henderson. - Both the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations have gone on record in favor of building new church homes. The Methodists have decided to remodel the present building, the improvements meaning almost a new building. The Presbyterian people are planning the creation of a fund for a new church edifice. The Baptist people are now nothing to do with adopting the colobuilding a church that will cost when completed some \$90,000, and the local Masons will erect a Masonic temple at a cost of \$50,000.

Dodging the Tax Laws.

car owners in the state are dodging

the tax laws or returning cars of

case had application ever been made

for tags. Two of the permits were

carried the permits ever since with-

out applying to the secretary of state.

More Check Flashing.

Wilmington.-Two weeks ago a nice-

ly dressed traveling man of middle

Loses Life on Track.

here of alleged violation of the espion-

age act, was found in a dying condi-

tion on the railway tracks between

\$223,000 Wanted.

The outstanding feature of Ameri-

can Methodism today is the centenary

of missions which is claiming the at-

tention of millions of members of this

denomination in the North, South, East

and West, and during the present

month these forces will put forth spe-

ing to \$120,000,000, to be paid within

five years. Of this amount \$85,000,-

000 is to be contributed by the Meth-

odist Episcopal church and \$35,000,-

000 by the Methodist Episcopal church,

Commencement On Noted Day.

Elon College.-The Elon commence-

ment this year is to be concluded

May 20. This happens to be the day

on which the first brick was laid in

tae construction of the college build-

ings here, and also the day of the

Mecklenburg Declaration of Indepen-

dence. On this day, therefore, the

coffege purposes to have a great pa-

who gave up their lives in the cause

Fire Evidently Incendiary.

Greensboro.-The finding of small

insulated wires 75 feet long, leading

from the plant of the Texas Company

here, which was destroyed by an ex-

Commissioner W. A. Scott, who is at

but one life, Harry Shaffner, a negro.

Hamlet Mayor Renominated.

nominate a candidate for mayor of

winning by a majority of 25 votes. The

friends of each candidate worked un-

board of commissioners recently nomi-

Hamlet.-The second primary to

This rally will be addressed by Col-

of freedom during the recent war.

onel Albert Cox.

dently been struck by a train.

age registered at the Orton hotel here,

hasn't yet been caught.

Wilmington.-Chairman Frank A.

Roads Association, and he in turn has fare are the moral opinions of mancommunicated with local officers, to the effect that about 10 per cent of

smaller horsepower than they have, and the suggestion is made that a New York .- Walker D. Hines, direccloser scutiny be made. The sheriff tor general of railroads, announced in one night captured 35 cars that were carrying permits given until they here that the railroad administration could get tags applied for; and in no will ask immediately for competitive bids for 200,000 tons of steel rails. issued in February and the cars had

FOR 200,000 TONS OF RAILS

Mr. Hines' announcement was made after he had been informed by repreto induce representatives of the large a five hour session of the German cab- manufacturers at a conference here inet, Philip Scheidemann, the chancel- to agree on a reduction of the schedule of steel prices approved by the industrial board of the department of commerce. Mr. Hines declared it was and advised the clerk he was here to After comparing the most important his settled purpose to buy steel ma- stage an advertising campaign for a conditions laid down by the allies in terials on the competitive bidding baconnection with President Wilson's 14 sis, as rapidly as they were needed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM ADOPTS 8-HOUR DAY FOR ALL

New York .- Charles P. Baruch, general manager of the Postal Telegraph ystem, announced that, effective June 1, the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime had been FOR ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE | adopted for all the system's employes in 51 large and small cities in the

40.000 FIGHTING MEN MAKE APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEADS

ready received from more than 40,000 at the Mission Hospital. He had evicouncil of the league of nations, to soldiers and sailors who desire to come immediately to the assistance of take up homesteads when discharged France in case of unprovoked attack from military service. Secretary Lane and his advisers are revising the pro-"Happily there is no mystery or gram originally presented to Congress privacy about what I have promised to take care of the increased demands. It was said that the first estimate of \$100,000,000 for establishing discharged service men on "slacker" several times that amount, perhaps \$400,000,000. Secretary Lane's plan of France in case of unprovoked at would not merely start a man as a

BIGGEST WINTER WHEAT CROP PRODUCED IN ANY COUNTRY

"see him through" to success by as-

Washington.-The greatest crop of harvest. The forecast of production, estimated by the department of agriculture, placed its size at almost nine hundred million bushels-in exact fig- triotic rally in memory of the men anything, made Germans immune to ures, 899,915,000, which would make the possible horrors which are to be this year's harvest worth \$2,034,000,anticipated if they are again plunged | 000 at the government's price guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel.

FIRST LEG OF TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT IS COMPLETED

Washington.-With two of the three to hasten the return of industry to navy seaplanes which started from Rockaway, Long Island, on the first leg of the trans-Atlantic flight arrived plesion and fire, across the railroad bending every energy to locating the the street, is strong evidence in the third, missing since early in the after- opinion of Deputy State Insurance tions of the board were accepted by ceived after the machine passed the The explosion caused the loss of chaingang camps, and could not be destroyer McDermut.

SOME SENATORS BEGINNING TO TALK OF PEACE TREATY

Washington.-As they completed their study of the official summary of the treaty of Versailles, senators began to give expression to their views on the momentous document which is new in the hands of the German plenipotentiaries. A few senators, however, still withheld comment, preterring to examine the complete text before reaching a deginte conclusion. These included Senators Lodge, Smoot and other Republican leaders srnment will be in good hands.

THE LATEST WORD IN MILL VILLAGES

WINSTON-SALEM RUBBER CON-CERN PLANS BUILDING OF CITY ON NOVEL LINES.

IMMEDIATE OUTLAY \$300,000

There Will be 300 Bungalows Built on Lots with Frontage of 80 Feet by 125 to 175 Feet in Depth.

Winston-Salem .-- The latest word in mill villages which will be second to none in the country, is to be developed by the Hanes Rubber Company, around the site of its tire plant just north of Winston-Salem, N. C. The project, which is being planned and directed by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, contemplates an immediate

expenditure of about \$300,000 this The plans show a beautifully laid off city, not in the customory square block style, but with wide sweeping curved streets and parks and public squares. All traffic arteries lead to two main centers, the big plant itself, which is to be easy of access from every section of the village, and the village center in the residential section. There are to be erected 300 modern 5-room bungalows, each to be fitted with all modern conveniences, including water, sewer, electric lights and bath, and each to be located on lots with frontage of 80 feet and ranging from 125 to 175 feet in depth, giving the occupants ample space for vegetable and flower gardens and playgrounds for the children.

Big Meeting Called. Charlotte.—A meeting of good roads enthusiasts of North Carolina will be held in Monroe May 27 for the purpose of boosting the construction of a hard-surfaced highway from Ashe-Page has advised President W. A. ville to Wilmington via Charlotte and McGirt of the North Carolina Good the building of a system of prominent president of the Charlotte-to-Wilming-

ton Highway association, announced He said that fully 1,500 delegates from the counties through which the proposed highway from Asheville to Wilmington will pass are expected to be present in addition to hundreds of other prominent road enthusiastc from

all parts of the state. Secretary E. N. Farris, of the Charlotte chamber of commerce, said that the request of the war department for information regarding the securing of a field, by lease or purchase, for a tanding for the proposed air mail service of the federal government, would be complied with. He said two or three tracts of land for an air landing site near Charlotte have already been offered for sale or lease.

Major Lamb a Candidate,

famous soap concern. He tendered a Fayetteville.-The name of Major check from the concern, in payment of Robert J. Lamb, who successively salary, and the clerk cashed it at once, commanded Company F, of the 119th handing over \$3 perfectly good dolinfantry, and the Third battalion of lars. The stranger later registered at the same regiment in the battles the Wilmington hotel, told the same which broke the Hindenburg line, will tale, and cashed a similar check for be presented to the new Fayetteville \$100. The matter was kept quiet in board of aldermen for consideration the hope that secrecy would favor as head of the city's police departcatching the check flasher, but he ment. It is understood that the salary of the post will be made such as to give it the required dignity. It is said that Major Lamb, who is still at Asheville.-John Owensby, 100-year-Camp Jackson, has signified his willold Union soldier, recently acquitted ingness to accept the place if offered

Major Lamb, known as "Fighting Asheville and Biltmore, and died later | Bob" Lamb, was recently cited in gengeneral of the 30th division at Camp Jackson for "conduct worthy of the utmost commendation."

Hickory Honors Heroes. Hickory. - Hickory and Catawba ounty paid tribute to their soldiers here with a celebration that was more notable for the great feast spread under the trees of Claremont college campus, the crowd of visiting soldiers cial effort to secure pledges amountand civilians and a parade with three bands, the engineer train and other veterans of the world war, than for the speech-making. This part of the program was cut short by intention, and the day given over to pleasure,

Check Forger Arrested. Hickory.-Lola Woodard, a young white woman wanted in Salisbury and other places on the charge of forging checks, is in the Hickory police station awaiting disposition of a case against her for flashing a check on February 15 last. With her guitar, she walked into a local store, presented a \$20 check drawn on a music dealer. and carried off a \$5 pair of shoes and the change. She was chased out of the county with a confederate, and on her return was picked up just out of

Hickory. Fire At Industrial Institute. Charlotte.-Fire believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed the large barn of the Southern Industrial Institute, at Chadwick-Hoskins, at an early nour. It was believed that some of

A call was made to the police headquarters for bloodhounds to see if a trail could not be located, but the dogs had been sent to one of the

Virginia Wins Debate.

the negative, was adjudged winner

the cattle were burned to death. The fire was not discovered until the barn

Chapel Hill.-Virginia, upholding

here over Carolina in the seventh an-Hamlet was between Mayor J. C. Leigh and C. G. Pepper, the former | nual interscholastic debate of the Carolina-Virginia-Johns Hopkins trianvotes were: Pepper, 233; Leigh, 258. | gle. The question under consideration This was indeed a close race, and the was that of a government ownership of railroads. The decision of the til the close of the polls. Both candi- | judges was one to two in favor of dates are strong men, and with a the negative. M. P. Patterson, of Mount Airy, and C. T. Boyd, of Gasnated consisting of five of the lead tonia, upheld Carolina's end while Viring business men of Hamlet, the gov. | ginia was represented by W. P. Ester and D. N. Sutton.