

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Domestic
Labor continues to pour in on the war department bureau which is finding jobs for the discharged soldiers.

A naval clemency board is now engaged in reviewing court-martial sentences imposed during the war. Many punishments involving prison terms or fines are being investigated. Many cases which well deserved punishment in time of war, may be regarded as too severely dealt with now that hostilities have ceased.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that the result of naval court-martial during the war.

Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence after his conviction in connection with the preparation of a bomb explosion in San Francisco, called at the white house in Washington and conferred with Secretary Tumulty. She desired to see the president, but secretary Tumulty explained to her that the president had done everything possible in the case of her husband.

President Wilson has signed the resolution repealing the act under which the telephone, telegraph and cable companies were taken over during the war.

President Wilson spends many hours each day working on the business accumulated in his office while he was abroad.

Secretary Baker, appearing before the special house investigating committee, says that southern states generally were favored by the war department because of favorable weather conditions. He admitted that he made a mistake in proceeding with work on Camp Benjamin, near Columbus, Ga., following the action of the senate military committee.

More than one hundred criminal complaints, alleging the crime of kidnapping in the Bisbee, Arizona, deportations of July 12, 1917, were placed in the hands of Justice of the Peace Jacks, who has issued warrants for arrest for the persons named in the complaints. Many of the most prominent men in the state of Arizona are named in the complaints.

Continuing investigation of the lynching of Frank Foster in the Baldwin county, Alabama, jail, June 28, a grand jury convened in special session and returned indictments against nine men for murder in the first degree, against four for second degree murder and against the secretary of the county for conspiracy in the charge of unlawful conspiracy.

Washington

President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Edward N. Hurley as chairman of the shipping board, effective August 1. It is understood that Hurley will be succeeded by John B. Barter.

A Weimar dispatch, via Coblenz, says the "rehabilitation" ratifying the peace treaty was adopted by the German National assembly by a vote of 208 to 115. Ninety-nine deputies abstained from voting on the resolution.

Advisors from New Orleans show that the war department has fourteen million pounds of sugar stored away in that city.

Investigation has shown that the principal shortage of sugar at present is in states east of the Mississippi.

Offers of 10 cents per pound have been made for the entire surplus of sugar held by the war department, but the prospective buyers wanted to export this sugar, and the secretary of war declined the offer. He stated that the American people come first in everything produced in America.

The war department's holding of thousands of tons of food supplies until six months after the armistice was signed before making an effort to sell them to the public has been a "most important factor in maintaining the high cost of living," Chairman Reavis of the special house subcommittee of the national congress to investigate the war department's actions.

It is stated that the war department made an agreement with the wholesale canners of the country to buy off the market fully one hundred thousand dollars' worth of canned vegetables, so as to not disturb the market during the coming season. Peas, corn and squash were added to the army ration to protect the canners rather than because soldiers needed these articles.

President Wilson in his first speech in New York, since his arrival from abroad declares that the peace just concluded at Paris is a just peace. He stated, in referring to his opponents, some people, having no vision, are looking too much upon the ground.

Sale of twenty-one million pounds of surplus sugar now held by the war department has been authorized, it is announced, at a minimum price to be fixed by the United States sugar equalization board to cover the cost to the government. The one condition of the sale will be that none of this sugar may be exported.

Seven million pounds of sugar, it is shown in recent investigations, are stored by the war department in San Francisco.

Ambassador Roland S. Morris left Tokyo, Japan, for an extended trip through Siberia to Omsk to report officially upon the situation there, and it is admitted by the state department officials that upon his report will depend the making of the quasi-recognition of the Kolchak government that has already been accorded by the principal governments participating in the Paris peace conference.

SENATOR SWANSON ARGUES ON CRISIS

VIRGINIAN ASSERTS THAT "NO
SACRIFICE OF SOVEREIGNTY
BY US IS INVOLVED."

PATHWAY OF DUTY IS PLAIN

Paramount Obligation to Prevent the
World From Return to Rule of Bar-
barism and Brute Force.

Washington.—Praising the league of nations covenant as "one of the world's greatest documents," Senator Swanson, of Virginia, a democratic member of the foreign relations committee, told the senate that if the United States rejected the league it "would mean that she skulk in the greatest world crisis that ever occurred."

The speaker defended the league against the objections that it would sacrifice sovereignty and American traditions and asserted that on the contrary it would result in immense material gain in protecting American integrity and preventing war. He declared it would not create a super-government, involve objectionable obligations nor "invalidate the Monroe doctrine."

"The pathway of our duty is plain," said Senator Swanson. "Let us not be frightened by our own prodigious shadow as it projects itself into world affairs. Let us not be deterred from our manifest duty and destiny by a craven fear of becoming great in giving service and direction to a world in a direct hour of its needs and distress."

Pointing out that the war has shaken the moral order to its foundation, the Virginia senator said it was the paramount obligation of responsible statesmen to prevent another such conflagration, which would return the world to the rule of brute force and barbarism of the dark ages."

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW IS TO CONTINUE FOR THE PRESENT.

Washington.—The daylight saving plan, under which the clocks of the country are turned forward an hour in March and moved back in October, will be continued indefinitely.

This was assured when, following Wilson's veto of the \$33,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill because of its rider repealing the daylight saving act, the house refused by a vote of 247 to 135 to pass the measure over the President's veto. Strength mustered by the repeal advocates was two thirds of the members present.

Party lines were disregarded in the voting, members from agricultural districts—the source of most of the opposition—favoring passage of the bill as originally enacted.

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY TO STAND.

Montgomery, Ala.—The first white house of the Confederacy located in Montgomery, will not be destroyed. This announcement was made by Mrs. Belle Allen Ross, secretary of the White House Association, after she had returned from LaGrange, where she had been directed to purchase of the house from the Danby estate.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ABROAD NOW 337,000.

Washington.—American overseas forces aggregated 337,339 officers and men on July 8, according to an official announcement. On the same date 100,000 troops were at sea en route to the United States and 389,000 were in this country.

COLONEL ANSELL OF NORTH CAROLINA WILL SOON RETIRE

Washington.—Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, the North Carolinian around whom the fight over military justice against the League of Nations, who spent several months past, will resign from the army within the next few days.

3,000 GALICIAN JEWS ARE ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST.

Vienna.—Three thousand Galician Jews have been arrested in the streets of Budapest, according to advices.

Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian soviet government, replying to a Polish protest against the arrests, de- clared:

"The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this war. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else."

SAW SUNSET AT 10 P. M. TEMPERATURE 27 DEGREES.

Washington.—Temperature five degrees below freezing was encountered, and sunset was observed at 10 p. m. over Arcadia, Fla., by Lieutenant Charles C. Chauncey and Sergeant Thomas Cook, two aviators who took an army plane 20,000 feet up from Carlstrom field at that hour. An 85-minute flight was made as an experiment in seeking high altitudes after darkness, the aid service announced.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LIKENED TO CONVICTED CRIMINAL.

Washington.—In the course of a five hour debate in the house on the prohibition bill, the liquor traffic was likened to a convicted criminal, appealing for a reprieve, while some of the more drastic provisions of the measure were denounced as an invasion of the liberty, hospitality and habits of the home.

It probably was the last great day of prohibition to follow the vision.

Mr. Page cleared up reports concerning his resignation by stating he had not yet resigned but had written to Washington several months ago asking permission to come home and tender his resignation in person.

SYNOPSIS WILSON'S SPEECH

President Entertains the Congress
With Address on His Labor at
the Peace Conference.

PRESIDENT VETOES AGRICULTURAL ACT

DAYLIGHT SAVING CLAUSE IN
LAW WAS CHIEF CAUSE OF
WILSON'S DISAPPROVAL.

MUCH GOOD IN EARLY RISING

Observance of Happy and Beneficent
Results in This and Other Countries
Impelled Use of Executive Axe.

Washington.—The daylight saving law was rescinded from repeal by President Wilson's veto of the agricultural appropriation bill.

In regard to returning the agricultural bill without his signature, the president said:

"I realize, of course, the grave inconvenience which may arise from the postponement of the legislation at this time but feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that 'at and after two o'clock a. m., Sunday, October 26, 1919, next, the act entitled an act to save daylight and to provide same hereby is repealed.'"

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country and think that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience. It would involve a serious economic loss. The act of March 19, 1918, to 'save daylight' resulted not only from a careful study of industrial activities by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country but also from observations of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislation in other countries where legislation of this character has been in operation."

"It moreover served the daily convenience of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction and the overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescence in its repeal."

ANTI-SUBRAGISTS GO AFTER WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Washington.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage uttered a blast against North Carolina's foremost writer, William J. Bryan.

The "anti-suff" took Mr. Bryan to task for saying that "the forces of evil" were lined up against the ballot for women. They emphatically deny the charge and demand a retraction.

"When you say," the organization states, "that the forces of evil are lined up against the ballot for women, we challenge not only the statement itself, but you sincerely in making it. You know that some of the noblest and most respected women in America are conducting the campaign against woman suffrage. You would not dare get up before any audience in America and declare that Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Woodworth of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who, while in the white house, did more for temperance in public life than any woman has done since, is associated with either liquor interests or any other evil interests."

R-34 COMPLETS ROUND TRIP TO UNITED STATES AND BACK.

Pulham, Norfolk, Eng.—Great Britain's mammoth trans-Atlantic air-pioneer, the dirigible R-34, arrived here at 6:56 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, completing her round trip from the British Isles to the United States and return.

The R-34 poked her nose out of the clouds northeast of the village and, after circling the flying field three times, glided gently to the ground and ten minutes later was housed in the dirigible shed. The voyage from Long Is. back was without particular incident and was completed in approximately 75 hours.

MASS MEETING PLANNED IN PROTEST OF LEAGUE.

Washington.—A mass meeting in protest against the league of nations has been arranged "in nearly every large city" said an announcement by the league for the preservation of American independence.

Speakers include Senators Reed, Missouri, a democrat, and Borah, Idaho, Johnson, Democrat, and Poindexter, Washington and former Senator Beveridge of Indiana, all republicans.

MAJOR GEORGE LEWIS IN COMMAND AT CAMP GORDON.

Atlanta.—Major General Edward Mann Lewis, who commanded the "Old Hickory" division, comprising the Hindenburg line breaking units, has been placed in command of Camp Gordon. General Lewis commanded the 90th Division from July, 1918, until last March, when the division returned to the states. General Lewis then was called to duty at American general headquarters where he remained until returning to the States.

WAGE INCREASE GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES OF VESSELS.

Washington.—Wage increases approximating 10 per cent, were granted to employees of vessels operating from Atlantic and Gulf ports by the shipping board. The advance is expected to end the strike of marine engineers, firemen and oilers.

Deck officers and seamen are affected by the increase as well as water tenders, oilers, engineers, firemen, stewards, cooks and other minor employees.

FIGHT TO BEGIN ON RATIFICATION

PRESIDENT HAS TEMPORARILY
PUT MATTER OF TREATY
QUITE OUT OF MIND.

COMMITTEE TO MEET OPENLY

Japan Will Derive No Permanent
Benefits from the Shantung Matter
During Reconstruction Period.

Washington.—Senate leaders in the league of nations controversy continued their conferences in preparation for the ratification fight which will begin when the senate reconvenes.

While it was said the exact lines of division might not be drawn for some days, further progress in solidifying their forces was claimed by both sides.

President Wilson, having delivered the treaty to the senate and offered to supplement it with all the information in his possession, apparently put the matter temporarily out of his mind. He saw none of the senators who have been active in the fight and, while he conferred with Acting Secretary Polk at the state department, it was understood other subjects furnished the basis of their discussion.

Whether the President's offer is to be accepted by the foreign relations committee remained an open question. Some of the opposition leaders are known to oppose inviting him before the committee, but his supporters believe they can secure his appearance should he request that they do so. There were increasing indications that the sessions will be open to the public.

It developed that in his conversations with senators at the capital, Mr. Wilson went into great detail regarding the Shantung agreement. He was quoted as saying that the understanding that Shantung would be returned to China after a reconstruction period was of a very definite nature, and that the only gain to Japan would be such benefit as she might derive from temporary use of the German railroads and other German property in the territory.

TO ACT JOINTLY FOR BETTER MAIL SERVICE

Washington.—Joint action by the postoffice department and the chamber of commerce of the United States to extend and improve mail facilities and eliminate delays was announced.

Following a conference at the department here of postmasters of the 50 largest mail centers, handling approximately half of the mail business of the country, it was agreed that the national chamber would undertake to have each chamber in those centers organize a committee on postal facilities to study existing conditions and then confer with the local postmaster who will be instructed by the department to co-operate to the fullest extent. These committees in most cases already have been framed.

CHARGES ARE FALSE SAYS JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Washington.—In a statement John Skelton Williams said he would make no special reply to the charges and insinuations made against his administration of the office of comptroller until allowed to testify before the senate in his own behalf.

"When that opportunity comes," Mr. Williams said, "I shall rely on written evidence and official court records to prove directly and squarely to the allegations of unjust discrimination, of use of my position as comptroller to reward friends or punish enemies, political or personal, or of undue harshness in requirements from banks are false and unequivocally false."

MUST HAVE WILL AND POWER TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS.

Paris.—Austria will be admitted to membership in the league of nations as soon as the allied and associated powers consider that she possesses a responsible government with both the will and the power to fulfill its international obligations. The Austrian peace delegation has been so informed in a reply by the supreme council of the peace conference to an Austrian plea for immediate admission to the league.

The Austrian note, embodying the plea was sent by Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian peace delegation, to Francis Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, on June 23.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR THE BUILDING OF BATTLESHIPS.

Washington.—Contract for the construction of battleship No. 53 was let by the navy department to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. The contract price for the vessel, the next to the last of the six dreadnaughts authorized in the 1916 building program to be constructed, was not announced by the department.

ATTITUDE OF SIMMONS ON SITUATION IN HIS STATE.

Washington.—If there has been any doubt as to where Senator Simmons stood in the gubernatorial race, it was cleared. Mr. Simmons is for Cameron Morrison, and will do his very best to nominate him.

It has been reported here recently that Mr. Simmons and Mr. Morrison had become estranged. When this report was brought to the attention of the senator he asserted that there was no truth in it.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE RESIGNATION OF HURLEY.

Washington.—President Wilson accepted the resignation of Edward N. Hurley as chairman of the shipping board. Mr. Hurley will be succeeded by John Barton Payne, of Chicago, general counsel of the railroad administration, whose nomination as a member of the shipping board was sent to the senate.

Both Mr. Hurley's letter of resignation, and the President's letter of accepting it were dated July 16.

OVER THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO
CAROLINIANS.

OPPOSITION NATURALLY FIND CAUSE FOR CRITICISM OF SEVERAL POINTS MADE.

ANSWERS HIS OWN ARGUMENT

According to Borah, the President's Argument for a League of Nations is One for Alliance of War.

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Senator Borah, Idaho, one of the leading opponents in the senate of the league of nations, also declined to comment except to say that President Wilson "completely answered" his own argument that the league of nations is a league for peace by his statement that it is "formed as an alliance of war."

Senator Smoot, Utah, characterized the address as "another Wilsonian essay, but not quite up to the standard of the former." The initial steps for the erection of a quarter million dollar court house and jail were taken here by the board of commissioners, who asked for bids for sketches and plans to be presented at their next meeting in August. It is proposed to erect a thoroughly modern building in every respect.

Raleigh.—The American Trust Co. of Charlotte, amends its charter to increase the capital from one million dollars to one million five hundred thousand.

High Point.—High Point dropped the final game of the series with Mebane by a score of 5 to 2, numerous boots and battery miscues eliminating any local chance to continue the winning streak started two weeks ago.

Lexington.—The quarterly conference of the Winston district, held in the First Methodist church here, came to a close last night. More than 100 delegates, representing the various churches of the district, were in attendance. Burke Culpepper, the evangelist, addressed the conference.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION WORKERS ARE IN LONDON.

London.—American prohibition workers have arrived in London. The vanguard is led by William E. Johnson, who has been in London for some time. The whole thing has been in response to their asking. We are going to teach them how to get this country dry. I have reported to my headquarters that the position here is entirely different to that way back home, but it is far from being as hopeless as appears on the surface."

Asheville.—The Asheville-Hendersonville highway is now a reality, the concrete on the last stretch of the road having been laid, although it will be two weeks longer before the completed highway can be used for travel, it taking this long for the concrete to set.

Franklin.—One of the largest crowds ever assembled in Macon county met in Franklin Friday to celebrate the Fourth of July. O. Max Gardner was the speaker at the occasion. A program was prepared for the entire day and wound up with a play by local talent in the evening. After a drill and other exercises a dinner for the soldiers was served on the courthouse grounds.

Asheville.—That for purposes of economy as well as of efficiency the United States government is likely to become an extensive advertiser was broached here this week in reports made to the convention of advertising agencies and newspaper publishers.

Charlotte.—Superintendent J. M. Matthews of the Mecklenburg county schools, left for Raleigh to attend a conference at the S. B. College of school superintendents and high school principals and teachers regarding high school work next term.

Monroe.—The Union county board of education has elected Prof. Ed. Funderburk county superintendent of public instruction to succeed Prof. R. N. Nesbit, who has held the position for the past 12 years.

Winston-Salem.—The local tobacco market will reopen August 26. This decision was reached at the annual meeting of the tobacco association. Reports received here indicate that this year's leaf crop will be later than last year no mention is made of its quality.

Greensboro.—A solid pullman car was utilized to accommodate the Greensboro Elks who left for Atlantic City to attend the annual session of the national convention, which will be held the coming week.

Boone.—No man in some time has made a more successful transition from both students and teachers of the training school than O. B. Eaton, ex-mayor of Winston-Salem, who was with them and spoke to the school on "Thrill in Education."

(From the University News Letter.) Under the rough, electric shock of war the people of North Carolina salted down 222 million dollars in savings—in liberty bonds, war stamps, and interest-bearing bank deposits.

Morganton.—Pronounced by everyone as Morganton's greatest day, the Fourth was celebrated here on a scale that eclipsed every other celebration occasion ever attempted in Burke county. Estimates of the crowd vary, there were at least 13,000 people.

VARIED COMMENT ON WILSON SPEECH

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Charlotte.—C. M. Edwards, a graduate in the Bertillon system of finger print identification, expects to locate in Charlotte to practice his profession. In explaining the nature of his work, Mr. Edwards said that only by finger prints could positive identification be assured, for many people show similar characteristics of face and figure.

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