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IN HONOR OF ROOSEVELT

On Sunday, February 9, our allies joined with us in paying tribute to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, statesman, patriot, scholar, and Christian gentleman and loyal friend. Memorial services were held in London, Paris, Washington and thousands of lesser cities. About 1,500 persons attended the solemn service in Westminster Abbey, President Wilson and a number of other Americans, as well as Frenchmen and Englishmen, were present at the services in Paris.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In solemn services within the house chamber today the nation's leaders and representatives of foreign governments paid tribute to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. Members of Congress, Supreme court justices, members of the cabinet, army and navy officers and diplomats of many nations heard Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, praise Roosevelt as a statesman and as a man.

Crowded galleries and the throng of men and women who could not gain admission testified to the personal feeling for the man whose death shocked the world. It was this to which Senator Lodge, a close friend of the man he eulogized, referred when he spoke these words in the stillness of the house chamber: "A tower is fallen, a star is set! Alas! Alas! for Celin.

"The words of lamentation from the old Moorish ballad, which in boyhood we used to recite, must, I think, have risen to many lips when the world was told that Theodore Roosevelt was dead. But whatever the phrase the thought was instant and everywhere.

"Various expressed, you heard it in the crowds about the bulletin boards, from the man in the street and the man on the railroads, from the farmer in the fields, the women in the shops, in the factories, and in the homes. The pulpit found in his life a text for sermons. The judge on the bench, the child at school, alike paused for a moment conscious of a loss. The cry of sorrow came from men and women of all conditions, high and low, rich and poor, from the learned and the ignorant, from the multitude who had loved and followed him, and from those who had opposed and resisted him. The newspapers pushed aside the absorbing reports of the events of these fateful days and gave pages to the man who had died.

"Flashed beneath the ocean and through the air went the announcement of Theodore Roosevelt's death, and back came a world-wide response from courts and cabinets, from press and people, in other and far distant lands. Through it all ran a golden thread of personal feeling which gleams so rarely in the somber formalism of public grief. It would seem that here was a man, a private citizen, conspicuous by no office, with no glitter of power about him, no ability to reward or punish, gone from earthly life, who must have been unusual even among the leaders of men, and who thus demands our serious consideration."

Memorials in Various Cities
Senator Lodge was the only speaker and the services were simple. Prayers by the Senate and House chaplains and anthems and patriotic hymns by the Marine band added to the stirring spiritual nature of the services.

Simultaneous with the capitol services, memorials to the former President were held in various cities over the country and in American army camps at home and overseas.

Virtually all members of the Senate and House attended the joint session. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark presided jointly while seated before them were Chief Justice White and the associate justices of the supreme court in their somber robes, members of the cabinet, representatives of the diplomatic corps, General March, chief of staff, and other army and navy officers in full uniform.

Former President Taft occupied a prominent seat on the center aisle and was warmly applauded as he was escorted into the chamber.

Senator Lodge's memorial address was interrupted occasionally by amens and at times, by quiet laughter as he related anecdotes of Colonel Roosevelt's life. Marked applause greeted his statement that of all the nations of the earth Germany alone did not mourn the former President's death because she knew his voice had rallied Americans to the battle for freedom.

"We cannot approach Theodore Roosevelt along the beaten paths of eulogy or satisfy ourselves with the empty civilities of commonplace funeral tributes," said Senator Lodge, "for he did not make his life journey over main-traveled roads nor was he ever commonplace. Cold and pompous formalities would be unsuited to him who was devoid of affectation, who was never self-conscious, and to whom posturing to draw the public gaze seemed not only repellent but vulgar. In his spirit of devotion to

JUDGE JUSTICE

Judge M. H. Justice of Rutherfordton died at his boarding house in Asheville about 8:45 o'clock Wednesday morning, February 12, after an illness of only a few hours. He had presided all day Tuesday at the superior court term for the trial of civil cases, and when the court adjourned at 5:30 he was apparently in excellent health. After supper, an attack of acute indigestion developed and two physicians were called in. After a short time he was pronounced out of danger, and the doctors left. Wednesday morning, when the servants entered the house, they found him dying.

Judge Justice was born in Rutherford county about 75 years ago. After obtaining his license to practice law he opened an office in Rutherfordton, and soon built up a large practice. Eighteen years ago he was a member of the State Senate and soon afterwards was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as judge of the superior court. He has been on the bench ever since.

He was twice married. His first wife was a sister of W. A. Smith of this city. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Tanner before her marriage, and is a sister of Mrs. W. H. Justus. Two sons and two daughters are living.

Judge Justice was held in high esteem wherever he was known. His ability as a lawyer and as a judge was everywhere recognized, and his genial and kindly disposition won for him a large circle of friends.

At this distance it looks like the coming summer would be an open season for the erection of residences in Hendersonville. And it will not be a minute too early.

truth's simplicity, I shall try to speak of him today."

Referring to Roosevelt's inheritance of comparative wealth, Senator Lodge said: "He lacked the spur of necessity to pick the sides of his tent. * * * Theodore Roosevelt put behind him temptation to a life of sports and pleasure, to lettered ease, to an amateur's career in one of the fine arts, perhaps to a money-making business.

"How he refused to tread the pleasant paths that opened to him on all sides and took the instant way which led over the rough road of all and action, his life discloses."

Lived to See Right Prevail
Referring to Roosevelt's fight for preparedness before the United States entered the world war, Senator Lodge said:

"He would have had us protest and take action at the very beginning in 1914 when Belgium was invaded. He would have had us go to war when the murders of the Lusitania were perpetrated. He tried to stir the soul and rouse the spirit of the American people, and despite every obstacle he did awaken them, so that when the hour came, in April, 1917, a large proportion of the American people were even then ready in spirit and in hope.

"How telling his work has been was proved by the confession of his country's enemies, for when he died, the only discordant note, the only harsh words, came from the German press. Germany knew whose voice it was that had more powerfully than any other called Americans to the battle in behalf of freedom and civilization."

"He lived to see right prevail," continued the Senator. "He lived to see civilization triumph over organized barbarism, and there was great joy in his heart. In all his last days the thoughts which filled his mind were to secure a peace which should render Germany forever harmless and advance the cause of ordered freedom in every land and among every race. This occupied him to the exclusion of everything else except what he called and what we like to call Americanism. There was no time down to the end when he would not turn aside from everything else to preach the doctrine of Americanism, of the principles and the faith upon which American government rested and which all true Americans should wear in their heart of hearts.

"He was a great patriot, a great man; above all, a great American. His country was the ruling, mastering passion of his life, from the beginning even unto the end.

"What a man was is ever more important than what he did. Theodore Roosevelt always believed that character was of greater worth and moment than anything else. He possessed abilities of the first order, which he was disposed to under-rate because he set so much greater store upon the moral qualities which we bring together under the single word 'character.'"

Appraising Theodore Roosevelt's abilities, Mr. Lodge said in part: "He had a powerful, well-trained, ever active mind. He thought clearly, independently, and with originality and imagination. These great gifts were sustained by an extraordinary power of acquisition, joined to a greater quickness of apprehension, a greater willingness in seizing upon the essence of a question, than I have ever happened to see in any other man."

BOND ISSUE DID NOT CARRY

Tuesday's election resulted in the defeat of the proposition to issue bonds for the purchase of the Noterman place to be used as a public park.

This result had been generally anticipated. Those who opposed the proposition were for the most part strongly in favor of having a park on or near Main street, and they recognized the great advantages of the Noterman place; but they were unable to satisfy themselves that the city is in any condition just now to incur any additional bonded indebtedness except for absolute necessities.

EMBARGO LIFTED BY SWEEPING ORDER

The most sweeping removal of restrictions upon the exportation of foodstuffs made since the signing of the armistice has been ordered by the war trade board. The order removes from the conservation list barley, corn and rye, including flour and meal made from these grains, oats and oat products, brewers' grains, bran, dried and split peas, sugar and hydrogenated cotton seed oil. These articles constitute a majority of the food items on the restricted list. They may now be shipped to all destinations including Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. Heretofore such exports to these countries were made exclusively by the food administration's grain corporation and the wheat export company. Wheat and wheat flour remain on the restricted list.

Removal of the embargo on grains other than wheat, it is expected by some officials, will stabilize prices and relieve what is described as a congested market. The order also is regarded as a forerunner of a general modification of the government's price fixing policy and of a more rapid decline in all food prices.

West Glutted With Wheat

From a famine in wheat to a great glut seven months marks the most rapid change the country ever has seen in the wheat market. Yet this is what the United States has done during the past seven months under the stimulating work of the food administration, the Department of Agriculture and the government guarantee of \$2.26 for wheat for the 1918 and 1919 crops. There was no burdensome surplus while the war lasted and the German submarines were sinking ships with food for the allies and neutrals, but since the armistice all has changed and there is more wheat in the show windows, as the visible supply is called by the grain trade, than ever before. At present there is a surplus of 277,000,000 bushels in the United States alone, with prospect of a yield of 1,250,000 bushels in 1919, indicating something of the loss the government will bear on \$2.26 wheat, unless some means is found either for canceling the agreement with the farmers or for unloading the surplus in Europe.

Mills of the country, as well as jobbers and distributors, are loaded with flour and report trade light. The opening of export trade with Europe is expected to relieve the market of all substitutes, and ultimately to relieve the wheat and wheat flour situation.

Livestock Yards Are Swamped

Hogs are being rushed to the Western primary markets in such multitudes that packers claim they are unable to handle them. It is claimed this is a result of the government's fixing the minimum February price at \$17.50 per hundred. The packers assert they now have enormous supplies of high priced meats on hand. They are looking to the government to remove restrictions and allow the law of supply and demand to correct the present artificial price situation.

STATEMENT BY SEC. GLASS REGARDING LIBERTY BONDS

My attention has been directed to the activities of unscrupulous persons who have been operating extensively throughout the country and who are swindling the owners of Liberty Bonds by purchasing bonds at prices far below their actual worth.

These swindlers get the attention of Liberty Bond owners by publishing advertisements calculated to make the unsuspecting bond owner believe that the highest market price can be secured for his bonds through the agency of the adviser. Such is rarely, if ever, the case. Records of transactions of this character, brought to the attention of the department of justice and the Treasury Department, prove conclusively that these swindlers take every advantage of bond owners who are forced into their clutches by paying the lowest possible price which the owner will accept—and generally far below the actual value of the bonds.

I regret to observe that many reputable newspapers are being victimized by accepting the advertisements of these swindlers, and I appeal to all newspaper publishers to scrutinize very carefully the character of individuals who use their columns to offer to buy Liberty Bonds. As a newspaper publisher, I believe that it is the duty of publishers to protect their

NEWS NOTES

The direct cost of the war has been estimated at \$20,000,000,000 in a special article in the London Daily Telegraph. The author estimated the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at an additional \$50,000,000,000.

INVENTED "SAFE" CHECK

While serving a six-year sentence at Folsom, Cal., for passing a bogus \$15,000 check, W. J. Reed invented a check that cannot be forged. The National Bankers' Association of America has offered him \$80,000 for his patent. On advice of his attorney, Reed, who has been released from prison, is holding out for \$100,000.

LEASES FOR OIL LANDS

House and Senate conferees, after months of deliberation, have reached an agreement on the oil-leasing bill, under which more than 50,000,000 acres of government-owned oil, gas, coal, phosphate and sodium lands in Western States and Alaska will be thrown open for developing under the leasing system, subject to a royalty which, in the case of gas and oil, will be not less than one-eighth of the gross value of production. The legislation, generally regarded as the most important that has been before Congress in a decade, has been pending for four years and has been subject to repeated discussion. Leaders in the Senate and the House hope to complete its enactment before the end of the session on March 4.

RUSS PRISONERS ABUSED

Of the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners scattered throughout the Central Empires, 1,000,000 died in captivity, according to reports of repatriated British prisoners published in a London newspaper.

The Russians were subjected to terrible brutalities and were forced to do heavy and degrading work, whether sick or well. They were always half-starved and under the stimulus of the lash. Nearly 800,000 of the Russians still remain in Germany.

750,000 GERMANS CAPTURED

The total number of German prisoners now in France is 358,000, according to Lieut. Col. de Thomassen, a French military critic. The number of prisoners captured by the British reached 300,000, of whom 400,000 were captured during the last three weeks of the war. The total number of prisoners taken by the British was 391,000, but some 30,000 were repatriated on account of wounds and illness.

SEEK TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

The South Atlantic Maritime corporation has been organized in Jacksonville, Fla., under the auspices of and financed by the Chambers of Commerce of Jacksonville, Savannah, Wilmington, Charleston and Brunswick, to establish regular lines of steamers from each of the five mentioned ports to South and Central American ports. The first ship will sail from Savannah in March. This will be followed by other sailings until each port has a well established steamer line.

OFFICIAL REFUSED \$20,000 INCREASE IN HIS SALARY

All the "supreme" sacrifices are not made on the battlefield.

William D. Van Dyke, newly-elected president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, has proved this. His first official act when he took office at Milwaukee was to reject a \$20,000 increase in pay. As president he is entitled to draw \$50,000 per year, but he chose to continue to receive the vice president's scale, which is \$30,000.

BIG FORTUNE FOR DESERTER

Gordon Reed Patterson, serving a five-year term in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for desertion from the army, has been notified that he has fallen heir to \$5,000,000 through the death of an uncle at St. Paul, Minn.

The telegram said that \$25,000 had been placed in a bank for Patterson's immediate use.

readers against unscrupulous advertisers.

Other swindlers endeavor to trade worthless articles or securities of little value for Liberty Bonds, and I appeal to patriotic publishers to assist in putting an end to this practice.

The Treasury Department will take such steps as are possible under the law to protect the interests of holders of Liberty Bonds, and will use every means at its command to bring to justice all who seek to defraud the people who have so patriotically assisted in winning the war by investing their savings in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Owners of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps should in no circumstances part with these securities unless necessity compels, and then they should deal only with reliable banks, trust companies, banking institutions and others whose reputation for integrity is beyond question. If it is necessary to sell Liberty Bonds the highest market value should be received.

The Treasury Department will welcome information concerning the operations of these swindlers in any part of the country.

CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury.

GOING AFTER THE G. M. A.

Tuesday afternoon C. F. Bland received a long letter from Colonel Woodward, stating in detail the conditions under which it would be possible to locate the Georgia Military Academy in Hendersonville. The matter was laid before the Board of Trade, at its meeting Tuesday night, and was carefully considered in executive session. A committee, consisting of C. F. Bland and F. A. Ewbank, was sent to Spartanburg Wednesday to discuss the matter further with Colonel Woodward who was in that city on his way to Washington.

The committee report that the outlook is very promising. They now know exactly what will be necessary to do in order to land the academy here, and they believe that the necessary steps can and will be taken by our people.

COUNTY MAKES FINE SHOWING

Henderson county people have bought to date approximately \$650,000 worth of Bonds. War Savings Stamps approximately \$210,000 making a total of \$860,000 government securities.

They have contributed, in addition to the purchase of the above amount of bonds and stamps, in excess of \$150,000 for the benefit of the Red Cross, and other charitable war activities.

This makes a grand total of over one million dollars contributed by the people of Henderson county in a period of sixteen months.

The county has a population of 17,000. So, it is an easy matter to take the above figures, and calculate exactly how much money per capita the people of the county contributed in aid of the prosecution of the war.

Henderson county, considering her small population and the taxable value of her real and personal property, made a splendid showing in the matter of helping to finance our country's part in the world war. And, the most wonderful thing about the whole matter is, we had one million dollars at the time the United States entered the war, and we still have that much money, and more, on deposit in our banks, after contributing over a million dollars in aid of the war.

R. C. Clarke, president of the First Bank and Trust Company, furnishes us with the above figures, and stated that the showing they make for our county is one that our people may well be proud of.

MILLION MEN ON RHINE

The number of American, French and British troops to be maintained in the occupied regions in Germany will be limited to 1,000,000 men, according to dispatches received from Paris. By April 1 there will be 15 divisions of United States troops remaining, with five divisions ready for embarkation homeward. A month later this force will be reduced by five more divisions. According to present plans, all the American troops will be withdrawn from all fronts as soon as possible after the general peace treaty is signed.

The military committee of the Supreme War council is busily engaged in working out plans for the distribution of the troops of the allied nations to be maintained on the western front.

No Troops for Turkey
Whatever force may be sent to Turkey for garrisoning purposes, there will be no American troops among them, according to a decision reached by military leaders. It has been pointed out that their use for this purpose would be inappropriate, as the United States never has been at war with the Turkish empire.

U. S. FLEET ASSEMBLING

The Atlantic fleet has been re-organized with the return of the battle squadrons from overseas and is now assembling in Hampton roads preparatory to sailing for Guantanamo bay, Cuba, where winter maneuvers will be held.

This will be the first time the fleet has visited the winter base since the United States entered the war. Supply and fuel ships and tugs towing targets already have left for Cuba.

QUIT SLANDERING

To the Editor of The Times:
I see that Admiral Mayo has said that the Peace Conference has dwindled down to a sewing circle. The admiral should be promptly compelled to quit slandering the sewing circle.

READER.

LEGISLATURE

The following bills have been passed this week by the Legislature:
Authorize Transylvania county to levy a special tax.

Empower commissioners of Swain county to build bridge at Bryson City. To provide for good roads in Sandy Creek township, Franklin county.

To provide for better roads in Gold Mine township, Franklin county.

Regulate fox hunting in Randolph county.

Relating to fishing in Rowan county. Provide compensation for officers in Dave county.

To fix compensation of certain officers in Lincoln county.

Relating to compensation of officers in Lee county.

Fixing time for holding courts in Chatham county.

To pay commissioners of Graham county \$3 per day.

To fix pay of commissioners in Cabarrus county.

Regulate traveling cotton seed buyers.

Regulate charges for legal advertising in North Carolina.

To amend chapter 284 public laws 1917, so as to permit appointment of township road commissioners in certain counties.

To protect the health of communities by requiring the burial of dead animals.

To require county homes to keep records.

For removal of county home in Randolph.

Relating to drainage of Scuppernon river.

To provide a budget system for State expenditure.

Amend section 5 of chapter 102 public laws 1917 relating to roads in Murphy township, Cherokee county.

To fix and regulate the pay and mileage of jurors.

Amend chapter 154 public laws 1917, so as to permit issue of bonds in \$50 and \$100 denominations.

Provide additional tax levy for Lumberton graded school district.

Amend law relative salaries of Gaston officers.

To allow several townships in Macon county to issue bonds for roads.

Joint resolution to co-operate with farmers of South in their efforts to finance and promote an adequate price for cotton.

Amend 1917 act relative to holding courts in Pasquotank county.

Authorize commissioners of Graham county to build fence around court house.

For relief of Fred Fisher, a Confederate veteran.

Fix corporate limits of Hayesville.

To place water of Halts lake under direction United States government.

Repeal chapter 137 public laws 1917 relating to primary elections in Mitchell county.

Repeal law relative to treasurer Alexander county.

Relative pay of Cabarrus commissioners.

Joint resolution asking for federal aid for roads at an early date.

Relating to public roads in Yadkin county.

To provide for forfeiture of term when rent not paid.

Repeal charter of Iron Station in Lincoln county.

Provide for iron bridges over Yadkin river between Rowan and Davidson counties.

Repeal law relating to highway commission in Warren county.

Repeal statute relative to free labor in Warren county.

Amend law relating to roads in Cabarrus county.

Empower Elizabeth City Power Company to build bridge over Knob's creek.

Repeal charter of Big Lick in Stanley county.

For relief of J. M. Poole of Montgomery county.

Repeal law taxing dogs in Warren county.

Repeal law providing rural policemen in Columbus county.

Amend law relative to roads in Macon county.

For removal of graves in Pittsboro.

KEDRON LODGE FRIDAY NIGHT

The regular Communication of Kedron Lodge, No. 387 A. F. and A. M., will be held Friday night, February 14, at 8 o'clock.

Visiting Brothers cordially welcomed.

P. S. RAMSEY, Master.