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Much Inside Information On Wilson-Lansing Relations Is Made Public

PRESIDENT DISPLEASED AS EARLY AS FALL OF 1917

Lansing's Sensational Statement Warning Country of War Displeased Wilson--What Took Place At Cabinet Meeting After President Became Ill Made Public

By the Associated Press
Washington, Feb. 14.—Rebuked by President Wilson for calling cabinet meetings during his illness Secretary Lansing has resigned.

The president has accepted the resignation "with appreciation," and Mr. Lansing becomes the second secretary of state to leave the administration over a disagreement with his chief.

Although the correspondence between Mr. Wilson and his secretary makes the calling of the cabinet the direct line persons on the inside of the administration who know what has been going on say that was not the case and the real reasons for the break go back over a period of many months and come from fundamental differences of opinion in policy.

The disagreement between the president and the head of the state department even antedate the entry of the United States into the war. The relations between the two men almost reached the breaking point early in 1917 when Mr. Lansing issued his celebrated statement that the United States was daily drawing near the brink of war. By some this was taken to forecast America's entry into the war.

The president made every effort to overtake the statement after it left the state department, but could not succeed.

The secretary of state, it is said, believed he was supported by President Wilson in calling the cabinet together. Looking up the historic record he found that it had been done when President Garfield lay ill for weeks after having been shot by an assassin and that it had been done before that when President Taylor had a long illness and was succeeded ultimately by Vice-President Fillmore.

The Wilson cabinet assembled on the first day of the meeting with a feeling of apprehension, for none of them knew of the extent of the president's illness but expected to be informed of it. Secretary Tumulty informed the president that Mr. Lansing had called the cabinet together and the president, somewhat disturbed, gave Dr. Grayson a memorandum.

That day Mr. Lansing sent for Dr. Grayson. The president's chair at the head of the table was left vacant until Dr. Grayson arrived and he was asked to take it.

"Dr. Grayson," Secretary Lansing is reported to have said by those who were present, "we wish to know the nature of the president's illness or whether he is capable of transacting business."

The president's physician is quoted by some of the other secretaries substantially as follows:
"The president is doing as well as could be expected. He is in full possession of his faculties and he has directed me to inquire of you by what authority this meeting of the cabinet was called, what business was before it and what business might be transacted at a cabinet meeting without his participation."

According to the story told at that time Secretary Lansing had no opportunity to reply, as some of the members stepped into the breach and asked Dr. Grayson to say to the president that the only purpose of the meeting was to inquire as to the state of his health and to send a message of loyalty and encouragement. At that point the meeting broke up and did not transact any business, but it did not end the so-called informal gatherings of the cabinet.

It has not been made plain that President Wilson knew since that cabinet meetings had been assembled

and talking over inter-department affairs but the meetings have been held, and if the president did not know it, it was because it was decided not to inform him.

Now that the break has come and that Mr. Lansing has left the cabinet, much may be revealed of the extent to which the secretary of state and the president differed in matters of policy. Quite aside from the differences at the peace conference, there were other differences in foreign policies and some of Mr. Lansing's friends say he would have left the cabinet some time ago except that he wished to spare the president an upheaval in his official family at a time when Europe was in an upheaval, was watching the president and at a time when the president was unable to look after foreign affairs himself.

Mr. Lansing became head of the state department when William J. Bryan and the president had their differences over the Lusitania note. Mr. Lansing was councillor, an office in which he had succeeded John Bassett Moore. It has been common knowledge that while Mr. Lansing's name was signed to the succeeding notes to Germany and the note which preceded the armistice, Mr. Wilson wrote them himself; in fact he practically acted as secretary of state during the negotiations with Germany.

It was the president's conception of the foreign office. How much Mr. Wilson and Secretary Lansing differ on the Mexican policy never has been revealed, but officials who are in close sympathy with Mr. Lansing say this was one cause of the break.

It has been generally believed in official circles here that the sharp notes which Secretary Lansing sent to Mexico in connection with the Jenkins case are what the president became exercised over.

It is known, however, that Henry Fletcher, former ambassador to Mexico, wrote a letter to the president in which he excoriated the administration's Mexican policy and the general belief in the state department is that Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Lansing agreed pretty generally. Mr. Fletcher's letter of resignation has never been given out at the white house.

But aside from his differences with the president, it has been common knowledge in Washington that Secretary Lansing has never been on good terms with Secretary Tumulty and there were differences between him and Secretaries Daniels and Baker.

In the foreign relations committee the secretary is regarded as a trained diplomat. Senators remarked when Bullitt gave his sensational testimony that they regretted it very much on Mr. Lansing's account.

CORRESPONDENCE IS GIVEN OUT BY STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, Feb. 14.—The state department issued the following statement:
Secretary Lansing has resigned and his resignation has been accepted, taking effect today. Following is the correspondence between the president and Secretary Lansing:
"The White House, Washington, Feb. 7, 1920.
"My Dear Mr. Secretary:
"Is it true, as I have been told, that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the government into conference? If it is, I feel it my duty to call your attention to considerations which I do not care to dwell upon until I learn from you yourself that this is the fact. Under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the president has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference, and no one but the president and the congress has the right to ask their views or the views of anyone of them on any public question.

"I take this matter up with you because in the development of every constitutional system, custom and

FLU SITUATION IMPROVES IN HICKORY

Contrary to rumors, the influenza situation has shown a steady improvement in Hickory during the past week, an average of half a dozen cases being reported each day. Outside the city limits, however, the situation is more serious and in West Hickory, north of Hickory, and in the country around this city, the disease is almost epidemic. It is in the suburbs and the country that three deaths have occurred since the disease first recurred in the state.

These are the facts as gathered today from Dr. H. C. Menzies, city physician. The fact that there is very little flu in town is attributed to the promptness with which council met the situation, it is believed, and it is hoped by everybody that conditions will continue to show improvement from day to day.

The situation in the suburbs and in the country around Hickory is not nearly so good, and there are a number of pneumonia cases to cause distress, but the epidemic is not nearly so severe as it was in 1918.

The Newton authorities have given notice that the schools there will reopen Monday morning indicating that in the county seat, where measures were prompt and energetic also, the disease was not serious or of long duration.

There has been some talk of lifting the quarantine in Hickory, but it probably will be another week before schools and churches are reopened.

precedent are of the most serious consequence, and I think we will all agree in desiring not to lead in any wrong direction. I have, therefore taken the liberty of writing you to ask you this question, and I am sure you will be glad to answer.

"I am happy to note from your recent note to Mrs. Wilson that your strength is returning.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

Mr. Lansing's Position

"The Secretary of State,
"Washington, Feb. 9, 1920.

"My dear Mr. President:
"It is true that frequently during your illness I requested the heads of the executive departments of the government to meet for informal conference.

"Shortly after you were taken ill in October certain members of the cabinet, of which I was one, felt that in view of the fact that we were denied communication with you, it was wise for us to confer informally together on inter-departmental matters and matters as to which action could not be dropped until your medical advisers permitted you to pass upon. Accordingly I, as the ranking member, requested the members of the cabinet to assemble for such informal conference; and in view of the mutual benefit derived the practice was continued.

"I can assure you that it never for a moment entered my mind that I was acting unconstitutionally or contrary to your wishes, and there certainly was no intention on my part to assume powers and exercise functions which under the constitution are exclusively confined to the president.

"During these troublous times when many difficult and vexatious questions have arisen and when in the circumstances I have been deprived of your guidance and direction, it has been my constant endeavor to carry out your policies as I understood them and to act in all matters as I believe you would wish me to act. If however, you think that I have failed in my loyalty to you and if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am of course ready, Mr. President, to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands.

"I am, as always,
"Faithfully yours,
"ROBERT LANSING."

Resignation Is Accepted

The White House,
"Washington, Feb. 11, 1920.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:
"I am very much disappointed by your letter of February ninth in reply to mine asking about the so-called cabinet meetings. You kindly explain the motives of these meetings and I find nothing in your letter which justifies your assumption of presidential authority in such a matter. You say you felt that, in view of the fact that you were denied communication with me, it was wise to confer informally together on inter-departmental matters and matters as to which action could not be postponed until my medical advisers permitted me to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the

GOVERNOR URGES CONTINUE STUDY OF WILSON'S PROPOSAL

By the Associated Press
Washington, Feb. 14.—Representatives of the railroad employees' union continued their consideration today of President Wilson's proposal for settlement of the wage controversy.

They were in communication with brotherhood officials in all parts of the country today.

It generally was believed that a transportation strike had been averted and that a way had been opened which would eventually lead to a settlement of the controversy.

Both the president's proposal and the leaders' answer were so carefully guarded that not a word was given out.

THE CHURCH AND THE COMMUNITY

These are days when we hear so much about missing the services of the sanctuary. It calls to mind the words of the Psalmist when he said: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion." On these quiet Sundays when we hear not the sound of the bell may we in our homes meditate upon the things of God and may the dispensation of the providence of God that is upon us be the means of making all of us appreciate more and more the services of the sanctuary. When our churches once again are open may all of us from the bottom of our hearts cry out with the Psalmist, "I was glad when they said unto me let us go into the House of the Lord."

It is well for all to remember that no criticism is made on the part of the ministry in regard to our quarantine regulations. The public will always find the ministry and the church ready to cooperate with every movement that is for the betterment of the community in the matter of health, civic righteousness or any other problem that touches the moral progress of the community. The church stands for law and order and it is no more than right that our local laws should have the respect that is due them in regard to health conditions at the present time. So let us all cooperate for the best and may it all be the means of making us appreciate more and more our churches and when the opportunity presents itself again may we be present in God's house in order that we may magnify and praise His great and holy Name. May the God of all mercy and compassion be with all in this time of affliction and sorrow.

Yours in His Service,
WALTER W. ROWE.

USE TARGET RANGE TO TEACH FARMING

By the Associated Press
American Headquarters, Coblenz, Germany, Jan. 28.—An old target range where German army recruits were taught to shoot and where young Germans were drilled in the use of the bayonet is soon to be turned over to the Americans for recreational purposes as part of a plan of the American forces in Germany to teach farming to soldiers desiring to take up such a course. The old range is near Fort Alexander on a hill overlooking Coblenz on the Rhine. Agricultural text books have been ordered from Washington.

A new educational program being worked out at army headquarters embraces opening of unit schools of instruction for every district organization of the American Forces in Germany. Thus the Motor Transport Corps is to have a school for automobile mechanics in Metternich, near Coblenz, the signal corps will have a school for the study of telegraphy and wireless, the quartermasters corps will have a school for cooks and bakers, and the engineers will have a school of their own at some point near Coblenz. It is planned to have unit schools at first and a great central school in Coblenz later.

The Educational board in charge of this work is composed of Colonel F. S. Young, Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Heiderscheid and Major C. S. Haight.

Markets

By the Associated Press
New York, Feb. 14.—The continued bullish foreign exchange and domestic consumption encouraged a resumption of yesterday's buying in the cotton market today. Wall street was a good buyer and May soon rallied 32 points net higher while January advanced to 29 points above last night's closing figures.

	Open	Close
March	35.90	36.23
May	33.60	34.15
July	31.62	32.01
October	29.32	29.75
December	28.12	29.28

PRODUCE

Eggs ----- 50c dozen
Hens and roasters per lb. ----- 24c
Old Roosters, per lb. ----- 12c
Country butter, per lb. ----- 40c
Creamery butter, per lb. ----- 68c
Pork (125 to 275), per lb. ----- 18c
Pork (under 125 and over 275) per lb. ----- 17c

GRAIN

(Corrected daily by Horseford Milling Company)
Wheat ----- \$2.75
Corn per bu. ----- \$1.90
Oats, per bu. ----- \$1.00
Rye, per bu. ----- \$1.90
Compeas ----- \$4.50

Weather

For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Sunday. Colder Sunday, moderate west winds.

BOARD PLANS TO SELL SHIPS MONDAY

By the Associated Press
Washington, Feb. 14.—Despite efforts in various quarters to prevent the shipping board from offering for sale Monday the 30 former German liners, Chairman Payne was proceeding today to receive bids for the vessels. He explained, however, that bids only would be received and that before acceptance the results would be laid before the senate.

The sharp opposition that developed after Chairman Payne appeared before the senate commerce committee and told of the plans of the board.

No action was contemplated by the senate in the matter.

The only remaining visible opposition to the auction of the liners Monday was an application for an injunction filed in the District of Columbia supreme court by William Randolph Hearst in the capacity of a tax payer. The court ordered the board to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be granted.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

Charity and Children.
There is a maudlin sentiment among our churches, and we are sorry to be believe that it is steadily growing, that it is wrong to withdraw fellowship from a member except those who murder somebody or violate the moral law so palpably as to create a scandal. Our revival methods, on the other hand, open the doors of a church so wide that any sort of a person can join without any sort of obligation to correct decent living. The consequence is we have our churches filled with people who have no sense of the obligation of church membership.

The line of demarcation between the church and the world has been well high blotted out. We are no longer a peculiar people zealous of good works.

On the contrary, church members swear, drink and gamble precisely as the people of the world do, the only difference between them being that some have their names on church books and others do not.

Church discipline is designed to teach to admonish to warn, and not to punish, as some hold. If a member persistently refuses to attend the services of the church, to contribute to the support of the church or to show the best interest in the welfare of the church, after being faithfully shown his duty, that member ought to be dealt with. It is unjust to the church, not only, but to the member himself to allow him to live in contempt of the church and without a word of protest on the part of the membership.

There is not a lodge on the face of the earth that is as careless and indifferent in dealing with its members as the church of God. You let a Mason or Odd Fellow absent himself without excuse for six months or a year, and refuse to contribute a cent to the support of the lodge, and see what they will do for him. And yet, the church which professes to hold up the highest moral standards refuses to call its straying sheep back to the paths of safety.

Excluding a member from the church does not exclude him from the Kingdom. If he is a Christian he will come to his senses, confess his sins, beg for restoration to the favor of his brethren whom he has wronged, and consent in the service he has rendered to the church. If he is not a Christian the member place for him is outside of the church anyhow.

We have had a great awakening. Thousands of the un-enlightened have renewed their vows, but there are thousands more who have been untouched by the great appeal, and who stubbornly refuse to assume the obligations of the church. Shall we continue to carry this drift wood? Will we clutter our books with these men who have a name to live and are dead? We need a mighty back door revival.

DISCOVERED ORIGINAL GOSPELS ON MT. SINAI

By the Associated Press
London, Jan. 29.—The death is reported of Mrs. Margaret Danlop Gibson, who in 1896, after six visits to Mount Sinai, brought to England the first leaf of what is known as the Hebrew Ecclesiastics.

With her twin sister, Mrs. Agnes Lewis, she shared the distinction of discovering in 1892 the famous Syriac palimpsest of the Gospels, in the monastery on Mount Sinai. It was very dirty, and its leaves were nearly all stuck together. Through their having remained unturned probably since the last Syrian monk had died in the monastery centuries before.

The sisters took about 400 photographs of it. When they returned to England it was identified by Professors Burkitt and Bensley of Cambridge University as the Coptic version of the Gospel extant in any language. Another expedition was sent to Sinai and the text was copied. Its publication of the text in 1894 marked an epoch in the history of Biblical criticism.

Mrs. Gibson was the widow of the Reverend James Young Gibson, a noted translator of Cervantes' poetry.

HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN

Any members of Holy Trinity wishing to make their offering to the church through the envelopes or otherwise can do so while the church is closed by leaving the offering with D. P. Bowman 1019 Fourteenth street as he is the financial secretary.

Members of the pastor's Bible Catechism class who wish to be confirmed will please continue their studies while the church is closed. All members should pray for the special Lenten services to begin February 22.

DIED OF PNEUMONIA

Mr. Thomas M. Hoke died of pneumonia at his home near Catawba Springs Monday, reaching the age of sixty-one years, six months and seventeen days.

Funeral services were held at St. Peters church Wednesday by Rev. M. F. Kegule, his pastor. He leaves a wife, one brother, two sons and one daughter. He was a true Christian, had a host of friends and was loved by all that knew him.

This was one of the prattiest days of the season and tomorrow promises to be as good.

By the Associated Press
Washington, Feb. 14.—Cotton consumed during January amounted to 591,725 running bales of lint and 26,566 bales of linters, the census bureau announced today.

The fire department responded to an alarm about 7 o'clock this morning sent in from George Herman, who lives on Eighth avenue, whose kitchen stove had given trouble. There was no danger.