

The Lenoir News.

AND THE LENOIR TOPIC

Volume XLIV

LENOIR, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919

Price, Five Cents the Copy

No. 29

SUMMARY OF THE REVISED LEAGUE COVENANT

States May Withdraw, But Must Have Discharged Obligations and Must Give Two Years' Notice; Members of League

An official summary of the revised covenant of the league of nations issued Saturday night makes specific mention of the Monroe doctrine with respect to its bearing on the future activities of the league.

The official communication on the work of the league of nations committee says that "except for the technical task of bringing the French and English texts into accord, the covenant is ready for the plenary conference. It will therefore be made public in the course of a few days."

The following official summary of the covenant of the league of nations was issued last Saturday afternoon, according to a dispatch from Paris:

1. The league of nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The league will include: (a) the belligerent states named in a document annexed to the covenant; (b) all the neutral states so named, and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the states already members of the league.

A state may withdraw from the league, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice.

2. The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member states, each state having only one vote, and a council comprising of each of the five great powers as selected from time to time by the assembly.

The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

"In the council, as in the assembly, each state will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote.

"The league will have a permanent secretariat, under a secretary-general. The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaus are also to be established.

3. The member states agree: (a) to reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the states themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council; (b) to exchange full information of their existing armaments; (c) to respect each other's territory and personal independence, and to guarantee them against foreign aggression; (d) to submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a state's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war until three months after an award, or a unanimous recommendation has been made, and even then not to go to war with a state which accepts the award or recommendation (e) to regard a state which has broken the covenant as having committed an act of war against the league, to break off all economic and other relations with it and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those states which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league. The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.) (f) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it, to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs, and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the covenant.

A state which breaks its agreement may be expelled from the league by the council.

4. The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

5. The former German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman empire are to be administered in the interest of civilization by states which are willing to be mandatories

CALDWELL BOYS FALLEN FOR FREEDOM



MECHANIC HESTER C. M'GOWAN
Machine Gun Company, 119th Infantry. Died Dec. 23, 1918. Buried in Grand Cemetery, Le Mans, Sarthe, France. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McGowan

The following extracts are from a letter received by Mr. W. W. McGowan from Maj. John A. Nelson and Lieut. L. L. Shamburger. From Maj. Nelson's letter the following is taken: "The great heart of America gives for her fallen heroes and goes out to one and all of the brave wearers of the golden star, who far away from the din of battle, have given their all that justice and humanity shall rule among the nations of the world. The complete victory to which this boy's valor and fidelity have so gloriously contributed has assured for all time a new era of right and prosperity. Great tribute is due him, for he cannot enjoy the fruits of the victory he helped to win, but he will forever live in the grateful hearts of his countrymen.

"For our tomorrow, they gave their today."
Lieut. Shamburger, to whose company Mechanic McGowan was attached, writes as follows: "There is nothing that I can do or say that will lessen your sorrow for having lost a son over here. You have had to suffer deeply for not having him at home at the time of his burial. I hope, however, that it will be a consolation to know that his contribution in doing at all times the best work of which he was able was an example to the men of the company.

"I was attached to him, for he was one of the best men in my signal platoon. The men never tired of his wit that was dropped in between work hours. His air was always unassuming and the records will show him to have been a good soldier.

"May I extend to you and the entire family my deepest sympathy?"

ONE HUNDRED BILLION MARKS IS GERMANY'S BILL

Other Billions to be Added by Special Commission—Must Pay 20 Billions in Two Years; 40 More in Thirty Years

One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damages caused in the war plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented. This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reached to writing after weeks of negotiations which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications, according to a dispatch from Paris. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, as follows: First, twenty billions within two years; second, forty billions during thirty years beginning in 1921; third, forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained concerning the final terms of the settlement. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of twenty billion gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that forty billion gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of thirty years, beginning in 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

These forty million marks draw

NEWS OF BOONE AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL

(By J. M. Downum)
The seniors continued their excellent stories from the Bible during a part of the past week, much to the enjoyment of the school as well as its instruction.

Prof. Greene, Greer and Downum of the Training School visited friends on Cove Creek during the past week. Mr. Russell Hodges, who recently was discharged from the naval camp in California, was a week-end visitor to friends in the Cove Creek section.

Miss Fay Greer of Mabel is visiting friends in Boone this week.

Mr. J. B. Horton recently purchased a car load of young Holstein cows from Michigan. These are finely bred stock and will add much to the milk-producing capacity of the county, as 85 of them came to Watauga and some dozen or so to Avery.

Rev. M. A. Adams conducted service at chapel in the Training School a few days ago. He also preached in the Baptist church. Mr. Adams has been in the county for some days arranging the work to which he has been assigned in the Three Forks and Stony Forks associations in this county. He has been at Canton, N. C., for more than a year, but has been employed by the home and state mission boards of the Baptist church to do general associational work in these associations. He will enter upon his work here the first of May. His headquarters will be in Boone, from which place he will work the surrounding territory.

The name of the school magazine has been changed from "The Pines Echo" to "Appalachian Training School Magazine." The fourth and last issue for this school term was given in the school auditorium Monday evening under the auspices of the first year. The following is a brief outline of the program: A foreword by the editor-in-chief, Miss Gertrude Alexander; a play written by the freshman class, entitled "Early Scenes in American History," well given; two school songs by the seniors and sophomores respectively; editorials, "The Value of a School Magazine," "School Spirit," "Easter," "The Victory Loan," written by Gertrude Alexander, Ernest Comer, Ina Mae Baker and Emma Lemly, respectively; story, "Dorothy's Gift," by Sarah Banner; essay, "Thomas A. Edison," David Mast; four original poems, "Camp Life," Ernest Comer; "Our Flag," Mary Beach; "The Brook," Cessie Culver; "Mother," Maud Ashley; story, "The Precious Gift," John Howell; songs by the juniors and freshmen; jokes concluding the program.

OFFICERS GET THREE STILLS IN ONE DAY
Revenue Officer J. P. Hampton, Sheriff Triplett and Chief of Police Sherrill located and destroyed three blockade distillery outfits Tuesday. Two of them were above the Richlands on the Yadkin river near the Bailey Camp section. One of these stills was made from a fifty-gallon gasoline drum. The second was somewhat smaller and made of galvanized sheet iron. Still No. 3 was located about three miles northwest of the city on the old Henry Coffey place. This still was made of galvanized sheet iron and was of about 100 gallons capacity. About 600 gallons of beer was poured out at this place.

The officers brought in the caps to two of the outfits. One of the caps was made from ordinary one-inch boards about eight inches wide. The box or cap was about 18 inches long, with the top end covered. The other cap was an ordinary two-gallon paint bucket.

GERMANS ARE INVITED TO MEET THE ALLIES APRIL 25
A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the council of four says that the questions of peace are so near a complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted. This announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The President hopes that the question of Italy, especially relating to the Adriatic, will be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given precedence over other questions.

The settlements belonging especially to the treaty with Germany, the statement says, will thus be got out of the way and at the same time other settlements will be completely formulated.

LOCAL SCENES AT UNIVERSAL
A number of local street scenes will be shown at the Universal Theater tonight. For several days Photographer Earl Hardy has been taking snapshots of crowds and scenes on the streets and in the city. He has made arrangements with the show management for producing them on the screen tonight.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Watch the label on your paper. It shows the date to which your subscription is paid. If possible, send in your renewal at least five days before the time is out. This will prevent your missing a single copy.

Positively this paper will be stopped when your subscription expires unless your renewal is received in time.

ANOTHER CALDWELL BOY GETS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Sergeant William J. McDade, Co. B, 117th infantry, is another Caldwell young man to be awarded the distinguished service cross. Sergeant McDade is a brother of Fletcher McDade of this place.

The announcement of this has just come from Washington in the following newspaper dispatch: "The commander-in-chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the distinguished service cross to Eergeant William J. McDade of Lenoir for extraordinary heroism in action. The citation reads:

"Sergt. William J. McDade, company B, 117th infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Geneva, France, Oct. 8, 1918. While advancing with his platoon on the morning of Oct. 8 Sergeant McDade was seriously wounded twice by machine gun fire but continued to the objective where he materially aided in consolidating the position. He was then ordered to the aid station by his commanding officer and was later evacuated to the hospital. His address, Fletcher R. McDade, brother, Lenoir, N. C."

INFORMATION AS TO SENDING MAIL TO BOYS OVER THERE

Postmaster Guire has just received the following regulation as to sending mail to the boys with the American forces in Europe:

The inclusion of the address on mail for members of the American expeditionary forces in Europe of the name of the place where the addressee is stationed does not affect the rate of postage, provided the address contains the official designation of the unit or organization to which addressee belongs and the words "American Expeditionary Forces" and addressee's army post number, if known; for example: "Private Co. G, 181st Inf., A. P. O. 702, American Expeditionary Forces, Paris, France," or "Private Co. 3, 319 Field Battalion, A. P. O. 775, American Expeditionary Forces, Mayer, Germany."

Such mail may be accepted for mailing at the domestic rate of 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, subject, of course, in all other respects to the conditions under which mail may be sent to the members of the American expeditionary forces. Request of the soldier, approved by his regimental commander, is still necessary in order to send parcels to soldiers in France and those connected with the American expeditionary forces.

STATE SECRETARY EXPLAINS LICENSES FOR WEAPONS

The secretary of state is relieving the minds of the clerks of the courts throughout the state as to the provisions of the act of the recent legislature to regulate the sale of concealed weapons in North Carolina, which became effective April 1, through requirement that every person purchasing a revolver or other "concealed weapon" must have a license from the clerk of the court before the dealer can sell him the weapon. A printed copy of the act has been received by Clerk of the Court W. C. Moore, Jr. It prescribes the form of the license and specifies that before issuing a license the clerk must satisfy himself that the person applying is of good moral character and a fit person to be entrusted with such a weapon. The fee chargeable to the licensee is 50 cents. There is also provided that owners of such weapons must specifically list them for taxes, and in listing must state their residence, and, if in town, must give their street and number. Violation of any provision of the act is punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

105TH ENGINEERS ARE TO PARADE IN WINSTON-SALEM

The 105th engineers will arrive in Winston-Salem next Tuesday afternoon for a reception and parade on Wednesday. The invitation for the soldiers to go to the Twin City was formally extended by a delegation which went to Columbia Monday.

Col. Pratt, commander, after announcing acceptance of the invitation from Winston-Salem, stated that he would accompany the unit with his staff and regimental band. He also announced that a detachment would arrive Sunday to assist the local committee in arranging details for the parade.

Only three companies have arrived at Camp Jackson. The remainder are expected to arrive at Charleston Friday. It is announced that the 105th engineers have voted for discharge as early as possible but have agreed to go to Winston-Salem as a unit before being mustered out of service.

The Hickory company is with the 105th engineers. There are a number of Lenoir and Caldwell boys in this company.

CHEESE FACTORIES DISCUSSED

County Agent Roberts and District Agent Millsaps are planning a meeting in Globe next Thursday in the interest of organizing and establishing a cheese factory. Mr. Roberts is also to have some of the cheese and dairy men from the department at Raleigh to attend the meeting. The Globe section is excellently adapted to this industry, provided there is a sufficient number of dairy cows to support the industry.

REV. C. A. MUNROE DIES AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

Rev. Dr. Collin A. Munroe, one of the most prominent ministers in the synod of North Carolina and for 20 years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Lenoir, died at his home in Davidson Friday morning.

Collin Alexander Munroe was born in Fayetteville in 1844. He entered Davidson College in '69, graduating with distinction in the class of '72. After teaching for a year in Mississippi he entered Union Theological Seminary, at Hampden-Sydney, and graduated there in '76. He occupied pastorates in his earlier ministry in Crystal Springs, Miss., Old Fort, N. C., and Huntingdon, W. Va. For quite a number of years he was pastor at Hickory and later for 20 years at Lenoir. When he resigned here he took charge of the home mission work of Concord presbytery, acting as superintendent and general missionary of the presbytery.

Dr. Munroe was the oldest son in a large family, in which three other brothers were, like him, ministers of the gospel. His youngest brother is Davidson's (now of Charlotte) greatly beloved physician, Dr. J. P. Munroe.

Dr. Munroe is survived by his wife, who was a Miss Stokes of Prince Edward county, Virginia, and five children: Mrs. J. M. Douglas of Davidson, Dr. H. S. Munroe of Columbus, Ga., Mrs. W. T. Hudson of Greenville, S. C., Mrs. L. R. Clark of Washington, and Miss Mary Munroe of Davidson.

The funeral services of Dr. Munroe were held Saturday afternoon.

Among the beautiful floral tributes, of which there were many, was one given by the faculty of Davidson College as a mark not simply of personal regard for Dr. Munroe and his immediate family, but in recognition of his faithful service as a trustee for years of the college; another from the church in Lenoir and from friends in Hickory.

Among those attending the funeral of Dr. Munroe from Lenoir were Mr. and Mrs. John Bernhardt, Mrs. G. L. Bernhardt, Mr. George Harper and his son, Capt. James Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beall and Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Smith.

SOUTHERN AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS GO OVER ROAD

Messrs. E. H. Copeman, W. N. Forener and O. B. Keister and other Federal and Southern officials, with Manager Nichols of the Carolina and Northwestern, went to Edgemont Monday on a special train, returning in the afternoon. According to Mr. Nichols the visit of the high officials was "just to look over the road." Other things of much greater import are being rumored, but no announcement has been made of any future railroad development.

HARPER PLANT TO START SOON

Messrs. R. W. and I. T. Hedrick have arrived home from West Point, Va., where they have spent the past several months in the employ of a shipbuilding company. They are at home to resume their former positions with the Harper Furniture Company when it resumes operations, which will probably be within the next week. Sergeant James Marshall, manager of the plant, is expected to arrive within a few days.

WATAUGA & YADKIN RIVER R. R. CHANGES HANDS

Elk Creek Lumber Co., Town of North Wilkesboro and Citizens Buy the Road—Will Begin Operations Soon

The Watauga & Yadkin River railroad and equipment has passed into new ownership at a purchase price of \$200,000. The new owners are the Elk Creek Lumber Company, the town of North Wilkesboro and the citizens who live along the line of the railroad. Fifty per cent of the purchase price was put up by the Elk Creek Lumber Company, while the balance was subscribed and is being subscribed by the other parties. This information was brought here Monday by Mr. G. M. Icenhour, who lives at Grandin. Mr. Icenhour is connected with the new ownership.

The deal was consummated last week by Mr. C. C. Smoot of North Wilkesboro for the parties named, Mr. Icenhour said. The deeds are being made out now by Mr. Frederick Fair of Oil City, Pa., who bought the road at the receivership sale last December.

Just as soon as the deeds are delivered the new owners will begin immediately to make the repairs necessary to put the road in operation. The engineer, Mr. Campbell, who will be connected with the new management, estimates that this can be done within three weeks. With Engineer Campbell, General Manager H. C. Landon and Mr. Williams, agent at North Wilkesboro, are retained by the new owners. It is also reported here that Mr. G. L. Hadlock will be connected with the new management.

The fact that the Elk Creek Lumber Company is putting up 50 per cent of the purchase price of the Watauga & Yadkin River railroad is taken here as an indication that the lumber company will develop their interests at Grandin. No announcement has come from the recent meetings of the owners in Chicago, however, but their general interests in the purchase of the railroad leads to this conclusion.

TERMS OF THE VICTORY LOAN ARE ANNOUNCED

Amount, \$4,500,000,000; Oversubscriptions Rejected; Less Than Expected; Rate 4 1/2 Per Cent, Convertible

Terms of the Victory Liberty loan have been announced by Secretary Glass. They are:

Amount, \$4,500,000,000; oversubscriptions to be rejected.

Interest, 4 1/2 per cent for partially tax exempt notes convertible into 3 1/2 per cent notes wholly tax exempt.

Maturity, four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 3 1/2 per cent notes, to be issued later, also may be converted subsequently back into 4 1/2 per cent notes. The 4 1/2 per cent securities are to be exempt from state and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of Federal income taxes. The 3 1/2 per cent securities are exempt from all Federal, state and local taxes except estate and inheritance.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about \$6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be five or six billions.

This will be the last Liberty loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

In many communities the selling campaign already has begun actively, without formal acceptance of subscriptions, said reports to the treasury, although the official opening date is April 21, next Monday. The drive will continue three weeks, until May 10.

"In fixing the terms of the issue," said Secretary Glass' announcement of the Victory loan, "the treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical prices for the two series and should not affect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty loans."

"This will be the last Liberty loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income, can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty loans."

The terms of the loan were explained as follows:

The Victory Liberty loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21, will take the form of 4 1/2 per cent three-four-year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from state and local taxation except estate and inheritance taxes and from normal Federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3 1/2 per cent three-four-year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from all Federal, state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3 1/2 per cent notes will be convertible into 4 1/2 per cent notes.

The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on Dec. 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15 and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922, at par and at accrued interest.

The interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent is the highest borne by any of the war issues.

The coming loan is the only loan since the first in which oversubscriptions have not been accepted in whole or in part. Compared with the \$6,993,073,000 subscriptions of the fourth loan the aggregate of the Victory issue will be nearly \$2,500,000,000 less.

Terms of the Victory issue may be compared with the following terms of past issues:

First loan, \$2,000,000,000 3 1/2 per cent tax exempt, maturity 30 years.

Second loan, \$3,000,000,000 offered, \$4,617,000,000 subscribed, \$3,808,000,000 accepted, 4 per cent, partially tax exempt, maturing in 25 years.

Third loan, \$3,093,000,000 offered, \$4,176,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4 1/2 per cent, partially tax exempt, maturity 10 years.

Fourth loan, \$6,000,000,000 offered, \$6,993,073,000 subscribed and accepted, 4 1/2 per cent, partially tax exempt, with special conditional exemptions for past issues, maturity 20 years.

The Granite Motor Sales Company, of which Mr. J. W. Hoke is manager, gave a plowing demonstration with a Cleveland tractor on Dr. Kent's farm near the fair grounds yesterday from 10 to 4 o'clock.

(Continued on page four)

(Continued on page four)