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## GERMANY'S PLEAS AND PROTESTS ARE HEEDED

Are Being Discussed by the Council of Four and May Secure Some Lessening in the Severity of the Peace Terms

There is a possibility that Germany may secure as a result of her strong counter proposals some lessening in the severity of the peace terms of the allied and associated powers, says the Associated Press in Wednesday's papers. Germany's pleas that it will be impossible to fulfill the financial requirements of the allies and her protests against certain territorial relinquishments have been heard and are being discussed by the council of four. Paris reports have it that in certain quarters of the peace conference the German viewpoint is receiving strong support.

A full discussion of the German counter proposals, especially concerning reparations and other economic features of the peace treaty, has been held by President Wilson and the staff of American experts of the American peace delegation. Great Britain is said to favor a number of concessions to Germany, but France continues firm in her stand not to waver from the original terms. On the other hand, the Americans are declared to be not averse to minor concessions but are not in favor of going to the extent that the British propose.

"More Than the German People Can Bear," Says Brockdorff-Rantzau  
A dispatch from Washington Sunday says that Germany, realizing that she must make sacrifices to obtain peace, is convinced that the execution of the peace treaty as drawn is "more than the German people can bear."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, thus sums up the attitude of the German nation towards the proposed treaty of peace in a note to the allied and associated powers outlining various German counter-proposals. The German note, delivered to Premier Clemenceau, was made public Sunday night by the state department.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau in his note further asserts:  
"The more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of this treaty the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out."

The German delegation nowhere in its note asserts that it will refuse to sign the present treaty, but declares that "even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out."  
Exclusion of Germany from the league of nations, the note asserts, means that in signing the peace treaty Germany would be executing a "decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence."

The German people, the note says, have been disappointed in their "hope for a peace of justice had been promised" and stand "aghast" at the demands made upon them by the "victorious violence of our enemies."

Outlining its counter proposals, the German delegation agrees to reduction of Germany's army and navy on condition that Germany be admitted immediately to the league of nations; to renounce Germany's sovereign rights in Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, but as to all other territories which Germany is called upon to give up, the principle of self-determination, applicable at once, is asked; to subject all German colonies to administration by the league of nations but under German mandatory and to make the indemnity payments as required but in amounts that will burden the German taxpayer no more heavily than he taxpayer of the most heavily burdened state among those represented on the reparations commission.

The note declares Germany is willing to pool her entire merchant marine with that of the associated powers. Neutral participation in the inquiry as to responsibility for the war is asked.

According to the Associated Press the German government is incensed over the formation of a Rhenish republic. It has ordered the arrest of Dr. Dorten, the president of the republic, and also has protested to the peace conference and the armistice commission at Spa against the behavior of the French authorities in the occupied Rhineland. French support of the Rhenish republic is characterized by the German government as high treason against the empire. Strikes by dissatisfied Germans in the American-occupied area called in protest against the formation of the republic ended quickly when the American commanders issued a warning against the movement.

The supreme council has been requested by the Lithuanian delegation to the peace conference to have an allied commission investigate alleged pogroms and other illegal acts by the Poles in occupied Lithuania.

An unconfirmed report has reached Copenhagen that Petrograd has been captured by Finnish and Estonian troops.

Dr. Renner, the head of the Austrian peace delegation, has departed from St. Germain for Innsbruck, carrying with him the allied peace treaty.

Counter revolutions are reported from numerous towns in western Hungary. Hundreds of refugees are arriving at the Austrian frontier

## VILLA PROCLAIMED MEXICAN SECRETARY OF WAR

Villa forces have proclaimed Gen. Felipe Angeles provisional president of Mexico and Villa himself secretary of war.

The move, coming at the climax of military operations considered by the Carranza government so serious that it has asked the United States for permission to move troops through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, is regarded in Washington as reflecting a situation more serious in Mexico than any since the triumph of Carranza forces over Villa three years ago. Viewed in connection with activities of the Felicista forces in southern Mexico, the situation is regarded as full of possibilities.

American government officials are refusing to comment on the news until they receive official confirmation. There seems, however, to be no doubt of its authenticity.

Angeles reported first proclamation announcing that Americans in Mexico would be protected is particularly interesting to officials in Washington, it is stated, coming as it does on the heels of the refusal of the state department to grant Carranza's request that he be allowed to move troops through American territory for the purpose of protecting Americans in Chihuahua.

Acting Secretary Polk announces he has notified the Mexican government he could not grant the request made unless assurances could be given that Americans would be afforded protection while the troops were in transit. That this could not be done had been admitted previously by the Mexican authorities. Gov. Hobby of Texas declined to authorize the passage of the Mexican troops through Texas without guarantees of protection to Americans, and so notified the state department.

## BRITISH TO ATTEMPT NON-STOP TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

The British dirigible R-34, the largest rigid airship in the world, will attempt a flight across the Atlantic about the middle of June, says a dispatch from London. It is planned to travel from Scotland to a landing somewhere in the vicinity of Atlantic City, where she will take on petrol and then return. The dirigible will have an American officer on board as a passenger. The trip is expected to take about forty-eight hours, carrying a crew of 30.

What did Germany expect? An invitation to a pink-lemonade lawn-tennis party?—Boston Transcript.

"Have you seen my new talking machine?" "What! Married again?"—Cornell Widow.

## AFTER 40 YEARS WOMEN OF COUNTRY WIN BALLOT

Constitutional Amendment Passed by the Senate and Now Goes to the State Legislatures for Its Ratification

Action by Congress on equal suffrage—subject of a fight of forty years' duration—ended late Wednesday in adoption by the Senate by a vote of 56 to 25 of the historic Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment resolution.

The proposed amendment, adopted by the House by a vote of 304 to 89, May 21, now goes to the State, ratification by legislatures of three-fourths of which is required for its incorporation in the Federal constitution.

The roll call in the Senate showed two votes more than the necessary two-thirds for the resolution, which was drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875 and introduced by Senator Sargent of California in 1878. Counting paired and absent members, the Senate actually stood 66 to 30 for the measure.

Loud applause, unchecked by the presiding officer, swept the Senate chamber when the final vote was announced following two days' debate, and many jubilation meetings were in progress Wednesday night at headquarters of various women's organizations which have been active in support of the measure.

Immediately after the Senate's action the resolution was taken to Speaker Gillett's office and signed. It was rushed back to the Senate for its presiding officer's signature, but arrived after the Senate had adjourned. President Wilson's signature, it was stated, is not necessary, although the resolution will be sent to the White House as usual and may be certified to the States by the state department.

Upon the Senate's roll call the vote was as follows:

For adoption—Republicans, 36; Democrats, 20. Total, 56.

Against adoption—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 17. Total, 25.

Both Senators Simmons and Overman voted against the resolution.

towns, seeking safety.

Sweden and Denmark have come into line with Switzerland and Norway in declining to join a blockade against Germany in case Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty. Like Switzerland and Norway, the idea is made by Sweden and Denmark that such action would be a violation of their neutrality.

Big strikes have begun in Paris, Lille and other cities in France. In Belgium and other parts of the

## BOMB FOR ATTY-GENERAL PALMER KILLS ANOTHER

Wrecks Lower Portion of Residence Blows to Bits Some Unknown Man—Numbers Killed and Injured at Other Places

Attempts on the life of Attorney General Palmer were made Monday night through the planting of a bomb which wrecked the lower portion of the Palmer residence in the fashionable northwest portion of Washington. Mr. Palmer and all members of the family escaped without injury, being on the second floor at the time of the explosion.

One man, thought to be the person who planted the bomb, was blown to bits by the force of the explosion. Police believe that the bomb exploded prematurely before it could be placed under the house.

The bomb, according to the police, was contained in a suitcase filled with clothing. Portions of the clothing of the man killed, it was said, indicated that he was roughly clad.

The force of the explosion was sufficient to shatter window glass in residences for a block on each side of the Palmer home.

Police picked up along with bits of clothing of the man killed a copy of "Plain Words," a radical publication. This, in connection with the report of the explosion at the home of Justice Albert F. Hayden in Boston caused authorities to fear another widespread bomb plot similar to that which radicals attempted to carry through about a month ago.

The home of Justice Albert F. Hayden in Boston was severely damaged by an explosion Monday night but no one was in the house at the time.

A bomb explosion in Pittsburg damaged the residence of United States District Attorney W. H. Thompson and a few minutes later another explosion occurred in the west end district of the city. Residences were badly damaged and W. W. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration, was thrown from his bed. The Sibray residence is located across the street from where the explosion occurred and the police think the bomb was intended for the inspector, who has been active in the deportation of enemy aliens.

Also during the same night an attempt was made to blow up the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis at Cleveland, O. No one was injured but a part of the house was wrecked.

A number of persons were injured in New York when a bomb exploded at Lexington avenue and 67th street, in the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the court of general sessions. One person was reported to have been killed. Judge and Mrs. Knott were not in the city.

At Paterson, N. J., an explosion wrecked the house of Max Gold, silk manufacturer, at 12-30 o'clock Monday night. No one was hurt.

Attempts were made to blow up a Catholic church and a private residence in different sections of West Philadelphia with bombs. So far as could be learned no one was injured.

The house of State Representative Leland W. Powers, son of former Congressman Samuel L. Powers, at Newtonville, Mass., was partly wrecked by a bomb soon after midnight. No one was injured.

Terminating the bomb outrages of Monday night in a number of cities "the lawless attempt of an anarchistic element in the population to terrorize the country and thus stay the hand of the government," Attorney General Palmer in a statement said the attacks had utterly failed in their purpose. "These attacks by bomb throwers," the attorney-general added, "will only increase and extend the activities of our criminal detective forces."

Investigation of the bomb explosions in eight cities which were intended to kill public men has convinced the secret service chiefs in Washington that the outrages had a common source, and that they probably can be classed as an unsuccessful attempt on the part of a still unknown anarchistic group to resume a campaign of terrorism begun with the May-day attempt to deliver a series of infernal machines through the mails out of New York.

Washington police have devoted their efforts to re-assembling fragments of the man who was killed at the door of Attorney General Palmer's home while attempting to plant his cargo of explosives.

The hat of the Washington bomb planter, purchased in Philadelphia, and other details indicated a possibility that the consignment of explosives was sent out from there. Another connecting link, in the view of Washington officers, was the similarity of the anarchistic handbills found near the scene of the explosions in several cities.

In both houses of Congress members began the preparation of measures providing new and severe penalties for perpetrators of such crimes. Reference to the outrages was made during the debate in both houses.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON IS ORDERED TO BE READY

A dispatch from Brest says that the liner George Washington, on which President Wilson has three times crossed the Atlantic, has been ordered to be ready to sail on 12 hours' notice at any time after midnight yesterday.

## TWO GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH AT VALLE CRUCIS

Miss Addie Miller of Lenoir, Route 5, and Miss Clyde Filman of Lincolnton Were the Victims In Dormitory Fire

The people of Lenoir and surrounding country were shocked to learn of the death of Miss Adeline Miller at Valle Crucis last Saturday night.

Miss Miller was teacher of domestic science in the school at Valle Crucis. The school had closed, and Miss Miller and Miss Clyde Filman of Lincolnton, a student in the school, having their trunks packed ready to leave for their homes Sunday morning, were sleeping in a room on the third floor of the dormitory when the building caught fire about 2 o'clock in the morning. The building was enveloped in flames before the fire was discovered and every possible effort was made by parties to arouse the girls, but they failed to do so. The building was completely consumed.

Miss Miller was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller of the Game-well section, and was 21 years of age. She was a full graduate in domestic science from the Thomas Normal School of Detroit, Mich., and was well equipped for the work of her chosen profession.

Mr. Miller went to Valle Crucis and had the ashes of his daughter and Miss Filman brought to his home for burial.

## WOULD MAKE WAR STAMPS A PERMANENT INVESTMENT

Secretary of the Treasury Glass is working out a plan to continue the war savings stamps, or some variation of them, as a permanent part of the scheme of government finance. Its possibilities are shown by the fact that a billion dollars of them were absorbed last year, in addition to Liberty loan subscriptions.

With no further issues of Liberty bonds to absorb their savings, Secretary Glass points out that the small investors in general find the war savings stamps, earning 4 per cent, compounded quarterly, an excellent vehicle for increasing their capital and earning power.

During 1919 the stamps may be bought in as large a quantity as \$1,000.

## TENTATIVE WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS FOR NAT'L GUARD

Tentative war department plans for the peace-time national guard include a return to the pre-war organization comprising 16 divisions, it is stated in a dispatch from Washington. Unless unexpected changes occur, this plan will be submitted to Congress for its approval with a request for an appropriation sufficient to carry it out.

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois will have complete divisions under the plan, authorized by the Hay act, and other states may be authorized by the 3,344,000-IONA-shr authorized to maintain divisions.

The first year the organization would include 106,000 men—200 for each Senator and Representative. This in accordance with the Hay act, as are the proposed 50 per cent yearly increases for the four succeeding years, so that the second year there would be 300 guardsmen per congressman; the third year 450, the third year 450, the fourth 675 and fourth 675 and the fifth 800.

For the first year the division will be organized on a basis of 7,820 men to a division, less than one-third the war-time divisional strength.

Members of the North Carolina reserve militia who had been hopeful that with the ending of the war they would be permitted to drop the cares of military life, are disappointed by an announcement from Adjutant General Royster that the guards would have to continue in harness a while longer and urging them to do their duty as they had during the war. Gen. Royster says that the guards will be released as soon as the war department authorized the formation of national guard units to relieve them.

seaplane will be disassembled and shipped to this country.

The secretary said the navy contemplated no attempt at a non-stop trans-ocean flight in the near future, as the navy did not desire to make a spectacular showing, was not in any competition for trans-Atlantic flight honors and did not favor "stunt" flying.

Secretary Daniels declared that the navy is content to rest on its laurels for the present and that the NC-4 will be brought back to this country on board the U. S. S. Aroostook. The crews will return later on board government vessels.

The NC-4 flight was purely in the interest of aerial science, he said.

"After we have compiled all of the data gathered during this flight, been made confident by our mistakes and reconstructed our planes to conform with the lesson we have learned, it will then be time to begin considering further experiment in trans-Atlantic flying; until then we are satisfied," Secretary Daniels added.

## Special Sermon for Odd Fellows

Rev. J. E. Hoyle will deliver a special sermon to the Odd Fellows at the First Baptist church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

## FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS MEET IN CHARLOTTE

A trade conference of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association, representing furniture manufacturers of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, was held in Charlotte last week. During the discussions it was shown, says the Observer, that the industry is over-sold for from four to seven months ahead of output, with no immediate prospect of being able to approach an output equal to the demand. This condition has arisen despite the fact that practically no homes were constructed during the past two years. It was declared that it troubles the industry to contemplate the notably one-sided condition of the trade when the great construction program now in progress generally throughout the south is even partially completed; for the furniture makers anticipate a tremendous increase over the now unprecedented demand for furniture.

It was brought out in discussions that the shortage of hardwood materials is severe, with little hope of an early improvement of the supply. This condition was attributed to the fact that rainy weather last winter prevented logging in the south and the warm weather in the north prevented logging there, where the snow is relied upon to a great extent to make easy the movement of the timber to the mills, a river or to shipping points.

## NC-4 WILL NOT TRY TO FLY BACK TO AMERICA

The American naval seaplane NC-4 which arrived at Plymouth, England, Saturday, thereby completing the first trans-Atlantic flight, will not attempt a non-stop or any other kind of a flight back to the United States, Secretary Daniels said Monday. The

## WEBB INTRODUCES A BILL TO DISPOSE OF LIQUOR

Representative Webb has introduced his bill to provide for the disposal of captured liquors. He would turn the hoarded booze over to hospitals or destroy it. He said that the warehouses are full of it and something must be done to relieve the congestion.

Adjutant Casale, a French aviator, last week in a flight for altitude ascended 31,000 feet, says a Paris dispatch. This constitutes a world's record. Adjutant Casale during the war had numerous fights in the air and was credited with having downed twelve German machines.

## REFUSED TO CONSIDER MEASURES FOR RETREAT

Writing from St. Nazaire, France, a correspondent observes that when Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard steps off the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria America will have on her shores the man who first told the French that American soldiers did not know the meaning of the word "retreat" and that the American officers were not prepared for such movements in their plans for future operations. At the time the incident occurred the censorship, out of deference to the allies, did not permit the story to be divulged, though various versions leaked out later. Gen. Bullard is the only individual able to speak at first hand, because he was the only American present when the affair happened.

In May last year the first American division, which Gen. Bullard then commanded, after capturing Cantigny, settled down to holding the line. The German offensive changed toward Chateau Thierry and Soissons and pressure was again felt on the allied line near Montdidier. One afternoon the commander of a French division commanding the Montdidier sector adjoining the Cantigny sector called at the first division headquarters at Mon St. Firmin to discuss plans for retreating the first division, which was then a part of a French corps in the first French army.

"My orders do not contemplate retreating," declared Gen. Bullard. The French officer insisted that such a possibility was imminent in view of the persistent German advance. Gen. Bullard hurried in an automobile to Breteuil, where the French corps headquarters were located. While he was talking to a corps commander of the French first army a commander whose name it is not necessary to give, said:

"The Americans are in line for the first time. Their confidence is high. They have just captured Cantigny and would not understand an order to retreat."

The French general sent for a copy of the order which, when translated into English, directed the division commanders to "consider measures necessary in case of retreat."

"My officers do not intend to consider any such measure," said Gen. Bullard. "The Americans have shown that they are able not only to advance the line, but to repel German counter-attacks."

It is true that the dove of peace is cooing, but it cooes as if had a noisemaker.—Chicago Daily News.

The greatest danger in letting the kaiser go free is that he might get on some Chautauqua circuit.—Hopkins Journal.

## VANQUISHED AUSTRIANS APPEAL TO THEIR VICTORS

Ask for Grace and Just and Kindly Treatment—Terms About Like Like Germany's—Army No Longer a Menace

A peace of right and justice, and assistance to tide over present troubles are desired by the new Austrian republic from the hands of the allied and associated powers over the peace table.

Thus Dr. Karl Renner set forth Austria's needs Monday at St. Germain, when the major portion of the peace terms of the allies were presented to the Austrians.

"Our state now rests in your hands and we hope before the conscience of the world that the allies will not abuse this power," Dr. Renner declared.

Under the terms Austria is to renounce possession of large tracts of territory, including Hungary and her colonial possessions. Her navy is to be entirely surrendered, but she is given transit privileges through former Austria-Hungarian territory in order that she may have access to the Adriatic. As to the future of her army, the decree will be submitted later. Likewise the demand for indemnities and reparations is reserved for future presentation.

Fifteen days are allowed the Austrians to reply to the demands of the allies, the same period of time that was accorded the Germans, although in the case of the Germans this was slightly extended when appeal was made that it would be impossible to formulate the counter proposals on the specified date.

The London Times, in commenting on the Austrian peace terms, says:

"In the main, as was to be expected, the draft of the treaty presented to Germany's ally closely resembles that handed to Germany. The territorial clauses have been rendered far more complicated by the extensive transfers, said to amount to 160,000 square miles and 3,500,000 of souls, rendered necessary by the rise of new states.

"This breaking up of the great empire inhabited by some dozen different races has confronted the peace conference with one of its most arduous tasks. They have not yet solved it altogether and until they have published the exact terms of their decisions discussion might be injudicious. There is no part fore-saw, which is less likely to satisfy everybody than that which relates to these problems of territory and of nationality.

"If the treaty affords even an approximate solution it will have done all that can reasonably be hoped. Time and the machinery of the league of nations must be trusted for minor adjustments in the future. The naval provisions follow the lines of the German treaty.

"Austria-Hungary will have to make good every ton of allied shipping which it destroyed. The military terms will be framed so as to forbid the Austro-Hungarian army from being a menace to any of Austria's neighbors. The new frontiers are not fully settled, but Austria fixed by the allies. The proportion must bind herself to accept them as of the pre-war status to be assumed by the new states is to be determined by the reparations committee, but they are to be exempted, it seems, from liability from the war debt."

## THE DEADLY FLY SEASON

(T. S., in University News Letter)  
The fly season is upon us. Is your table covered with these odious animals? If so you have insanitary conditions in the vicinity of your house. Flies breed in uncovered manure piles, open privies, uncovered garbage cans, and so on. They carry filth, and often disease germs, from these places to our food. They are harbingers of sickness and discomfort. They are indicators of uncleanness. They are unnecessary and preventable.

To prevent flies: First, destroy their breeding places. Second, shut them out of the house.

Keep manure piles covered or remove manure once a week. Keep privies screened and closed to flies. Keep doors and windows effectively screened. Various commercial fly traps can be bought at little expense which will rid the house of these pests. Freedom from flies means freedom from typhoid and diarrheal diseases. Flies are much more than a nuisance; they are a deadly menace.

## The Crop Outlook

County Agent D. W. Roberts, who is in touch with different sections of the county, reports that the wheat crop is not so badly damaged as was first thought, and the prospect is for a fair crop.

The fruit crop will average short in the county. In some places there is an abundance of fruit, while in other places the crop was entirely destroyed by the late frost. The blackberry crop will be the best known in years.

## Mr. Gwyn Improves Residence

Mr. Hunt Gwyn has just completed an attractive driveway to his mother's residence on Hibernian street. The driveway is paved, leading from the street and making a circle in front of the residence. It adds much to the beauty and attractiveness of the home.