

Lenoir News-Topic

Volume XLIV

LENOIR, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919

Price, Five Cents the Copy

No. 38

BRITISH AVIATORS CROSS OCEAN IN 16 HRS. 12 MINS.

In Vickers-Vimy Biplane They Make Flight from St. Johns, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, a Distance More than 1,900 Miles

The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier than air machine was realized Sunday morning, when two young British officers, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean.

Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straight-away clean-cut flight achieved in 16 hours and 12 minutes—from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles.

But the brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mist hung over the north Atlantic, and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dived, struggling to extricate herself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemy.

She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down only ten feet above the water.

Before coming to earth near the Clifden wireless station Alcock circled the wireless aerials, seeking the best spot to reach the earth, but no suitable ground was found, so he chanced it in a bog. The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be escorted to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends, then had breakfast.

"That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieut. Brown. Describing the experiences of himself and Lieut. Brown, Capt. Alcock, in a message from Galway to the London Daily Mail, said:

"We had a terrible journey. The wonder is that we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun, or moon, or stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense, and at times we had to descend within 300 feet of the sea. For four hours our machine was covered with a sheet of ice carried by frozen sleet. At another time the fog was so dense that my speed indicator did not work and for a few minutes it was very alarming. We looped the loop, I do believe, and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts, for I have had no sense of horizon. The winds were favorable all the way—northwest, and at times southwest. We sadi in Newfoundland that we would do the trip in 16 hours, but we never thought we should. An hour and a half before we saw land we had no certain idea where we were, but we believed we were at Galway or thereabouts. We encountered no unforeseen conditions. We did not suffer from cold or exhaustion except when looking over the sides; then the sleet chewed bits out of our faces. We drank coffee and ale and ate sandwiches and chocolate. Our flight has shown that the Atlantic flight is practicable, but I think it should be done not with an airplane or seaplane, but with flying boats. We had plenty of reserve fuel left, using only two-thirds of our supply. The only thing that upset me was to see the machine at the end get damaged. From above the bog looked like a lovely field, but the machine sank into it to the axle and fell on to her side."

The Vickers-Vimy machine used by Alcock and Brown has a wing spread of only 67 feet and is equipped with two 350 horsepower Rolls-Royce motors, said to be capable of developing a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. The capacity of the gasoline tanks was recently enlarged to 865 gallons and the lubricating oil tanks to 50 gallons, which is believed sufficient to carry the plane 2,440 miles under normal weather conditions.

Capt. Alcock, the pilot, was among the British pioneers in aviation. He obtained his flying certificate in 1912 and joined the royal naval air service immediately upon the outbreak of the war. On the Turkish front he held the record for long-distance bombing raids. He was later captured by the Turks and held prisoner until the armistice was signed.

Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown, navigator of the Vickers-Vimy plane, also is a veteran of the war, having served in the British aviation service until he was wounded and taken prisoner.

SOME BAD RACE RIOTS ARE REPORTED IN ENGLAND

Serious race riots occasioned by the presence of negroes brought from Africa and other parts of the world during the war as labor battalions have occurred at ports in England and Wales recently. They culminated in a night-long fight last week between negroes and white men at Cardiff and Barry Dock, nearby. One white man was killed and numerous whites were wounded. Boarding houses in the negro quarters were stormed, one often set on fire and others looted. Some of the negroes, armed with revolvers, fired on the police in Liverpool.

CALDWELL GRAIN THRESHERS MUST GET LICENSE

The following act to provide for licensing threshers of grain in North Carolina and securing reports on the amount of grain threshed was passed at the last session of the legislature:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of any person, firm or corporation who shall engage in the threshing of wheat for others in any county in North Carolina to first secure a license from the county in which the threshing occurs; provided, that securing a license in one county shall be sufficient to allow the person, firm or corporation to operate in any county of the state.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the register of deeds of each of the several counties of the state to issue a license to engage in the threshing of wheat in any county to any person, firm or corporation applying for same. Every license issued under the provisions of this act shall expire on the first day of November succeeding date of the issue of such license.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation who shall engage in the threshing of wheat for others or themselves in any county of the state to keep a complete and accurate record of the amount of wheat threshed by such person, firm or corporation, and to make upon blanks to be furnished by the register of deeds of the county, report on or before the first day of November of each year, showing the amount of wheat threshed by said person, firm or corporation during the preceding year. A violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25.

Provided, the register of deeds shall give thirty days' notice to be licensee before indictment is made, and if licensee make said report within said time no indictment shall be made.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the register of deeds of the several counties of the state to make diligent inquiry as to whether the provisions of section 3 of this act have been complied with, and, upon the failure of any person, firm or corporation to comply with the same, to swear out a warrant before some justice of the peace of the county, and the procedure thereon shall be as in other criminal cases.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the register of deeds of each of the several counties in the state, on or before the 15th day of November of each year, to submit upon blanks to be furnished by the commissioner of agriculture a report to the commissioner of agriculture showing the amount of wheat that has been threshed in the said county in the preceding year.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to furnish to the register of deeds of the several counties of the state, on or before the first day of May in each year, a sufficient number of blank forms for threshers' licenses, threshers' grain reports and register of deeds' grain reports.

All threshers in Caldwell county are urged to report to Mr. John M. Crisp, register of deeds, or to Mr. D. W. Roberts, county farm agent, and secure license and necessary blanks on which to make out reports.

GOMPERS SAYS PROHIBITION IS A SERIOUS MENACE

Organized labor, bringing to Congress Saturday in a public demonstration its protest against prohibition of beer and wine, gave warning that the tranquility of the working classes might be seriously menaced by enforcement of the war-time prohibition law. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, said he was "apprehensive of results," fearing labor would not adjust itself to the new conditions. While he declared that labor leaders would do everything they could not control the situation, he was unable to say "what individual workers will do."

In a three-hour meeting on the eastern steps of the capitol, other advocates of wine and beer prohibition repudiated the provision of the law striking at the personal liberty of the masses and was taking from millions of workers an accustomed part of their daily food.

A crowd of several thousand, said by labor officials to represent union men in every State, went by special trains to Washington from Atlantic City, for the flag day protest meeting and cheered again and again declarations that the people had never been given an opportunity to express themselves on prohibition. Applause also greeted every prediction that the ban on beer and wine would increase unrest among the masses.

One speaker, referring to President Wilson as "the greatest man in the world today," said organized labor had stood squarely behind him and was asking Congress to do as much.

EXCURSIONS TO BE LIMITED TO ABSOLUTE MINIMUM

So as not to interfere with the prompt transportation of soldiers now returning from France in ever-increasing numbers, Director General Hines has ordered that railroad equipment for excursion and recreation purposes be limited to an absolute minimum. Among permits for special equipment cancelled was one for 70 coaches and Pullmans to be operated by New York Central from New York to accommodate persons who wished to see the Willard-Dempsey fight July 4.

Many arguments are won through silence.

LAST WORD OF ALLIES IS IN HANDS OF GERMANS

If the Huns Accept Terms of Peace Will Be Signed at Once—If Delegation Will Not Sign Allies Act—Time Limit Monday

The final reply of the allied and associated powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles May 7 was delivered to the German delegation Monday and made public shortly afterward.

The principles of the original conditions have been vigorously upheld, as establishing a peace of justice, but certain modifications in detail and many explanations of the effect of execution are made. The reply is in two parts—a general covering letter and a seriatim discussion of the general counter proposals. The changes include:

A plebiscite of upper Silesia, with guarantees of coal from that territory.

Omission of the third zone in the Schleswig plebiscite.

Temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men.

Declaration of the intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Offer to co-operate with a German commission on reparations, and to receive suggestions for discharging the obligation.

Certain detailed modifications of the finance, economic and ports and waterways clauses, including abolition of the proposed Kiel canal commission.

Assurance of membership in the league of nations in the early future, if Germany fulfills her obligations.

The reply of the allied and associated governments to Germany's counter proposals to the peace treaty and a revised copy of the peace treaty were Monday night in the hands of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who was on his way to Weimar, there to present to the German national assembly the final word of the victors in the war, says a dispatch from Versailles.

Few changes have been made in the revised peace treaty. The original intentions of the allied and associated powers have virtually been maintained intact. Five days was the allotted period originally fixed for the Germans to answer yes or no to the demands of the allies. But two days additional have been granted because of the insistence of the German delegation that not sufficient time had been allowed for proper consideration of the revised terms. This will extend the time limitation to Monday, June 23. If Germany's reply is yes the treaty will be immediately signed; if Germany declines to accede to the demands the armistice will be automatically terminated and the allied armed forces will take whatever steps they deem requisite to the occasion.

With the revised treaty, containing interlineations in red ink where changes had been made in it, was a covering note, written by Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference. It had been impossible to reprint the treaty in time for its presentation Monday.

The covering note severely castigates Germany for protesting against the treaty on the ground that the treaty conflicts with the terms of the armistice. M. Clemenceau says Germany fails to understand the position she occupies today in the estimation of the world for being responsible for a war which was "the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of the people that any nation, calling itself civilized, has ever consciously committed."

Without ostentation Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, at 6:49 Monday evening placed the revised draft in the hands of German Legation Secretary Simon and Baron von Loesner, with whom M. Dutasta held a conversation lasting for several minutes explaining the nature of the instrument and the length of time allotted for the Germans to reply. Herr Simon protested against the short time given Germany to make known her intentions.

M. Dutasta arrived in Versailles by automobile from Paris at 6:20 o'clock, carrying the momentous documents in two parcels wrapped in prosaic brown paper.

The intercourse between the two groups was rather confused. No provisions for an interpreter had been made. Secretary Dutasta spoke in French and Herr Simon replied in German. Neither of the principals apparently was aware of just what the other said. So it seemed fortunate that the details as to the period allowed and the nature of the reply expected were indicated clearly in the covering letter. The Germans plainly intimated their intention to demand an extension of time. On receiving the treaty Herr Simon said: "I must observe, on behalf of my government, that the time allowed in which to answer is rather short."

If the Germans don't sign a special cable from Paris to the Greenboro News says the announcement made in Paris that the supreme blockade council met for final consideration of measures that might be considered necessary by "certain circumstances" places again in the forefront the discussion of what is likely to happen in the event of Germany's refusing to accept the allies' last word. For if anything can be re-

(Continued on page eight)

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS THE BORDER INTO MEXICO

Disperse Rebels and Take Many Prisoners in Engagement Near Famous Race—Cross Line in Ten Minutes After Order

American troops sent into Mexico Sunday night to stop the indiscriminate firing across the border fought their first general engagement with the Mexican rebel forces of Francisco Villa at the Juarez race tracks shortly after 2 o'clock Monday morning, and the Americans were victorious. Villa's troops were driven from the race track by rifle and machine gun fire and many prisoners were taken by the United States cavalry, which took up positions on the east and southeast of the track.

When the Mexican bullets became too thick for the safety of citizens of El Paso Brig.-Gen. B. J. Erwin at 11:01 o'clock Sunday night ordered American troops to cross the border and in ten minutes after order was issued 3,600 American troops had gone over.

The troops that participated in the punitive expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez Sunday night and Monday returned to the American side after 24 hours of campaigning. Seven ragged Mexican prisoners were herded toward the Fort Bliss stockade by a detachment of the fifth cavalry, while another cavalry detachment drove a herd of 100 captured Mexican horses and ponies to the remount station.

It was unofficially stated at Fort Bliss that approximately fifty Villa followers were killed. One American, Corporal Chigas, was shot through the lung by a Mexican rebel.

Secretary Baker in announcing that American troops had crossed the border, said the operation was with the agreement of the Mexican government and there could be no misunderstanding between the two governments. The movement, he said, was entirely in the interest of protection to life on the American side.

However, Gen. Candido Aguilar, President Carranza's confidential ambassador to the United States, issued to the press a formal statement declaring that "the government and people of Mexico consider as a violation of Mexican sovereignty the crossing of United States soldiers into Mexican territory" and expressing the hope that "the situation created by the latest occurrences in Juarez will be satisfactorily adjusted between the two countries."

In this connection it was learned authoritatively in Washington that President Carranza never had assented to the agreement proposing that where bandit bands committed depredations in either country the armed forces that country would "follow" a hot trail across the international line.

Some apprehension is expressed over the effect upon Villa of the practical co-operation between the United States and Carranza forces. The department of state once granted permission for Carranza troops to travel through Texas to Juarez and Villa attacked Columbus, N. M., as a reprisal. Recently the state department refused to give any such permission. But when the Villa troops opened fire on American territory there was no hesitation. The plan of action had been carefully worked out. The border was to be protected at any cost. It is a new policy in the sense that fighting will not be permitted even on Mexican territory if there is any prospect of damage to American citizens living on American soil. As for Americans in Mexico, it is realized that Villa may exact reprisals, that he may capture some American mining men and make an example of them, but if he were wise he wouldn't provoke the American government on that score, for it is not unlikely that the next time any Villa forces come near the border the American cavalry would be ordered to continue in pursuit of Villa himself just as was done when Gen. Pershing set out on a punitive expedition in 1916.

MORE "WILDCATS" HAVE GOT TO NEWPORT NEWS

With Brig.-Gen. George W. McIver of Greensboro in command, the 324th infantry of the 81st division, the 306th train headquarters, the 161st brigade headquarters, park service unit No. 411 and several casual companies demarked at Newport News Wednesday from the transport Martha Washington. There were 118 officers and 2,829 enlisted men in the several units.

Col. Lorraine T. Richardson, a regular army officer, brought home the 322nd infantry of the "Wildcat" division Wednesday morning on the transport Matsonia, and they have gone to Camp Hill to await orders that will send them to demobilization camps and home. The Matsonia brought a total of 3,296 persons from St. Nazaire.

PREBYTERIANS TO RAISE FUND OF \$1,000,000; START JULY 1

During an enthusiastic gathering of representatives of Presbyterian schools in North Carolina, which was held in Greensboro, July 1 was fixed as the date for launching a campaign in this state for \$1,000,000 as an endowment and equipment fund for these schools, and every school of the Presbyterian church in the state will share the benefit to be derived from this fund.

\$1,000,000 CAMPAIGN IN CALDWELL MEETING SUCCESS

For several weeks the efforts of the committees soliciting for the million-dollar campaign for Baptist schools have been meeting with most gratifying success. Instead of putting the campaign on with whirlwind rapidity, the more thorough work of an extensive plan is being carried forward. Twelve churches have gone over the top and in places the quotas have been doubled.

Last fall when the work was interrupted by the epidemic of influenza there was one church so anxious to do her bit that she laid her hand to the plow not to look backward, and forthwith raised her quota. This heroic effort was made by no other than the people of Green Valley. And when we remember that Green Valley is the church whose building was washed away by the high waters of 1916 we rejoice all the more.

The next church to go over the top was Rhodiss. In the midst of the winter, with no other help than the pastor and his people, this good church raised the quota in twenty minutes, and then, not being satisfied with a minimum, kept working until a creditable sum had been added to it.

Other churches that have gone over the top are: Concord, Granite Falls, Mulberry, Mt. Zion, Nelson's chapel, Sardis, at Hudson, Union, Whitnel, Wilson's Creek.

There are twenty-four churches yet to be canvassed. It will probably take all the summer to complete this work in the Caldwell association, but when it is finished every church will have raised its quota, and the majority of them will have gone considerably beyond. We believe that no association in the state will have a better report to render at the state convention in Asheville next fall than the Caldwell.

When the work is finished a full report of the canvass will be given.

J. EDWIN HOYLE,
Publicity Man.

THE DAYLIGHT-SAVING LAW IS REPEALED

Doem of the daylight-saving, inaugurated as a war measure, was pronounced Wednesday by Congress, both Senate and House adopting by overwhelming votes measures to terminate operation of the law when the period of summer time ends next Oct. 26.

The House, following three hours' debate, by a vote of 233 to 132, passed a bill to repeal the law on the last Sunday in next October, but rejected an amendment to make the repeal effective at once.

The Senate, by a vote of 56 to 6, after brief discussion added a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for repeal of the daylight measure on the same date fixed by the House bill.

The Senate measure now goes to conference, with the agricultural bill, and the House bill is to be sent to the Senate. It is considered likely that the Senate amendment will be finally substituted for the House measure. Action of Congress therefore means continuation of the present clock time this summer and early fall with return to sun time Oct. 26, ending two years' operation of the daylight-saving plan.

Members of both Senate and House, in advocating repeal of the law, said they were guided largely by wishes of farmers and laboring men who oppose the advanced hours during the spring and summer season. Opponents of the repeal legislation declared the extra hour of daylight was a boon to city dwellers and asserted that others could easily adjust their affairs to conform to the advanced clock schedule.

THE LATEST IN REGARD TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

According to the Associated Press in Thursday's papers, nothing official has yet become known as to what action the German government will take regarding the peace treaty. At Weimer the document is being carefully studied by the national assembly's peace commission.

Unofficial reports are that there is great dissatisfaction on the part of the German cabinet members and high German officials over what are considered the extremely hard terms. It is said a large majority of the cabinet members are opposed to signing the treaty, but are fearful of a reign of bolshevism and consequent chaos in the country should they decline.

German newspapers take a dark view of the outcome, whether German signs or not. The newspapers which oppose signing let their pessimism run to the extent of expecting a resumption of hostilities by the allies Monday if the armistice is permitted automatically to end.

While there is nowhere any indication that if circumstances compel the allied troops to advance further into Germany and there necessarily will be fighting, the American, British and French troops will be prepared for any eventuality. If a further invasion becomes necessary the troops will march into Germany in battle formation.

EUGENE DEBS IS NOW AT THE FEDERAL PRISON

Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader who was recently convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment for violation of the espionage act, arrived at the Federal prison at Atlanta Saturday. He was transferred from Moundsville, W. Va., where he had been held several weeks after losing his appeal in the United States Supreme Court.

DAY SET TO DESTROY WHOLE GOVERNMENT

Officials Advised of Time Set for the Radical Attempt—Menace of Bomb Outrages Still Hangs Over the County

The menace of bomb outrages still hangs over the country in the belief of officials of the department of justice, according to a dispatch from Washington.

William J. Flynn, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, said Wednesday that he believed there were "more bombs to come," but said it was impossible to say when the next attempt to create a reign of terror by explosions might be made.

Supplementing Mr. Flynn's statement, the department made public testimony of Attorney General Palmer before the House appropriations committee asking for a special fund of \$500,000 to carry on the hunt for radicals. The attorney general told the committee, as the testimony revealed, that government officials had been advised of a day set for another attempt by radicals "to destroy the government at one fell swoop."

"We have received so many notices and gotten so much information," Mr. Palmer told the committee at his recent appearance, "that it has almost come to be accepted as a fact that on a certain day in the future, which we have been advised of, there will be another serious and probably much larger effort of the same character which the wild fellows of this movement describe as revolution, a proposition to rise up and destroy the government at one fell swoop."

Mr. Flynn said he knew of no plot planned for Independence day, and emphasized that every precaution was being taken by police throughout the United States. He expressed the belief that eventually those involved in the recent outrages would be brought to justice.

"We know the source from which the bomb operators have come," Mr. Flynn said. "The situation is purely domestic and has no foreign connection, although there may be some foreigners active in it. It will take some time to clear up the cases, but we are making progress."

Mr. Flynn said investigation of the recent attempt made on the life of Attorney General Palmer had revealed that two men were involved and that only a miscarriage of the plotters' plans prevented the attempt being carried out successfully.

In tracing the source of the explosions it has been established, he said, that the man killed in Washington was in New York two weeks before he met his death, but his identity still is unknown.

Arrests being made throughout the country include many persons not connected with the bomb outrages. Mr. Flynn said, but who have been under surveillance and are detained for further investigation.

Mr. Flynn gave the first authoritative account of the investigation of the attempt on the life of Attorney General Palmer. Two men were engaged, he said, both carrying suit cases, each of which doubtless contained a bomb. Two witnesses, whose identity is closely guarded, have been found who saw the men only a minute before the explosion. Apparently one of the bombs was timed to go off at 11 p.m. The presence of other persons on the street delayed the plotters, who are believed to have maneuvered around until they had passed. By that time the margin of safety had narrowed and the bomb exploded before it could be placed in position. Mr. Flynn said the first theory that the man stumbled over a stone coping and thereby set off the explosives had been abandoned.

The second man, believed to have been perhaps thirty feet away, made his escape when his companion was killed. The unexpected explosion averted a deplorable occurrence, he said, for the second bomb also probably was intended for some official in Washington.

DR. CHASE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

At a meeting of the trustees in Raleigh last Monday, the 16th, Dr. H. W. Chase, chairman of the faculty since the death of Dr. N. H. Staoy, was elected president of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, to succeed the late Dr. E. K. Graham.

Dr. Chase is 38 years of age, a native of Massachusetts and has been a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina for ten years. He came to the educational department under Dr. M. C. S. Noble and succeeded Dr. Stacy as dean when the latter was chairman of the faculty, following the temporary adjustment after the death of President Graham. Then, after the death of Dr. Stacy he was advanced to the chairmanship of the faculty. He was director of clinic for sub-normal children at Clark University 1909 to 1910; professor of philosophy of education 1910 to 1914. He is a member of the American Psychological Association. He has been a frequent contributor to psychological and educational journals.

The German chancellor says that the peace terms will turn his country into an enormous jail. If that is true literal and exact justice will be done for the first time in human history.—Cleveland Press.