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GERMANS SIGN TERMS THAT END WORLD WAR

They Affixed Their Signatures to the Document Saturday Afternoon; Some Details of the Signing; China Was Left Out

Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister in the new German cabinet, and Dr. Bell, chief of the colonial office, designated as German's signatories to the momentous peace terms, arrived in Versailles late last Friday night in order to carry out the promise of the cabinet and the national assembly to seal the compact. That the Germans still are dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty is indicated by reports that Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell left Berlin for Versailles secretly, fearing attempts on their lives.

The peace terms were signed Saturday afternoon at Versailles by Germany and the allied and associated powers, thus ending the world war that lasted 37 days less than five years.

The ceremony of signing was brief. Premier Clemenceau called the session to order in the hall of mirrors of the chateau of Versailles at 3:10 o'clock. The signing began when Dr. Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German signatories, affixed their names. Herr Mueller signed at 3:12 o'clock and Herr Bell at 3:13 o'clock. President Wilson, first of the allied delegates, signed a minute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

Incidents attending the signing are thus described by the Associated Press:

World peace was signed and sealed in the historic hall of mirrors at Versailles this afternoon, but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during the long years of war and months of negotiations for its achievement.

The absence of the Chinese delegates, who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement, and left the eastern empire outside the formal purviews of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest which Gen. Jan Christian Smits lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminaries of peace" today, but upon ratification by the national assembly of Germany.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected, and held, to observe the treaty provisions legally and completely, the German delegates replied after returning to the hotel that, had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

Under the circumstances the general tone of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the uncontrovertible end of hostilities than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

The ceremony came to a dramatic close—in fact, reached its highest dramatic pitch—with the wild, enthusiastic reception to President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George by the crowds outside the palace, who ignored or disregarded the minor discords of the day. They tore the three statesmen from their escorts and almost carried them bodily in their progress through the chateau grounds—a part of the program which had been planned as a dignified state procession of all the plenipotentiaries.

All the diplomats and members of their parties were conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the middle ages, whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great, seal-covered document signed today.

A spot of color was made against this somber background by the French guards. A few selected members of the guard were resplendent in their red-plumed silver helmets and red, white and blue uniforms.

As a contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present today grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony and the Frenchmen today watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. Today the disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble status of Minerva, the goddess of war, looked on. Overhead on the frescoed ceiling were scenes from France's ancient wars.

An hour before the signing of the treaty those assembled in the hall had been urged to take their seats, but their eagerness to see the historic ceremony was so keen that they refused to keep their seats and crowded the spectators had either seated

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German chancellor, has formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former emperor, says a dispatch from Berlin. The former chancellor says that he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office and places himself at the disposal of the allies.

The request of the former chancellor was made on June 25 in a communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the conference. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take this step on May 20 but refrained at that time on the expressed wish of the German government. The communication asks Premier Clemenceau to bring the following document to the knowledge of the allied and associated powers:

"In article 227 of the peace terms the allied and associated powers publicly arraign his majesty William II of Hohenzollern, former German emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. At the same time they announced their resolve to address a request to the government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the former emperor for purpose of trial.

"With reference thereto I take the liberty of addressing a request to the powers to let the projected proceedings against his majesty the emperor be taken against me. For this object I hereby place myself at the disposal of the allied and associated powers.

"As former German imperial chancellor I bear for my period of office sole responsibility, as regulated in the German constitution, for the political acts of the emperor. I believe I may deduct therefrom the claim that the reckoning which the allied and associated powers desire to demand for these acts shall be demanded solely by me.

"Being convinced that the allied and associated powers will not deny international respect to the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, I may express the hope that they will be inclined to yield to my urgent request."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was German chancellor from 1909 to July 14, 1917. He succeeded Prince von Buelow.

The definition of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as a "scrap of paper" was made by von Bethmann-Hollweg in an address to the reichstag shortly after the beginning of the war. The former chancellor has blamed the militarists for starting the war, while he, in turn, has been blamed.

Last February the former chancellor offered to go before a tribunal to give an accounting for his stewardship as chancellor. It was announced in Berlin on May 27 that von Bethmann-Hollweg would be among those who would be tried by the German court which would investigate responsibility for the loss of the war by Germany.

He has been mentioned several times as among those who might be tried by the allies for political offenses in connection with the origin of the war.

EXTRADITION OF THE KAISER IS NOT TO BE REQUESTED

A dispatch from Amsterdam says the allied and associated powers will not ask for the extradition of the former German emperor, the Paris correspondent of the Telegraf says he learns, but will ask the Dutch government in the name of the league of nations to see that Herr Hohenzollern does not escape the moral consequences.

It is expected that as a member of the league, he adds, Holland will inform the former emperor that he must appear before an international court or leave the country. A highly placed French authority on international law told the correspondent that the proceedings against the former emperor would be on moral grounds and the sentence would be of a moral character entirely. There is no question of a death sentence or imprisonment, the correspondent was told.

It is probable, the correspondent continues, that the crimes of the former emperor against international morality in starting the war and in violating Belgian neutrality will be condemned severely, the Hohenzollerns will be declared forever deposed and it will be made impossible for the former emperor to do further harm by assigning him a place of residence from which he must not move.

BOLSHEVIKI ADD TO CRIMES AT PETROGRAD

The horrors experienced in Petrograd during the last fortnight surpass the worst previously imagined, according to a special cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News. An immense drive has been made by officers, ending in Ballou, in which 800 were massacred in one day and 3,000 hostages deported to Moscow. Wherever the slightest evidence of arms is discovered in a flat the whole family is shot. The result of the bolshevist system of shooting officers' wives is that divorce has become a common means of self-defense.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION IN FORCE SINCE TUESDAY

Beer Saloons and Breweries, However, Remain in Operation Under an Eleventh-Hour Ruling of the Attorney General

As war-time prohibition took effect Monday night the department of justice announced that its agents throughout the country would not attempt Tuesday to stop the sale of two and three-quarters per cent beer.

This eleventh-hour development, a flat reversal of an earlier ruling by the department, was due to the uncertainty as to how the Federal district court of New York might rule on a pending claim by brewers that beer containing that much alcohol was not intoxicating.

But while this uncertainty existed as to beer of lighter alcoholic percentage than that sold generally heretofore, full warning was given that with respect to whiskey and all beverages as to whose intoxicating powers there was no doubt every governmental agency would be set to work in a determined effort to prevent their manufacture and sale.

How long the sale of two and three-quarters per cent beer might continue would depend ordinarily upon the speed of the courts, but Congress meanwhile will step to the front in an effort to complete the effectiveness of the war-time law.

Exactly what they have refused heretofore to do prohibition members of the House now will attempt—passage of a straight, clear-cut bill for enforcement of war-time prohibition.

When word spread Monday night that the attorney general, by his ruling, had permitted beer saloons and breweries to remain in operation, members of the judiciary committee counted noses to find a sufficient number ready to go to the front to demand separation of the enforcement measures so as to stop the sale of all beer containing alcohol.

Congressional leaders, it was said, refused to abandon plans for a recess to put the bill through as an emergency measure, and the whole question of prohibition will be held up until next Monday, at the earliest. There were indications that a hard fight would be made in behalf of an amendment to be offered by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, which would permit the President to set aside the war-time act in so far as it relates to light wines and beers.

While the attorney general's staff was wrestling with the questions of intoxicating and non-intoxicating beer the judiciary committee sent to the House its report in which the bold assertion was made that anything over one-half of one per cent alcohol was intoxicating within the purview of the general law, and that Congress, and not the court, should fix the alcoholic percentage of all beverages, sale of which is restricted by prohibition statutes.

But while the milder brew of beer was accorded unusual honor by the joyful throng, a long, dry finger moved across the map Monday night at midnight and blotted out of existence a man's legal right to buy or sell liquor. Sale of these intoxicants again will be legal with demobilization of the army, date of which will be determined by the President, and until Jan. 16, 1920, at which time it will be prohibited for many a day by constitutional amendment.

The temporary refusal not to proceed against those selling 2 3/4 per cent beer—although evidence against them will be obtained with a view to their prosecution in the event the court decided against the brewers—does not mean that persons offering it for sale in territory heretofore dry will be exempt from arrest and prosecution. Saloons selling 2 3/4 per cent beer will take a gambler's choice and stay open at their own risk, it was announced.

The bureau of internal revenue, upon the bulky shoulders of which will fall much of the great task of breaking up liquor selling, Monday issued regulations governing the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes. These regulations are so strict that it will be next to impossible, bureau agents said, for a man to obtain whiskey for general drinking, because at most he cannot have more than one quart a month, and he cannot get it then unless he is ill and it is prescribed in an effort to restore him to health.

There is no restriction, however, on a man's right to "use" the liquor stored in his home, nor are government agents authorized to obtain warrants and seize his stock so long as it is not offered for sale.

Contending that no court may say, as a matter of fact, what percentage of alcohol in liquor makes it intoxicating, the judiciary committee, in a report Monday to the House on prohibition enforcement legislation, declared this was a question of fact and not law, and as such was clearly within the province of Congress.

The committee held that the right of Congress to define "intoxicating liquor" as a beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol was in full accord with its constitutional powers, and that every state, in dealing with alcoholic liquors, had named products of that percentage as intoxicating and had either prohibited use of such liquors or subjected them to heavy tax.

"To define what is intoxicating does not trespass on the province of

FARMERS' CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN RALEIGH

Caldwell Men and Women Are Urged to Attend, the Dates Being Aug. 27, 28 and 29—Club Boys Also Are Invited

Mr. D. W. Roberts, County Agent, Lenoir, N. C.:

The farmers' convention will be held at West Raleigh, as you will be advised by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. F. Pate, Aug. 27, 28 and 29. You should interest as many men and women as you can to attend this session of the convention. This meeting is held entirely in the interest of the agricultural betterment work and the farmers of the State should be urged to take advantage of it.

On the week preceding the convention, beginning Aug. 20 and running through the 22nd, will be the meeting of the club boys at the A. and E. College. At a conference of the extension workers in Raleigh last week it was decided that the county agents should encourage all boys of 14 years of age and upwards to attend this meeting. The boys will leave their homes in charge of the county agent in time to reach Raleigh on the evening of Aug. 19, and go directly with the boys to dormitories at West Raleigh and remain in charge of them through the 20th, 21st and 22nd, and see them safely started for home on the evening of the 22nd or the morning of the 23rd, so that they may reach home on the 23rd, which is Saturday. Please make no mistake about this. You are to reach Raleigh on the 19th. Be prepared to take charge of your boys for the three days they are to be at the college, and see them safely started for home by the morning of the 23rd.

The county agents will have nothing to do these three days but to assist in handling these boys. Beginning with the morning of the 23rd and during the 25th and 26th of August the county agents will be in session at the college. Every county agent is urged and expected to be present at the boys' meeting, through the county agents' meeting and through the State convention, which embraces the 27th, 28 and 29th.

This is a rather ambitious program, but the extension division feels that it is worth while, and you are directed to give these matters your earnest and hearty support. Try to arrange your work so that it will not suffer during the two weeks' absence. You should make it a point to let your people know that in the interest of the work it is necessary for you to be absent from the county during this time. Urge upon the parents not only the importance of attending the meeting themselves, but of allowing the boys the time and money necessary for this trip. You will be advised from the Raleigh office regarding the expenses. The agents will be quartered in the college dormitories in order that you may take care of your club boys.

E. S. MILLSAPS, District Agent.

It is so stated in Prof. Millsaps' letter that our club boys' meeting will be held at the A. and E. College, Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 20, 21 and 22, and I am using this method to extend to all who are interested a cordial invitation to join us, especially our club members and all boys who wish to become club members, who are 14 years of age and upwards. I urge you to see your county demonstrator and make preparations to enter the march, represent and wave the Caldwell banner.

I believe it the duty of the parents of such boys to assist them in every way possible in order that they may attend such a valuable and educational meeting as this will be, especially when they are just at that particular age in life. It will no doubt be inspiring and may create in them a desire, ambition and determination to get an agricultural education. I assure you that all boys in my care will be well looked after.

D. WILLIAMS ROBERTS, County Demonstrator.

NO REVENUE TAX ON COUNTY FAIR TICKETS

It is announced that the revenue department has decided to eliminate revenue tax on all county fair tickets, admission and grandstand, where the fairs are not conducted for profit.

The court," said the majority report prepared by Chairman Volstead. "No court can say, as a matter of law, what percentage of alcohol in liquor makes it intoxicating, nor what toxic effect is intoxicating. These are questions of fact and not law, and, as such, are clearly within the province of Congress. An equal quantity of the same liquor may make one person dead drunk and but slightly affect another."

"As some contend, there may be persons who have become so tolerant of alcohol that they cannot get drunk on beer containing 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol by weight, which, by the way, contains only one-half of one per cent less than the ordinary beer. But we are not legislating for a special class. This amendment was intended to apply generally and to prevent the sale of any liquor that will make anybody drunk. It is not only intoxicating which this amendment seeks to prohibit, but the useless waste as well as the uncounted millions in money that should go to provide luxuries, comforts and conveniences in the home."

MEETING OF COUNTY BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Caldwell Betterment Association will be held in Lenoir at the graded school building on Friday, July 11, beginning at 10 a. m.

Delegates from each Betterment Association in the county will be expected, and the ladies from every district are invited and urged to attend. Picnic dinner will be served on the grounds by the Lenoir Betterment Association.

Miss Elizabeth Kelley, one of the State workers, will be present and address the association. Mrs. T. W. Lingle of Davidson and Miss Celeste Henkel of Statesville have been invited to address the meeting, and it is hoped that they will be able to come.

Each member of the Woman's Betterment Association of Lenoir, or any friend of the organization who wishes to attend is requested to bring lunch for herself and one other, so as to have enough for all the out-of-town visitors who are guests of the Lenoir Betterment Association for the picnic dinner.

All the ladies of the town are especially invited to attend the meeting in the afternoon to hear the addresses.

MARRIAGE OF MR. GOFORTH AND MISS MYERS

The Methodist church at Waxhaw, N. C., was the scene of an impressive and beautiful marriage Wednesday evening, June 25, at 7:30 o'clock, when Miss Dellinger Myers became the bride of Mr. George Mark Goforth of Lenoir. The church, with its beautiful decorations of ferns and potted plants and soft lights, presented a lovely appearance. Immediately before the entrance of the bride party Miss Meek Baird of Cornelius, N. C., sang "O Promise Me" and "O Perfect Love," with Miss Mary Myers, sister of the bride, as accompanist. Then to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march the bride party entered as follows: Little Miss Virginia McCain entered, carrying the ring in a basket of fern and sweet peas. The bride, with her sister, Miss Helen Myers, as maid of honor, followed and was met at the altar by the groom, with his best man, Mr. R. C. Goforth. During the ceremony, which was performed by the bride's father, Rev. E. Myers, "Love's Dream" was softly rendered by Miss Mary Myers. Lohengrin's wedding march was used as the recessional.

Mr. and Mrs. Goforth left at once for Lenoir, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Goforth is a charming and talented young woman. She is a graduate of Davenport College, and since her graduation has successfully taught in the graded schools of Lenoir and Kinston.

Mr. Goforth is a graduate of the A. and E. College of Raleigh and is a prominent young farmer and business man of Lenoir and Caldwell counties. Their many friends wish for them a long and happy life.

Among the out-of-town guests at the marriage were Miss Carrie Goforth of Lenoir, Mr. R. C. Goforth of Newport News, Miss Meek Baird of Cornelius and Miss Annie Lee Plyler of Monroe.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN JUNE ARE REPORTED

Dr. L. H. Coffey, county quarantine officer, reports contagious diseases for June as follows:

Typhoid Fever—Mrs. Lula Powell, Patterson, child of Todd Cook, Mortimer; child of John Green, Rufus; daughter of J. P. Blankenship, Globe, Route 4; Juanita Cook, Globe; Herbert Dixon, Lenoir; Mrs. Elisha Brookshire, Ellen Roberts, Mrs. Wm. Roberts, Lenoir, Route 1; Virgie May Heffner, Lackey Heffner, Hudson.

Measles—Four children of Coy Church, Patterson; Nelia Shade, Lenoir.

German Measles—J. B. Craven, Jr., Lenoir.

Whooping Cough—Ethel Holsclaw, Irene Holsclaw, two children of Chas. McMillan, three children of Robt. McMillan, May Michael, Lenoir, Route 4.

A SERIOUS COTTON FAMINE IS EXPECTED SOON

J. Skottow Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, has issued the following statement: "We are facing a cotton famine, the most serious that has ever existed since cotton was first cultivated in America. Cotton today is the cheapest commodity in the world. A pound of middling cotton, selling for 33 cents today, run through an automatic loom, can be sold at wholesale to converters for \$1.08. On this basis the raw material would be worth 68 cents. Cotton will be unobtainable at any price and we will have an enormous unfilled demand before any cotton from the 1920 crop can be secured. Prices have only started to advance. Hold your cotton and reap a golden harvest."

SENATE O. K.'S INCREASE IN SHIPBUILDING FUND

Case in the shipping board passed from \$276,000,000 to \$491,000,000 for completion of the government's authorized shipbuilding program was approved by the Senate with but one dissenting vote in an effort to pass the sundry civil appropriation bill.

RICH SILVER DEPOSITS IN CALOWELL COUNTY

Silver Mines Which Were Located Over One Hundred Years Ago Are Reopened and Will Be Worked Again

The News-Topic is informed that Caldwell county may boast of some of the richest silver deposits to be found in the United States and, incidentally, learns some of the early history of silver mining in this county.

Mr. J. A. Franz of Canton, Ohio, a mining expert and prospector, who for the past two or three years has been prospecting in Alabama and Georgia, learned of the discovery of silver in this county more than a hundred years ago. About 1809, or 110 years ago, a mineralogist by the name of Smaley and two other men named Hartley and Robinson discovered silver at the foot of Chestnut mountain and made a paying business of mining by the crude methods of that date and smelting their ore in the nearby blacksmith shops.

Mr. Franz came here to investigate and claims that he has located no less than fifteen paying veins within a radius of five miles, and also the original mine which these men worked more than a hundred years ago, and from which ore has been assayed in the past to run as high as 60 per cent silver. Mr. Franz sank a shaft 24 feet deep and has struck the cap of a pay streak or main vein which is thirty feet wide and is producing paying ore. When he gets his shaft through the cap and into the better paying ore Mr. Franz hopes to organize a company and open up these various veins and work them on an extensive scale, probably building a large smelting plant near Lenoir. If the plans of Mr. Franz materialize we expect to hear more of the Franz mines and Caldwell silver vein within the near future.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Scholarships in the colleges of the State, offered the Daughters of the Confederacy, are given below, and any one desiring to secure one should communicate with one of the chapter presidents:

Division Scholarships, 1919-20—Six at State Normal College, Greensboro, at \$75, \$450; two loans, State Normal College, \$75, \$150; one, State College of A. and E., Raleigh, \$60; two, Trinity College, Durham, at \$50, \$100; one, Fossifern, Hendersonville, \$100; one, Oxford College, Oxford, \$50; one Davenport College (music), Lenoir, \$60; one, Warrenton High School Warrenton, \$60.

District scholarships are offered in the following schools, and application should be made to the district director: First district, one, Christ church, Arden, \$50, filled; one, Davenport College (music), Lenoir, \$60. Second district, one, Davenport College (music), Lenoir, \$60. Eleventh district, one, Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs, \$30.

GERMAN PRESS SAYS TREATY IS BUT "SCRAP OF PAPER"

A dispatch from Berlin says the pan-German Deutsche Zeitung prints the following across its front page:

"German honor today will be carried to its grave in the hall of mirrors, in which in the glorious year of '71 the German empire was resurrected in all its former splendor. Lest we forget, in restless labor the German people will again strive to attain that place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled. Then vengeance for the disgrace of 1919."

The Berlin Tageblatt says: "The German people reject the treaty which its delegates are signing today, and it does not believe for a single moment that it will endure. Despite the fact that it is written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper, because it is a mockery of all the laws of reason and morals and the most disgraceful exhibit in the museum of civilization."

DR. LOGAN REID BUYS KNOXVILLE PROPERTY

Friends in Lenoir will be interested in the following item from the Knoxville Sentinel:

"Dr. Logan Reid has purchased the property at 1310 West Clinch avenue from Dr. Herbert Acuff for a consideration of \$10,000. Dr. Reid will make his home in this property. This is one of the most beautiful homes in Knoxville, being an up-to-date two-story brick house with hardwood floors and all hardwood finish. This home is already in perfect condition, stated W. G. Brownlow, who negotiated the deal, and will not need to be improved. This home was built by Judge Welker, a prominent citizen of Knoxville during his lifetime. Dr. Acuff has transferred it to Dr. Reid because he recently purchased the old Briscoe home."

GOING TO THE DEVIL UNLESS NEW METHOD IS DEvised

"I have a very definite conviction that unless some means can be devised for settling industrial disputes, other than by walk-outs and lock-outs, the whole country is going to the devil," said Gov. Bickett in a letter to W. W. Smith, manager of the Fruit and Products Trade Association of New York, declining to offer any suggestion to the governor of New York as to the proper handling of the situation there, growing out of the strike of porters and handlers of perishables.

(Continued on page eight)