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TODAY PROMISES TO BE BIGGEST DAY OF CALDWELL COUNTY FAIR

Hundreds Saw the Big Parade and Heard the Opening Address of Cameron Morrison—Rain Yesterday Failed to Put the Damper On—Few Excellent Exhibits—Entertainment Is Good, but the Airplane Is a Failure.

The weather yesterday failed to put much of a damper on the Caldwell county fair and the crowds of county folks attending the fair. Tuesday and Wednesday were big days, and today, the last day of the fair, promises to be the biggest of all.

Tuesday was patriotic day, with the big parade of veterans of three wars—the civil war, the Spanish-American war and the great world war. Soldiers, sailors and marines were in this parade. Almost every division of the American armies were represented, and there were quite a number of Confederate veterans, who rode in cars and headed the parade.

Following the parade, which formed uptown and marched to the fair grounds, was the opening address, delivered by Cameron Morrison of Charlotte.

Mr. Morrison's address was directed mainly to the soldiers of the three wars, whose deeds of valor and service to their country were lauded by the speaker. A portion of the address, however, was devoted to a review of the great progress of the State of North Carolina which has been made in the last two decades and a vision for the future of the State.

Mr. Morrison in the course of his address pictured the low estate of North Carolina twenty years ago, saying that among other things the percentage of illiteracy among white people was greater than that of any other State in the union; that the value of its agricultural crops was one of the lowest in the entire republic, and, per acre cultivated, the very lowest.

He said that our death rate was not only high, but much above the average of our sister States, there being no program of health protection worthy of the name. Our dirt roads were as poor as any in the United States. Our schools were inadequate and inferior, while illiterate negroes dominated the politics in 35 counties of our State. In every important aspect of life, continued Mr. Morrison, we were in a low state of progress.

He then told of how, about twenty years ago, through processes and leaderships he would not now mention, the State aroused itself from its long sleep and good people almost universally decided to put their shoulders to the wheel and to lift the Old North State from the shackles of ignorance and old fogyism which had so long chained it, and to start forward on a march upward and onward.

The speaker described the great progress made in the past twenty years, telling how rowdism had largely ceased, how the dark stigma of illiteracy had been practically wiped from our 'scutcheon, giving as a concrete example of the latter the fact that we reduced illiteracy last year by a greater percentage than any other State in the union.

From this he passed on to the progress made by the farmers, stating that they were now on the very top-most pinnacle, and that our own Tar Heel farmers made more according to acreage planted than those of any other State. In spite of any adverse criticism, he further asserted, the North Carolina farmer had few equals and absolutely no superiors in the republic.

Here Mr. Morrison paused to paint a picture of the North Carolina of today, its miles and miles of good roads, its large and ever increasing number of manufacturing; its efficient health department that had reduced sickness and disease until we now had one of the lowest death rates; of the wonderful development of our inland water courses with their more than 500,000 horse power; the great work being done to make navigable our large rivers, and the wonderful results of both, and summing up the great things accomplished by the State from the standpoint of its mining, manufacturing, commercial, farming and fishing interests.

In conclusion, Mr. Morrison told of the vision he saw of North Carolina's future greatness, stressing the mighty spirit of co-operation that had existed and must continue to exist in the hearts of her people, and showing how in the past two decades she had made more progress in every line of importance and human endeavor than any other set of people on earth.

It was a passionate plea that the speaker made for the continued prosperity of our people, asking that all men everywhere should cease to think as selfish merchants, manufacturers, farmers or laborers, or from the standpoint of any class that they might represent, but to think and act as constructive statesmen and charitable Christians, putting forth every effort to do their share in the building of the greatest democracy on earth, laying aside all class hatred and strife, which always tends to canker and drive from the great heart of the State that splendid spirit of Christian and patriotic brother-

AIMS OF NATION-WIDE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CAMPAIGN

The nation-wide campaign is the summoning-up of the Episcopal Church's power for her fully understood and fully accepted spiritual war. It is the calling into expression through the church, for the sake of the Kingdom of God, of the same intelligence, the same skilful efficiency, the same high consecration, which the spirit of man and woman in America rose to at the challenge of the nation's war.

For Christ's sake, and in His supreme cause, we must conserve and put to spiritual use the magnificent energies for idealistic action which the last two years have taught us to expect from the American spirit when a great cause is at stake.

In the months of the war all of us—men and women, boys and girls—felt a new pride in being citizens of the United States. And the reason for that was this: We were working, were giving, were being sacrificed together, for a common cause. We loved the country more, because more than ever before we were identifying our life with the country's life. We loved because our hearts were on fire with service.

So can it be also with the church. If we want to love the church more, first we must see in the church's spiritual adventure something that thrills our best strength into action. It is the first business of the "nation-wide campaign" to make us see that. It bids us consider what the church is here for, what the church is doing and what the church ought to do, to the end that each single one of us may recognize the inspiring brightness of the church's duty and in the midst of it see the particular chance of which we say, "Here is the thing for me to do."

"It is to clear our vision, to survey the situation, to develop our resources, to co-ordinate and mass our efforts, to meet our responsibilities, to enjoy our heritage as a church, that the nation-wide campaign aims."—Bishop Brent.

SENATOR REED EGGED FROM ARDMORE STAGE

United States Senator James A. Reed was egged from the stage at Ardmore, Okla., last week as he was being introduced by the mayor in preparation for his speech against the treaty and league of nations. As Senator Reed came on the stage all light wires to the building were cut. Pandemonium broke loose and cries of derision howled him down, while the audience surged upon the stage. Reed attempted to hold the floor for a few minutes but was forced to make his exit without beginning his speech.

Ardmore citizens in mass meeting a few days before had sent a telegram to Senator Reed demanding that he cancel his speaking date.

Although several officials declared at Ardmore that an investigation should be made and those guilty of participating punished, they pointed out that as the egg-throwing took place after the light wires had been cut and the building was in darkness it would be virtually impossible to identify the persons who took part.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND HAS BEEN ENDED

With dramatic suddenness in the quiet of the London Sunday afternoon it was announced that the great railway strike on English railways, which appeared to have brought the country almost to the brink of revolution, was settled, and that the strikers would resume work as quickly as possible. The terms of the settlement are in the nature of a compromise and are as follows:

First. Work shall be resumed immediately.

Second. Negotiations will be resumed on the understanding that they shall be completed before the end of the year.

Third. Wages will be stabilized at the present level until Sept. 30, 1920, and a tany time after Aug. 1 they may be renewed in the light of circumstances then existing.

Fourth. No adult railwaymen in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings per week while the cost of living is 110 per cent above the pre-war level.

Fifth. The railway union agrees that their men will work harmoniously with the men who returned to work or who remained at work during the strike. Nor shall there be any victimization of strikers.

Sixth. Arrears of wages will be paid on resumption of work.

hood with which it has been dominated for the past twenty years.

The exhibits at the fair cannot be called anything great so far as numbers go. The few exhibits displayed are good. Some of them are excellent. The live stock and swine exhibits are better than at any former fair. This particular department makes a much better showing than that of the farm crops.

OMAHA IS SCENE OF FRENZIED RIOT; TRIED TO HANG MAYOR

A lynching, which developed many characteristics of a race riot, held Omaha, Neb., terrorized for nine hours Sunday. The riot centered about the new county courthouse building, which was set on fire in the efforts to reach William Brown, who was charged with assaulting a young white girl a few days before. With the flames mounting steadily from floor to floor, Sheriff Mike Clark and his deputies fought a grim battle of hours to save Brown from those who clamored for his life, but at 11 o'clock, with the cries of the 100 or more prisoners on the top floor—the jail floor—ringing in his ears, he was compelled to surrender the prisoner, who was hustled to an electric light pole and hanged.

The mob spirit began to manifest itself during the afternoon, but it was not until a gun store had been looted that the sheriff considered the situation serious. He swore in extra deputies and also brought in some police in uniform, determined that the law should take its course despite the atrocity of the crime charged against the negro. By dark the streets in the vicinity of the courthouse were blocked for several squares. Chief of Police Eberstein mounted a box and attempted to address the crowd, but was unable to make himself heard and only with difficulty made his own escape. It was at this time that the mob began breaking windows in the courthouse and shortly afterwards the cry of "fire" was heard.

Troops started from both Fort Omaha and Fort Crook at 11 o'clock. Before they could reach the city a patrol wagon was stopped by the mob, overturned and burned. The mob appeared to be bent on still more depredations.

An abortive attempt was made to lynch Mayor Ed P. Smith when he appeared to appeal to the mob. Although reports are conflicting, it is known that a rope was thrown around his neck. A policeman cut it off before the mob could accomplish its purpose. The mayor was carried out unconscious by a squad of police and hurried to the office of a surgeon.

Later reports from Omaha say that with 800 troops from Fort Omaha and Fort Crook, and Camp Dodge, Iowa, on riot duty and 500 more soldiers due to arrive later, the city officials were confident there would be no further outbreak of the race rioting, which resulted in the death of two persons, injuries to several score others, an attempt to lynch Mayor E. P. Smith, who is still in a hospital suffering from injuries, and partial destruction by fire of the county courthouse. The troops have machine guns ready to put into use if necessary.

STATE SANITARY INSPECTORS ARE SELECTED

The State board of health, bureau of sanitary engineering and inspection, announces the selection of nine men as sanitary inspectors, for the purpose of administering the State sanitary law which went into effect Oct. 1. The men appointed are as follows: L. A. Allen, Tigh Point; H. M. Fowlkes, Rockingham; Claud Hussey, High Point; H. G. Blackwell, Wake Forest; T. G. Moseley, Raleigh; W. J. Steele, Salisbury; A. M. Surratt, Denton; L. G. Whitley, Elm City; G. E. Haggood, Fall River, Mass. The State has been districted and one of the above men will be placed in charge of each district of approximately ten counties. One district yet remains to be supplied with an inspector.

ONE-FIFTH OF POPULATION OF SERBIA DIED DURING WAR

One-fifth of the population of Serbia, or about 800,000 persons, perished from all causes during the war. Typhus alone claimed about 300,000 of these. No figures have yet been furnished by the Serbian war department as to the number of deaths in the army. It is known that the total number of men mobilized was 700,000. Of this number 300,000 were combatant troops and 400,000 were used in various auxiliary services. About 100,000 Serbians were interned in Bulgaria during the war, and of these about one-half are believed to have perished, according to the reports of the inter-allied commission.

FARMERS DECIDE TO SUE FERTILIZER COMPANIES

At a mass meeting held in the courthouse at Dobson, Surry county, last week, attended by upwards of 500 farmers, definite plans were arrived at by which suits will be instituted against some of the companies from which farmers procured the fertilizer for the crops grown the past season.

Ever since early spring numerous complaints have arisen in regard to the lack of growth shown by the various crops, but more especially tobacco. As the season advanced the effect became more noticeable and complaints more general. Finally, farmers in the various communities began holding meetings and local organizations were perfected. Samples of fertilizers were placed with chemists for analysis and the presence of boron in some brands of fertilizer that has been on the market gave a basis upon which legal action was decided upon. At the meeting an executive committee with a chairman for the county was chosen. About \$700 was subscribed, paid in and placed at the disposal of the finance committee. Attorneys have been retained to prosecute the actions and the outcome of the trial is awaited with interest.

ARKANSAS NEGROES PLANNED A GENERAL SLAUGHTER

That organized negroes of southern Phillips county, Arkansas, had planned a general slaughter of white people in the locality Monday was definitely revealed at Helena Sunday by authorized investigators of the disturbances of last week in that section. According to these authorities the plot included a widespread uprising in the event certain demands were not met. With Monday set as the day for the uprising negro prisoners are said to have confessed that each member of the organization at specified places was to have picked a bale of cotton by that date, take the cotton to certain prominent land owners, plantation managers and merchants and "demand a settlement." The confessions, as announced, made it appear to the investigators that without further ado following this demand the blacks were to shoot down all whites in sight. A list of 21 names, admitted to represent the men to whom the demand would be placed, is in the hands of the investigating committee. Killing of these 21, the prisoners said, was to be the signal for all members of the organization to attack the white population. An extensive courier system was explained in the evidence providing for messengers known to be negroes as "Paul Reverses." These couriers had been duly appointed to ride into all parts of the territory, according to the testimony, and summon members to arms. The organization concerned was declared to be the local lodge of the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, confiscated literature of which designates Washington, D. C., as national headquarters, with state offices at Winchester, Ark.

"We've just begun," was the password of the uprising, the negroes told the investigators. This password and the "Paul Revere" couriers were confessed to have been employed last Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in summoning blacks to Hoop Spur, 18 miles south of Helena, after W. A. Adkins, special agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, had been killed and Charles Pratt, deputy sheriff, had been wounded.

The confessions were taken to explain the rapidity with which armed blacks were assembled at Hoop Spur and the neighboring town of Elaine following the incident. The statements added that at the time Adkins was killed there were 150 negroes in the church at the scene of the shooting. Some of these were women, it was said, carrying automatic revolvers in their stockings.

Questioned about their supply of shotguns, rifles and ammunition, the negroes declared that they often had been advised by speakers always to "keep their racks full" and "if your rack is not full fill it now."

Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition was discovered in the Branch Normal school at Pine Bluff, according to a telephone message received at Helena from the mayor of that city. The institution is a negro school maintained by the state. This report and evidence found locally led authorities to believe the contemplated uprising was of more than a local nature.

Members of the investigating committee declared there is every evidence that mercenary individuals have been inciting the negroes in the name of the Federal government. Among other things, it was stated, they were led to believe a part of the government at Washington upheld them in arming and organizing against the whites, that a large temple and armories were to be erected at Washington for the convening of their "congress" and for Federal training of 3,000 soldiers to protect them in their uprising.

Much of the evidence is known to be directed in an effort to establish conclusively connection of white men with the agitation, and there is said to be strong indications of such a relation. Only two whites are in custody following the week's disorders.

FRENCH UNWILLING TO TRADE, BUT THEY NEED THE MONEY

The impending resumption of commercial relations with the enemy of yesterday is causing the French public at large a good deal of misgiving. Many would keep the Germans out at all cost, but cooler heads realize that France cannot afford to close the door upon a customer of a billion francs annually. There is, however, a fairly unanimous feeling that if the German is to come back to France he must come back in some recognizable shape and not disguised as too often before.

Incidents such as the following do not serve to put the public mind at ease: A woman of good social standing in Lille recognized recently, in the person of a cashier in one of the big department stores of Paris, a former German officer. She had good reason to remember him as one of the invaders who had been quartered upon her home in Lille. Challenged as to his identity, the man stoutly denied his Teutonic nationality. He spoke French perfectly; his papers were to all appearances in order, and the accuser at first found scant credence on the part of the management. Then she remembered that the man had once boastfully exhibited his arm on which the portrait of the former German emperor was tattooed. The cashier-officer was dismissed and the newspapers are now demanding that employers shall be held responsible for the civil status of their employees.

CLOCKS WILL BE TURNED BACK LAST SUNDAY IN OCTOBER

General uncertainty as to when the clocks of the nation may be turned back and daylight saving abolished seems to have resulted from the recent action of Congress in repealing the daylight saving act. In answer to numerous inquiries officials have pointed out that clocks may not be turned back until the last Sunday in October, or October 26, at 1 a. m.

SOME NEWS FROM BOONE AND WATAUGA COUNTY

Miss Carrie Coffey has returned from a few days' visit to friends in Lenoir.

A Mr. Frick, from some point in South Carolina, was in Watauga the first of the week buying work cattle for a big lumber concern. He bought four yokes, paying as high as \$300 per pair for them. Mr. W. L. Haynes will drive them to Lenoir and ship them to their destination from that point.

M. B. Blackburn is having a liberal slice cut from his large barn to provide room for an extension of the railway into his property. The county barn is also on the survey and will, we suppose, be razed to make room for the rapidly revolving wheels of progress in this corner of the woods.

The Boone and Blowing Rock Light and Power Company has been chartered with an authorized capital of \$50,000, \$1,400 of which has been paid in. The plant will be located on Boone's Fork and will furnish lights for Shull's Mills, Valle Crucis, Blowing Rock and Boone.

The light crop of cabbage and potatoes in Watauga is being marketed quite rapidly, and the price being received is possibly the highest ever received by our farmers. For instance, a short while since a son of Mr. George Hayes of Sands started to market with a load of cabbage, went as far as Blowing Rock, sold his load at 2½ cents per pound and returned home the same day. In the past many Watauga cabbage have been hauled as far down as Hickory for the small pittance of 40 cents per hundred.

Last Saturday night Mrs. David Horton of Valle Crucis was returning from a trip up Cove Creek in a buggy, and her son, Sam, in a Ford car, with Mrs. Lou Parlier and Miss Edith Bingham, was driving in the opposite direction on their way to church. Mrs. Horton waved a lantern when she saw the car approaching and was turning her horse to the side of the road when the car crashed into the buggy and almost demolished it, turning turtle itself, throwing Mrs. Parlier clear of the wreck but catching Sam and Miss Bingham under it. Miss Bingham was slightly hurt, but the others escaped practically uninjured. As soon as the young man could extricate himself he rushed to the wrecked buggy, to find his mother badly hurt, having been thrown some distance when the crash came. No bones were broken, the worst injury being to her back. She is still confined to her bed, but it is hoped that the worst is over, and that she may soon recover.

EXPECT HICKORY TO OUTSTRIP ALL OTHER TOWNS

A sharp rivalry is developing between several towns in their efforts to raise \$300,000 for Lenoir College. The figures have just been gone over by the finance committee and, so far, aside from the \$100,000 given by Mr. D. E. Rhyne, Belmont is in the lead with \$20,000. Cherryville stands second with \$15,000. Mt. Holly is close upon Cherryville with \$14,000, and King's Mountain follows with \$13,000. Interesting developments are expected soon at King's Mountain, however, and the race will become even more lively.

At a meeting of the finance committee a few nights ago most encouraging reports were made, and final arrangements were made for the big drive in all of the congregations. This drive will begin Oct. 19 and close on the 31st.

Final plans are also being made for Hickory, and the canvass in the home town of the college will be begun in a very short time. Of course Hickory is expected to outstrip all of the other communities in the fight.

A BILL TO GIVE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS MORE PAY

A bill is before the ways and means committee of Congress, recently introduced by Representative Weaver, providing for additional pay for discharged soldiers. The bill provides for \$30 additional per month for the time of service not exceeding a total of one year. It is estimated the average service of the soldiers is about ten months. The committee now has the bill under consideration and will soon make a report. Mr. Weaver has hopes that either his bill or one similar to it will be reported.

FRENCH CALL THEM "PROFIT-EERS OF DEATH"

There is bitter feeling throughout France owing to the exorbitant prices demanded by some of the inhabitants of the war zone for the exhumation of the bodies of soldiers who have fallen of the battlefields of northern France and their transportation to the nearest railway station. "The profiteers of death," they are called. Besides exacting stupendous prices, the self-appointed undertakers show little consideration for the precious burdens which they convey.

TAXES REDUCED IF PAID BEFORE DECEMBER FIRST

During the Month of December the Amount Is Net and One Per Cent Is Added for Each Month Thereafter

Taxpayers who pay their taxes before Dec. 1 will save 1 per cent of the total amount, according to the new revaluation act. For instance, if you pay before Dec. 1 the sheriff is required to deduct 1 per cent from the amount of your taxes, or if you wait until December to pay the full amount will be required of you, and for every month you wait after Jan. 1 one per cent will be added to the amount of your taxes.

The section of the law relating to the above subject is printed below:

"Section 88. All taxes shall be due on the first Monday in October in each year, and on all taxes paid in the months of October and November a discount shall be given to the taxpayer of one per cent. All taxes paid in the month of December shall be paid at the net amount charged, and from and after the first day of January a penalty of one per cent per month shall be charged and collected by the sheriff or tax collector; that is to say, that on all taxes paid in the month of January, after the first day of January, a penalty of one per cent shall be added on the taxes paid, and in the month of February a penalty of two per cent shall be added, and an additional penalty of one per cent for each additional month of delay in settlement of same. Upon all taxes paid into the State treasury and upon all county taxes paid into the county treasury by any sheriff or tax collector on or before the fifth day of December the State auditor and county treasurer shall credit against the total amount of taxes charged against any such sheriff or tax collector a discount of one per cent, and upon all payments into the State treasury and upon all county taxes paid into the county treasury by the sheriff or tax collector between the fifth day of December and the fifth day of January payments shall be credited at the net amount of such payments. Upon all taxes charged against any such sheriff or tax collector and remaining unpaid on the fifth day of January a penalty of one per cent shall be added, and an additional penalty of one per cent shall be added to so much of said taxes as remain charged against such sheriff or tax collector and unpaid on the fifth day of each succeeding month thereafter until paid. Any provisions in any local act prescribing a different schedule of discounts and penalties than that provided here, is hereby repealed. The sheriff or tax collector shall note on the tax duplicate against the name of the party the date of payment and the amount paid. He shall also give receipt to the parties, stating the amount of the State and county tax separately, and the date of the payment; and for failure to give such receipt, stating the State and county tax separately, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined at the discretion of the court; provided, the sheriff or tax collector shall not collect the taxes for any one year until he shall have settled in full with the State and county for the taxes due the previous year (if he was sheriff or tax collector) and given the bonds required by law; and if upon examination the commissioners are not satisfied with the solvency of the surety to said bonds they may require new bonds to be given. The sheriff or tax collector shall produce receipts for the State and county taxes for the previous year, if he was sheriff or tax collector, before receiving the tax duplicate from the board of commissioners and in the event the sheriff fails to produce the aforesaid receipts or give the required bond the board of commissioners shall appoint a tax collector who shall give bond as required of the sheriff to faithfully collect any pay over the taxes according to law. When the sheriff shall collect by his deputies they shall, before the clerk of the board of commissioners, or before a justice of the peace of the county, take and subscribe on oath faithfully and honestly to account for the same. Said oath shall be filed with the register of deeds and kept in the office of the board of commissioners, and for failure of any deputy sheriff to pay over such taxes as he may collect he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

BELGIAN KING HERE TO VOICE HIS GRATITUDE

The king and queen of the Belgians, with Prince Leopold, heir apparent to the throne, reached New York Thursday night of last week. They have come, as his majesty expressed it, to voice their gratitude and that of their people for the generous aid given them by this country in years of direst need when their nation was threatened with extermination. The Belgian royalty were given the official freedom of the United States by Vice-President Marshall when they stepped ashore from the transport George Washington.

Because of the illness of President Wilson King Albert has decided to cancel all of his engagements in connection with his tour of the United States after those in Boston and Buffalo and up to Oct. 14. From Buffalo the royal visitor will go to some point in California.