

RESOLUTION DECLARING WAR AT END PASSED BY HOUSE

The Republican joint resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end and repealing most of the war-time legislation was adopted last Friday by the House, and is now with the Senate for action.

The vote on the passage of the peace resolution was 242 to 150. Twenty-two Democrats joined with the Republican majority in supporting the resolution and two Republicans voted against its adoption. The vote ended a two-day battle of words in the House. It was marked throughout by sharp partisanship except for those on each side who broke away from party lines to join the opposition.

Former Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina and Representative Flood of Virginia took part in the fight on the Democratic side, while Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, who closed the debate, received a warm greeting from his party colleagues. Representative Kitchin's speech aroused the Democrats to an outburst of cheering as he assailed the Republican membership, charging them with "pretense and hypocrisy," and challenging them to submit a straightout proposal for repeal of war-time legislation if they were sincere. At the close of his speech Mr. Kitchin suffered a collapse resulting from what was said by his physicians to be a slight stroke of paralysis. Representative Mondell later expressed the sympathy of the House for Mr. Kitchin, the members standing while he spoke.

Opposing the resolution, Representative Flood of Virginia declared the treaty would have been ratified if the Republican majority in the Senate had not been "obtained by the purchase of a senatorial seat in Michigan." He characterized the Newberry case as the "most shameful and disgraceful debauching of an electorate that has ever occurred in this country."

Chairman Porter of the House committee on foreign relations introduced in the House Tuesday of last week the majority report of the committee recommending adoption of the resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end. The report recited a number of authorities on international law to support the committee's contention that there were three methods of terminating a belligerent status—by treaty, by conquest and subjugation of one combatant, or "by the mere cessation of hostilities so long continued that it is evident that there is no intention of resuming them."

It has become the "plain duty of Congress" to declare "the admitted fact" that the war with Germany was ended, the report said.

"There has been," it continued, "a complete suspension of hostilities on both sides without any intention of resuming them. Congress is clearly exercising powers which are within the constitutional rights in recognizing and declaring that the war is at an end. As by the resolution of April 6, 1917, Congress officially recognized the fact that war had been thrust upon us, so now it becomes the duty of Congress to give official recognition to the fact that the war is ended. Moreover, the general welfare of the United States imperatively demands that all uncertainty upon this subject shall cease and that the extraordinary war powers of the government shall be vacated and set aside.

"The laws conferring extraordinary powers upon the President for the duration of the war are still in full force and effect and constitutional rights are still suspended. Many of these laws are extremely drastic, and could be justified only as war necessities; but since war has ceased the justification for these laws no longer exists.

"The effect of this resolution on all of the war legislation will be precisely the effect that the ratification and proclamation of the treaty would have had. Laws that were to be in force for the period of the war would have ceased with the President's proclamation; under this resolution they will cease with the date of its passage. On the other hand, laws that were to continue in effect for a time after the ratification of the treaty of peace will continue in effect for the specified time after the passage of this resolution. The resolution, therefore, has no effect upon existing laws other than the effect that the ratification of the treaty would have had.

"Section three provides for the resumption of reciprocal trade relations between Germany and the United States for a period of 45 days, and further provides that such reciprocal trade relations shall be permanently established when the President has ascertained and announced that Germany has declared a termination of the war and has made the waivers and renunciations on behalf of itself and its nationals which are specified in said section. The placing of these conditions on the permanent resumption of trade with Germany is a reasonable exercise of the power vested in Congress by the constitution 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations.' In making certain legislation contingent on a fact to be ascertained and announced by the President, this paragraph follows precedents established in previous acts of Congress and especially section three of the acts of Oct. 1, 1890 (the McKinley tariff act), which was sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of Field vs. Clark, 143 U. S. P., 649.

"Section four provides a penalty for violation of section 3, whenever the prohibition provided by that section shall be in force.

"Section five maintains the rights to which the United States has become entitled under the terms of the armistice or by reason of its participation in the war or otherwise, and ratifies, confirms and maintains all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States on account of the war."

With prospects of higher coal prices next winter, it may be necessary for the average consumer to depart this life to get warm.—Baltimore American.

HERE'S WHAT LABOR DEMANDS OF CANDIDATES

Organized labor's views on industrial problems likely to enter into the coming political campaign are presented in detail in reply to a questionnaire submitted by the advisory committee on policies and platform of the Republican national committee. The reply, made public Sunday at American Federation of Labor headquarters, is signed by Samuel Gompers, Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison as members of the platform committee of the national non-partisan campaign of the federation.

Acceptance of the principles enunciated in the reply was regarded by political observers in Washington as determining organized labor's support of candidates in the November elections. These principles include: Acceptance of the eight-hour day and the six-day week, with Saturday half holiday.

Recognition of American wage earners' right to organize in accordance with their judgment. Continued exemption of labor organizations from anti-trust laws.

Acceptance of the right of employees to choose their own representatives from within or without the plant.

Recognition of the right of employees to strike.

Abandonment of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

Establishment of free Federal employment agencies in the administration of which labor would have a voice.

Payment of such wages as to render old age and retirement pensions unnecessary.

Equal pay for equal work.

Minimum age of 16 years for employment of children.

Extension of the Federal workmen's compensation act to all wage earners not protected by State compensation acts.

Elimination of company welfare and uplift organizations and substitution of welfare work as conducted by labor organizations.

Other phases of the industrial situation covered by the questionnaire and labor's replies include the principle of the Kansas court of industrial relations, the function of the secondary strike or boycott, right of government employees to organize and to strike, establishment of Federal arbitration boards and encouragement of thrift among wage earners.

"The general principles in what is known as the Kansas court of industrial relations law," the labor committee asserted, "are principles that are so anti-democratic as to be reprehensible in the extreme and repugnant to every American concept of justice, freedom and democracy."

The "secondary strike," or boycott, the reply stated, has been resorted to and will be resorted to only when tactics of employers left to labor no other course.

Defending the right of government workers to organize, the labor committee said the right of such workers to strike "should be maintained, but there should never be occasion to use it."

REVALUATION ACT QUESTIONS DRAW ANSWERS

State Tax Commissioner A. J. Maxwell has just issued a statement in the form of answers to ten questions about the revaluation act, in response to inquiries made by farmers and turned over to Mr. Maxwell by Editor Clarence Poe of the Progressive Farmer. In summarizing his replies to the farmers' ten questions Mr. Maxwell says:

"The gist of the whole matter is this:

"Revaluation was not adopted for the purpose of increasing taxes. Without revaluation the ordinary increases would have yielded a far greater gain in taxes than the 10 per cent increase to which the revaluation act limits the State.

"There were serious inequalities under the old system. One hundred dollars worth of property in one county might bear half as much, twice as much, or three times as much, of the State burden of taxation as \$100 worth of property in another county. This was not fair.

"It is not likely that revaluation will increase the farmers' burden. Other classes of property have increased as much as farm lands. Farm lands are assessed on the basis of May 1, 1919, values, and there have been marked increases in some of them of which revaluation takes no account, while personal property is taxed on Jan. 1, 1920, values. Millions of dollars worth of solvent credits are being put on the tax books for the first time. The farmer's livestock and farm equipment will be more highly burdened hereafter.

"The change in time of listing was made solely for the reasons of book-keeping, etc., and the farmer given special privileges to offset any disadvantage.

"The maximum constitutional tax rate will be reduced.

"If the income tax amendment is adopted folks who do not earn their incomes will be taxed the same as those who do, and the burden on other people correspondingly reduced.

"This will enable the State to free all real and personal property in North Carolina from tax for State purposes. Taxes for a State system of schools and roads must still be collected, however, and the revaluation was necessary in order to secure justice between individuals and counties in this work in the future."

HIDE IN TRUNK, TOP LOCKS, TWO ARE DEAD

Albert and Arsellie Dawson, 4 and 5 years old, were dead, and Betty Hayes, 11 years old, a cousin, was unconscious when found Saturday afternoon at their home in Durham, locked in a large trunk. They were discovered by their grandmother after having remained in captivity several hours. The children were left at home by their grandmother when she left early in the morning to go to work. Betty Hayes, the older of the children, upon regaining consciousness, stated that they entered the trunk while at play. The lid to the trunk fastened automatically when they lowered it and their efforts to obtain freedom were futile.

SLATS' DIARY

Friday—ma was kidding pa cause he is getting bald here on his head. & pa sed he hasent no use for here for all that he uses his for is 2 come it & muss it up enny how. Ma ast me to take a dose of medisen & I quoted Bill Shakespeer to o her I sed throw fassick 2 the dawgs. pa tuk it wen he come home—went 2 the stoar & I bought sum paper & pencils 2 draw pitchers on & with.



I had aseen it 1st & his Sheep woodent never found it I bet. went 2 the pitcher show & saw Charley chaplin. He is very comikal.

Sunday—had soar throte and diddent have 2 to 2 s. s. throte better after dinner. Drawed pitchers of waggins & churches & dogs & guns Ast pa 2 tell me sumthing 2 draw an dhe sed draw a automobile & I sed tell me sumthing that wassent so hard & he sed draw a pan of mush. tride it but cudent do it.

Monday—A can come & ast pa 2 git him a job at the stoar & pa ast him did he drink. The Man sed if he had enuff money 2 drink he woodent need no job.

Tuesday—after skool Jake & his coozen come down 2 play his coozen is Richard sumthing. we diddent play long our disposishuns diddent match. very well.

Wednesday—Wm. s. Heart at the show. tride 2 Work ma for 11 cts. Acted nice at the table. pa sed wots the matter with Slats he acks as polite as if he was away from home. went to the Show.

Thursday—Jake throwed my ball over ole man Bell's fence & I went 2 git it. Bull Dog chased me diddent ketch me but skunt the hide off the hind end of my heels. pritty near. Close escape. I'll say it twas.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING SHELVED IN SENATE

Compulsory military training was shelved last Friday in the Senate, and, after a plan for voluntary training of youths was substituted in the army reorganization bill, a fight was started to eliminate this and strip the bill of all training provisions.

The Senate voted 46 to 9 to substitute the voluntary for the compulsory method. There was no direct vote on the compulsory plan. Its defeat was conceded, and, to provide for some method of training American youths, many advocates of compulsory training supported the amendment of Senator Freylinghausen, Republican, of New Jersey, incorporating the voluntary method.

Chairman Wadsworth of the military committee gave notice that a vigorous fight would be made to retain the voluntary plan under which all youths between 18 and 26 years of age could enlist for four months' training in any year selected by them.

The Senate vote eliminates compulsory military training from consideration in future development of the army reorganization bill. The House bill has no training provisions, compulsory or voluntary, and the enforced method, therefore, will not come before the conferees.

COLBY'S APPOINTMENT IS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

The nomination of Bainbridge Colby as secretary of state was confirmed late Monday by the Senate. It was understood that no objection was raised to confirmation of the nomination, which has been the subject of extended secret hearings by the foreign relations committee. There was no record vote on confirmation. Senator Lodge, Republican and chairman of the foreign relations committee, presented Mr. Colby's name with the favorable recommendation of the committee, and Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, immediately asked for a vote.

Several Republican Senators who have been regarded as critics or opponents of Mr. Colby were not present at the session.

COTTON PRICES ORDERED TO BE INVESTIGATED

Attorney General Palmer has ordered an investigation of an alleged illegal combination to depress cotton prices. In a telegram to United States Attorney Alexander at Atlanta Mr. Palmer issued instructions for the examination of charges that cotton dealers have combined arbitrarily to reduce the price of cotton in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The complaint was that cotton dealers were controlling the prices through manipulation of differentials in the various grades of cotton.

Mr. Palmer announced that the government would take "appropriate action" as soon as all of the facts in the case are developed.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR WAGE SETTLEMENT COME TO CLOSE

Wage negotiations between the conference committees representing the railroads and the unions were broken off last Thursday night when the railroad representatives declined to continue consideration of demands which have been estimated to total \$1,000,000,000 unless the public was given a voice in the proceedings. Under the provisions of the transportation act the wage controversy now will be referred to the railroad labor board, which is yet to be appointed by President Wilson. The law provides for three representatives of the public on this board.

A GOOD PRESCRIPTION

Fat less; breathe more. Talk less; think more. Ride less; walk more. Clothe less; bathe more. Worry less; work more. Waste less; give more.

\$6,270,690 APPORTIONED NORTH CAROLINA FOR ROADS

A total of \$6,270,690 has been apportioned to North Carolina for road work, Chief Thomas H. McDonald of the bureau of public roads, a few days ago informed Representative Godwin.

Secretary T. L. Riddle of the Dunn chamber of commerce had asked about the probability of Congress making additional appropriations for construction of State highways, and Mr. McDonald wrote:

"All of the appropriations already made by Congress to aid the States in road construction work have been apportioned to the States. From those appropriations there has been apportioned to North Carolina a total of \$6,270,690.68. There will be no more funds apportioned to North Carolina unless Congress should make additional appropriations for that purpose. There are a number of bills pending providing for additional appropriations, but as yet none of these has passed. The secretary of agriculture, in his last annual report, recommended that additional appropriations be made to continue the policy of Federal aid already inaugurated. You will readily see, therefore, that the question of future appropriations to North Carolina depends entirely on the action of Congress."

BONDS MAY BE EXCHANGED FOR PERMANENT ONES

The treasury has completed arrangements for the exchange of temporary Liberty bonds issued during the loan campaigns for bonds of permanent form with interest coupons to maturity attached Secretary Houston announced Monday.

Exchange of temporary third loan bonds began on March 15 all banks being authorized to make the transfer for the treasury. Within the next month officials expect to be ready to exchange permanent bonds of other Liberty loans except those which still have one interest coupon to come due. They need not be exchanged until after those coupons mature the latest date being Oct. 15.

Secretary Houston urged again that holders of first and second 4 per cent bonds make their exchanges early since the conversion privilege on these bonds still is open and it is desired that the conversion to the highest interest rate and the exchange into permanent bonds be accomplished simultaneously. All registered bonds are in permanent form and Mr. Houston appealed to holders of temporary bonds wherever possible to exchange them for registered bonds thus making a further transfer unnecessary and providing safety for the owner.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IS AFTER COAL PROFITEERS

Attorney General Palmer has instructed Federal district attorneys to receive and consider complaints of profiteering in bituminous coal "which may arise in your district under the Lever act."

Mr. Palmer's telegram was prepared after some bituminous coal operators had stated publicly that the new wage scale agreed on under the terms of the award by the coal strike settlement commission would result in an increase of from 60 cents to \$1.25 a ton on coal. Pointing out that the total increase in wages had been estimated at approximately \$200,000,000, Mr. Palmer said that if this entire amount were "added by the coal operators to the price it would only make an increase of 40 cents a ton. If, however, the operators absorb the 14 per cent increase which became effective in December, their will be left only \$97,000,000 to be passed on to the consumer. In this event the increase in the price of coal at the mine should amount to 20 cents a ton."

HE WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE A GOOD JOB OF IT

After grieving for some time over the death of his wife Grover C. Kanney went to a peach orchard on a mountain top near Charlottesville, Va., placed twelve sticks of dynamite on the ground, lighted the fuse and threw himself upon the explosive. His body was blown to bits and the report shook the mountain side.

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