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OFFICIALS OF THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY PARTY CONTROL MEXICO CITY

They Maintain That Revolution is in Its Last Stages - Efforts Now to be Bent Towards Restoring Mexico's Industry and Prosperity.

(By Associated Press.)

While the advices coming through from Mexico on the revolutionary situation are fragmentary and conflicting, they cast considerable doubt on the reports that President Carranza has been made a prisoner.

A Vera Cruz dispatch from the newspaper El Dictamen, a member of The Associated Press, bearing Monday's date, declared the fugitive president of the republic, who was making an effort to reach Vera Cruz, had broken through the revolutionary lines and, was standing at bay with 4,000 men at San Marcos, 27 miles north of Puebla.

On the other hand the revolutionary leaders along the border are still claiming that Carranza has been made a captive, naming the place of his capture as a point near Apizaco, in the state of Hidalgo. These reports, however, gave few details of the capture except to declare that the entire convoy had been taken with the president, that three generals who were with him, Generals Murguía, Orquiza and Barragan, had been executed, and another general wounded.

It was added that General Carranza had been ordered returned to Mexico City with all consideration and that none of his party was to be killed or mistreated.

It would appear, however, even presupposing the accuracy of the reports that Carranza is still at liberty, that the situation he finds himself in, according to the Vera Cruz advices, is precarious. It is announced that government troops in Vera Cruz have deserted their commander, General Casidola Aguilera, governor of the state, and gone over to the revolutionists, making that state apparently no longer a safe refuge for the fugitive president.

EL PASO, Texas, May 11.—Officials of the new revolutionary party in virtual control of Mexico today maintained that the revolution is in its final stages, so far as actual fighting is concerned, despite latest reports that President Carranza was making a stand after having broken through the rebel lines near Puebla. Statements from the revolutionary leaders at Juarez, opposite here, indicated all efforts now would be bent toward restoration of the country's industry and prosperity.

Foreign capital in the development of the country's resources was welcomed in a statement in which lives and property were promised protection.

Expatriates were also welcomed to return to Mexico, and it was stated that a reform movement would be inaugurated to prohibit gambling and saloons.

Reports available here today dealt mostly with the alleged arrest of Carranza, promises of safeguarding his life and his probable exile, little attention being paid to troop movements or activities.

NOGALS, Ariz., May 11.—Cordial invitation to foreign business men, especially Americans, to come to Mexico and engage in trade and to Mexican expatriates to return to their native land was extended today in a statement issued by Emiliano Tamez, commercial agent for the liberal constitutional party at Nogales. Señor Tamez said he was speaking for the revolutionary government.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—With practically all of Mexico dominated by revolutionists and Carranza reported a prisoner, official interest here shifted today from the military phases of the situation to the expected political developments.

Agents of the de facto rulers professed to believe steps would be taken immediately towards the establishment of a provisional government, to be succeeded as soon as possible by a constitutional regime. Reports received through official channels as well as those sent to the revolutionary agents continued to indicate absence of serious disorders although the dispatch of a battleship and additional destroyers to southern waters suggested the determination of this government to afford foreign protection in the event of serious trouble at any of the port towns.

While officials here considered the revolutionary movement as too untried for judgment the impression was manifest that for a time at least, it would not have to face the usual counter revolution. Villa, who defied Carranza so successfully, was reported to have made peace with the winners; Manuel Palaes, ruler of the oil regions, was said to have joined in the movement without reservation and there remained no outstanding rebellious figure. The possibility, however, that some one of Carranza's loyal

officers might fill the role of rebel was suggested although revolutionary agents asserted its improbability. What appeared for a time as a potential discord was the recent declaration of General Pablo Gonzales that while he was fighting Carranza he had not agreed to support the general revolutionary movement.

Both official and unofficial reports, however, have indicated either an understanding between him and Alvaro Obregon or the domination of Gonzales by Obregon. Gonzales was the first to enter Mexico City but recent reports pointed to Obregon as the dominant figure.

McCUMBER OPENS FIGHT AGAINST KNOX PEACE RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Opening the fight against the republican plan to end the state of war by joint resolution of congress, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, a republican member of the foreign relations committee, declared in the senate today that such a step would bring dishonor upon the nation as it would involve desertion of America's associates in the war.

The senator said he could support neither the house peace resolution nor the substitute of Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania. He advocated instead his resolution proposing restoration of commercial relations with Germany, but said he realized that it would be useless to press this measure, "where the lines of division between the two factions in this body have been cemented by partisanship and set and hardened by time."

"The majority on this side of the chamber," he declared, "purpose to force the acceptance of the reservations adopted by the senate without the change of a single word or letter."

"The majority on the other side, in obedience to the will of the president, have resolved to make the league of nations a political issue."

FAMOUS INSTRUCTIONS OF PRESIDENT WILSON ARE NOW PUBLISHED.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson's hitherto unpublished war instructions to the officers of the Atlantic fleet, given in person on the quarter deck of the flagship Pennsylvania on August 11, 1917, and bidding them "throw tradition to the wind," strike the word prudent from their vocabularies and "do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring," were made public here today by Secretary Daniels.

The president spoke as commander in chief of the navy and at a time when the German submarine menace was uncurbed. In laying the text of his remarks before the senate naval investigating committee, Secretary Daniels said they showed the "bold and vigorous" policy the president had outlined for the navy.

"Do not stop to think what is prudent for a moment," the president said. "You will win by the audacity of method when you cannot win by the circumspection of prudence."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are."

"There will have to come a new tradition into a service which does not do new and audacious and successful things."

The president also expressed his dissatisfaction with progress then being made toward crushing the submarine campaign.

"We are hunting hornets all over the farm and letting the nest alone," he said. "I am willing for my part, and I know that you are willing because I know the stuff you are made of—I am willing to sacrifice half the navy Great Britain and we together have to crush that nest because if we crush it, the war is won."

The British admiralty had met American suggestions with what amounted to statements that "it never had been done" the president said, adding:

"And I felt like saying 'Well, nothing was ever done so systematically as nothing is being done now.'"

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sumrell and Miss Noles left Tuesday for Jacksonville, Fla., where Mrs. Sumrell and Miss Noles will spend a vacation of about two months. Mr. Sumrell will return to the city in a week or ten days. The beauty parlor, conducted by Mrs. Sumrell and Miss Noles, will be closed for a few days and will then re-open under capable management during their absence.

METHODIST MEN HEAR BISHOP DARLINGTON

Last Night's Get-Together Meeting and Banquet a Landmark in Town's Methodist History - Short Talks by Several Gastonians and by Bishop Darlington.

Nearly three hundred Methodist men of the city gathered in the Armory last night for the annual get-together meeting and banquet at which the principal speaker was Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, of Huntington, W. Va. A splendid repast served by the ladies of the circles of Main Street Methodist church, excellent music by the orchestra and several short talks by local men were other features of an occasion which was altogether the most delightful and inspiring in the Methodist annals of the town. Mr. J. H. Separk acted as toastmaster in his usual happy style.

After the guests had partaken heartily of the viands set before them, the toastmaster called on Mr. M. F. Kirby, treasurer of Main Street Methodist church, to give something of the financial history of the church and to tell how the new and novel plan of raising the church's budget was working. This Mr. Kirby did in a most interesting way. He gave figures which showed a steady and rapid development of the church's finances and described how the budget is being raised this year. As has been mentioned on previous occasions this church began this conference year by doing away with the passing of the collection plates and substituted therefor boxes in the lobbies in which voluntary contributions are placed.

Mr. George W. Wilson was the next speaker on the program and he made a splendid talk on the relationship between the young man and the church. He told how the young man may be a force in the organized church for carrying on the great work of spreading the gospel. Mr. Wilson's talk was a most forceful one and he was heard with intense interest.

The toastmaster then introduced one of Gastonia's most beloved Methodist women, Mrs. B. F. Dixon, who briefly but in a most interesting talk voiced the sentiment of the women of the church as to their desire and willingness to cooperate in the great forward-movements the church is putting through.

From the time he arose until he finished his talk Bishop Darlington kept his hearers both amused and interested. Referring to the urgent invitation which was sent him to come to Gastonia he said he had supposed that he was being summoned here to dedicate the new Main Street Methodist church. He laid great stress on the new idea of stewardship.

"If the Methodist men of Main Street church will agree to this," said Bishop Darlington, "I will guarantee to build a new Main Street church, new churches in all the suburbs and have money left in the treasury."

The speaker interspersed his address with numerous illustrations which were both apt and humorous. His entire talk was of an inspirational character and will no doubt bear abundant fruit in the shape of renewed activity in the Methodist congregations of the city.

COMMITTEE CANNOT DECIDE CONTESTS

(By The Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, GA., May 11.—The sub-committee of the democratic state executive committee which was called to meet here today faced a temporary restraining order forbidding it to decide contests arising from the Georgia presidential primary of April 20 or from taking any step to affect the action of the state convention in selecting delegates to the national convention of the democratic party. The sub-committee had been expected to canvass the returns and officially announce the number of votes each candidate would have in the state convention.

Restraining order, which is made returnable May 14, was obtained yesterday in Warrenton, Ga., by Thomas E. Watson, one of the candidates in the primary, and a copy of it was made public here by B. M. Blackburn, local spokesman for Mr. Watson.

On the face of unofficial returns from the primary Attorney General Palmer obtained a plurality of the delegates to the state convention, which is to be held May 18, at which time the Georgia delegation to San Francisco is to be elected. Mr. Watson ran second and United States Senator Hoke Smith third.

All three ran a close race, the available returns showed, no one getting a majority in the state convention.

Friends of the United States attorney general have asserted that under rule ten of the primary regulations, proclaimed by the sub-committee, Mr. Palmer, because of his plurality, was entitled to the Georgia delegation. Mr. Watson's petition stated that rule ten "violates the terms of the county unit law of 1917," and seeks to establish usurpatory domination of an autocratic minority.

Mr. Blackburn stated the petition not only was directed against the members of the state sub-committee, but included the entire committee.

RAISE SALARIES OF ALL CITY OFFICIALS

City Council Increases Salaries Policemen, Firemen and Other City Officials - New Filter Unit Bought - Will do Away With Quarantine on Smallpox - Telephone Matter Held in Abeyance.

A wealth of business was dispatched by the city council at its regular session Monday night. Present were Mayor Cherry and Councilmen Waget, Anderson, Snyre and Clifford, and City Manager W. J. Alexander.

The salaries of all the city officials were raised, a subsidiary filter plant was ordered, an ordinance concerning the issuance of bonds for sewer, water and light extension was adopted, the quarantine on smallpox was lifted, and a mass of routine business disposed of. The report of Chief of Police J. E. Orr for the year ending May 1, 1920 was received and contrasted with that of the previous 12 months. (The report showed that for the year from May 1918 to May 1919, the money collected in fines and costs by the police department was \$6,858.78, and the total number of arrests 827.)

For the 12 month period ending May 1, 1920, there was collected in fines and costs the sum of \$15,375.30 and the number of arrests was 1,815, or an increase for the 12 months of \$8,516.52 in fines and costs and of 988 in number of arrests.

The above report was heartily commended by the city council as evidencing the activity and energy of the police department.

On recommendation of the mayor and by a unanimous vote of the board, an increase in salaries of all the city officials was declared as follows:

Judge of the municipal court from \$900 to \$1,200 per year. Prosecuting attorney from \$720 to \$1,000 per year.

Mayor from \$600 to \$700, Chief of Police from \$150 to \$175 per month, policemen from \$110 to \$135 per month, chief of the fire department from \$90 to \$125 per month, firemen from \$90 to \$100, City clerk from \$150 to \$175, City attorney from \$25 to \$50 per month, tax collector from \$100 to \$125 per month, sanitary policeman and cemetery keeper from \$100 to \$135, Sanitary Policeman O. O. Craig from \$100 to \$125 per month.

"We can raise the salary of everybody but ourselves," jocularly remarked one of the councilmen as the resolution was adopted. "We are allowed by statute only \$200 per year," he said, "and probably that's about all we are worth," added another.

It was felt that owing to the rapidly increasing costs of living and the lucrative positions that both the firemen and policemen could obtain in other businesses that the small increases noted should be made.

The board voted to buy an additional wooden filter unit to tide the city over the emergency existing until the new plant could be installed. There are three wooden filters now in operation and the addition of a fourth at a cost of \$3,700, it is thought, will give the city an ample water supply.

The city manager was instructed to cooperate with the Lory Mill in installing additional sewer facilities between Main and Franklin avenues.

A written agreement from the Citizens National Bank tendering the city the use of a ten-foot strip as an avenue of access to the Southern and C. & N.-W. tracks, with the added suggestion that the city cooperate with the railroad in constructing an underpass from Main avenue to Falls street, was accepted conditioned on the materialization of pending plans of the Citizens National Bank.

Mr. R. B. Babington, of the Piedmont Telephone and Telegraph Company was present and stated that the company had prepared an answer, or a re-audit of its books, and that same would be presented before the Corporation Commission May 25. There was no action taken by the board.

Dr. C. J. McCombs, city physician, appeared before the board, recommending that the ordinance requiring the quarantine of all small-pox cases be repealed. In conjunction with other physicians of the city, he pointed out that the quarantine laws are ineffective, and that the city is at a loss in feeding those quarantined patients. He was of the opinion that if the quarantine laws were lifted, vaccination would be resorted to more extensively. The board concurred in this matter with Dr. McCombs and the ordinance was ordered repealed. The city physician stated that he had an ample supply of vaccine on hand and was ready to vaccinate the whole city if necessary. It was pointed out, however, that the epidemic of small-pox in the city, particularly in the Lory section, was of a very mild nature.

PARIS, May 11.—The French cabinet at a meeting today instructed Minister of Justice L'Hopiteau to open proceedings against the General Federation of Labor with a view to the dissolution of the organization which has been supporting the strike of the French railwaymen calling other strikes.

Born. To Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Ray on Tuesday, May 11, 1920, a son.

SIMS ATTEMPTED TO ROB AMERICAN NAVY OF ALL ITS GLORY

Daniel Says Establishment of North Sea Barrage Was Delayed Six Months by Sims and British Admiralty - Latter Favored at Every Turn by Sims to Descredit of American Navy.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS DEAD AT AGE OF 83

Characterized as "Greatest Living American Writer and Novelist" - End Came at New York This Morning - Was Intimate of Hawthorne, Emerson and Other Great Literary Lights.

(By The Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 11.—William Dean Howells, the novelist, died here today.

At a dinner given in New York in 1912 to do honor to William Dean Howells upon his 75th birthday, William Howard Taft, then President of the United States, lauded the guest as "the greatest living American writer and novelist."

He was the dean of American letters; poet, essayist, dramatist and editor, as well as a weaver of fiction.

Beginning his first book, "Poems of Two Friends," just before the Civil War, Mr. Howells had completed and published more than 71 volumes at the time of his death, besides acting as editor of various publications, crossing the ocean 18 times in search of material for his novels, and writing essays, criticisms and magazine articles.

Born in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in 1837, he served his literary apprenticeship as a composer, reporter and editor on his father's newspaper.

"Inwardly I was a poet," said the eminent novelist in reviewing his early experiences, "with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless influence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist."

When 23 years old he traveled to Boston to make the acquaintance of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. Though a boy among masters, he became their intimate, learning their literary traditions and preserving many of them throughout his long life.

At the age of 24 he was appointed by President Lincoln as United States Consul at Venice. He combined his consular duties with literary work, and produced his celebrated book, "Venetian Life."

Four years later, in 1865, he came to New York with his wife, who was Elinor G. Mead, of Vermont, and whom he had married in Paris in 1862. For two years he wrote editorials for The New York Nation, The Times, and The Tribune, and then moved to Boston where as assistant editor he began his association with the Atlantic Monthly, succeeding James Russell Lowell as editor in 1872.

At the age of 44 he retired to devote himself to his novels, which he produced for many years at the rate of two a year.

When 50 years old Mr. Howells found time to become contributing editor, and later writer for the "Editor's Easy Chair" department in Harper's Magazine. For a brief period he acted as editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dr. Howells—he had received degrees from Yale, Harvard, Oxford and Columbia universities though he had never attended college—was a keen student of current events. He avowed his belief in socialism.

"I cannot see," he declared, "that the remedy for existing conditions lies anywhere else. But if it is to be a remedy it must come slowly. Violent revolutions do not permanently solve these problems."

On the subject of woman suffrage his opinion was decided:

"It is one of the most important developments of this generation and one of the most hopeful. The men have made such a mess of things that if the women do not come to the rescue I'm sure I don't know what is to become of us."

TO DETERMINE AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The supreme court in petitions filed by the government was asked to determine the authority of the federal trade commission over business organizations. The proceedings resulted from federal court decrees setting aside commission orders directing the Beech-Nut Packing Company to cease its policy of re-sale price maintenance found by the commission to constitute "an unfair method of competition."

A large number of similar cases now are pending before the commission.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A counter charge that establishment of the North sea mine barrage was delayed six months because of the opposition of Rear Admiral Sims and the British admiralty, was made before the senate naval investigating committee today by Secretary Daniels in presenting the second part of his reply to the officer's charge that the navy department had unnecessarily prolonged the war through failure to co-operate fully at first with allied naval forces. The barrage, Mr. Daniels added, was the most effective measure that could have been taken to check the submarines and was wholly an American idea.

The secretary also charged that Sims had attempted in his testimony to rob the navy of credit for this project and to give it to the British.

The plan was conceived, he said, in the bureau of ordnance at the navy department and urged on the British admiralty for six months before it was accepted. During this time Admiral Sims constantly discouraged and opposed the idea, he added, and when Admiral Mayo was sent abroad and finally convinced the admiralty of the worth of the scheme and the necessity for adopting it, Admiral Sims attempted to convey the impression that the project had been delayed while the British attempted to get the American navy department's approval.

Admiral Sims attempted to rob America and the United States navy of the credit for initiating this great achievement and to give you the impression that it was a British plan which our navy merely assisted in carrying out, though it originated in the navy department, was proposed and urged by us for half a year before we could induce the British admiralty to approve it and although four-fifths of it was composed of American mines designed and constructed in America and transported 3,400 miles overseas and aided by American vessels," Mr. Daniels told the committee.

The secretary said close comradeship had existed between the American and British navies during the war, despite Admiral Sims' attempts to create the impression that there was lack of harmony and co-operation.

Sims' charges of unpreparedness before the war were not justified, Secretary Daniels asserted, declaring that in July, 1915 he ordered the general board to study and recommend plans for a "consistent and progressive development." As a result of this study the policy was evolved, he said, that the United States must by 1925 have a navy equal to any other in the world. He approved this policy and the direct result was the five year building program of 1916, the naval secretary said, an "epoch making measure." President Wilson fully approved the policy, the witness asserted.

SMITHS MADE UP FIFTEEN REGIMENTS

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Smiths made up 15 regiments in the American war army, Johnsons made up 11 more, Browns 8 and Williams, Jones, and Millers made up more than 7 each.

Records at the bureau of war risk insurance, where the names of 4,622,422 former service men are indexed, also show that the Anderson and Davis families were represented in sufficient number to compose more than five regiments each and the Wilsons, Moores and Taylors, 4 each.

LOCATES AIRPLANES IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A radio compass for airplanes which will enable them to locate other planes accurately regardless of weather conditions has been successfully tested by navy flyers. On a recent trip of the NC-3 from Philadelphia to Pensacola that machine and another from the Anacostia, D. C., field were equipped with the new compass.

Officials at Anacostia kept in communication with the NC-3 constantly by radio and took bearings at stated intervals on both planes by means of the compass. The two planes were directed toward each other from the field until, when 60 miles apart, the compass of each came into operation, confirming their positions and establishing communication.

A Danish inventor claims to have perfected a meter for correctly measuring steam heat supplied to residences from central plants.