

WEATHER.
North Carolina, South Carolina, cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE

LOCAL COTTON.
14 1-2 CENTS TODAY

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ROTARIANS ENDORSE MOVE FOR BETTER EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Club Adopts Resolutions Offered by John R. Rankin — To Issue Song Book — Hears Representative of Chautauqua.

Passing a resolution presented by Mr. John R. Rankin, pledging the club's support to the movement to secure better educational facilities for the State, hearing a plea from Miss Edwards, representing the Redpath Chautauqua, and enjoying some special musical stunts provided by George Cocker, who was in charge of the program, the Gastonia Rotary Club at its regular semi-monthly luncheon at the Armington yesterday enjoyed one of its best meetings. The club, while heartily endorsing the chautauqua movement and expressing its sympathy therewith, declined to foster a chautauqua for Gastonia as a club.

Following is the educational resolution adopted:
"Whereas, The recent investigations and reports have shown that North Carolina's educational equipment is entirely inadequate, and it appears that by the usually accepted educational standards our State stands near the bottom both as to educational results and amount expended on education, and

"Whereas, There can be little improvement in this situation without greatly increased expenditures for equipment as well as very great increase in well-trained teachers and leaders, and

"Whereas, It is the duty of every commonwealth to provide for its citizenship opportunities equal to those offered by her sister States, therefore be it resolved:

"First, That the Gastonia Rotary Club endorse the movement for providing the necessary appropriation that the adequate training of our youth demands, and for supporting the higher institutions of learning in such a way as to provide the necessary increase in trained teachers and leaders.

Second, That we pledge our efforts as a body and as individuals to the support of the movement and to urge upon our legislators the appropriation of the necessary funds."

A special music committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting and arranging songs for a book to be printed especially for the local club's use. George B. Cocker is chairman of this committee and the other members are W. L. Balthis, E. T. Switzer, J. L. Beal and J. H. Miller.

The date for Father and Son Night was changed from Wednesday, December 22nd, to Tuesday, December 21st. It will be held at night at the Armington hotel.

Guests present at the meeting were Monte Wales, with George B. Cocker; Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Harrill, with W. B. Morris; J. O. White with J. H. Kennedy; Milo J. Haile, with S. A. Robinson.

IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS IN HOUSE OPPOSED AS BEING UNNECESSARY

(By The Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Provisions of the house immigration bill, which comes up for debate today, are opposed as unnecessary, injurious to the public welfare and constituting a reversal of the "historic policy of the country" in a minority report of the immigration committee, signed by Representative Siegel, of New York, and Sabath, of Illinois. The bill's proposal for a practical suspension of all immigration for a period of two years, the report declared, is unwarranted both as to present labor conditions in this country and the number of immigrants arriving. Whereas prior to 1914 the total immigration frequently exceeded 1,000,000 per year, it was pointed out, the total for the first 11 months of this year was only 840,509, with a total of 366,915 emigrants to balance against that figure.

The report contained other information for the use of opponents of the bill in the debate today, which will be limited to four hours under a rule reported by the rules committee, with the five minute rule applying thereafter. Declaring the immigration figures and general conditions showed there was no occasion for the "extraordinary haste manifested" in the attempt to pass the bill, the report asserted there was no evidence to support the contention of the committee majority that a "state of unemployment exists, except sporadically or voluntarily." Estimates contained in the majority report that from two to eight million Europeans were seeking to emigrate to this country were dismissed as "idle" and totally without supporting evidence.

Declaring "offensive allusions" were made in the majority report in its discussion of the question of Jewish immigration, the report added:
"We would not refer to these allusions were it not for the fact that there has recently been conducted a secret and malicious propaganda designed to arouse prejudice against the Jews in various parts of the United States."

JAMES GODDARD, NOTED BASS-BARITONE, COMING TO GASTONIA DEC 14TH

Well-Known Grand Opera Singer to Appear Here Under Auspices American Legion.

Gastonia music lovers have a rare treat in store for them in the concert to be given in the Central school auditorium Tuesday night by James Goddard, "Dixie Land's Greatest Bass-Baritone." Mr. Goddard comes under the auspices of Gaston Post No. 23, American Legion. Seats are now on sale at Kennedy's, where reservations may be made.

Mr. Goddard was song leader at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., during the war and was formerly with the Vienna Grand Opera Company and the Chicago Grand Opera Company. In his concert here Mr. Goddard will be accompanied by Frank Mannheimer, American pianist, in a program stressing principally folk songs of the South.

James Goddard was born and reared on a farm near Knoxville, Tenn. He came from a family with natural musical voices, and in his early boyhood days was known as the "Boy Wonder." After having studied for a year with William Clare Hall, tenor, of Chicago, Mr. Goddard sailed for Paris October 19, 1909, to continue his studies with Jean de Reszke, studying with the wonderful master for two years. He made his debut October 19, 1911, at Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, England. After singing the leading bass roles for three seasons Mr. Goddard was engaged for six years with the Imperial Opera of Vienna, Austria, where he sang the leading bass parts for one year, at which time the great European war broke out and Mr. Goddard, like many other artists, was forced to leave Europe and returned to America. He was immediately engaged by the Chicago Grand Opera Company and sang leading roles for four seasons. According to critics, Mr. Goddard is one of the leading bass-baritones on the concert and operatic stage today.

Here are a few extracts from leading newspapers commenting on Mr. Goddard's singing:
London Times: With a magnificent cast of singers, the whole presentation was the most brilliant that could be desired. Mr. Goddard sang the Ramfis with inflexible dignity of manner. His singing, too, stood the test of being placed beside that of Signor Caruso, Scotti, and Madame Kirby Lund, and showed him to be an artist.

Montreal Gazette: The popular concert in His Majesty's Theater Saturday afternoon was well up to the high standard of the previous week. Of Mr. Goddard, however, too much cannot be said. Every inch a man in appearance, his voice an ideal man's voice—powerful, sonorous and instinct with virility. Moreover, his selections were well chosen. The rendering of the homely old classic, "The Land o' the Leal," given as an encore, left his audience charmed to silence for an appreciable moment after the last note died away before they remembered to applaud.

London Daily News: Mr. James Goddard showed unsuspected talent in Martini's "Plaisir d'Amour" and Tschimkowsky's "Serenade de Don Juan." For the singing of these two songs he was encored. Mr. Goddard has a fine voice and knows how to use it, and he has also the lyrical sense which is by no means as common in opera singers as might be thought.

The Montreal Daily Star: The soloist was James Goddard. It is rare, very rare, that a voice as powerful as Mr. Goddard's has the sympathetic quality which gives his notes a pull impossible to resist. A lyric baritone might envy him the appeal of his high tones, a basso profundo would be sure to covet the depth and sonority of his lower register. To Handel's "Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves," he brought to bear a studious thought that was productive of an impressive effect.

RANSOME KILLIAN UNDER BOND FOR CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON

Man Who Was Member of Notorious Ford Murder Party Had Gun in His Pocket While Testifying Before Coroner's Jury.

Ransome Killian, of Lincoln county, who was one of the party which figured in the notorious Ford murder case on the Bessemer City road on the night of October 31, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. While Killian was on the witness stand before the coroner's jury one of the jurymen saw a revolver in Killian's pocket. He was immediately arrested and was later released on a bond of \$500. No other charge has been preferred against Killian. It is understood that he satisfied the officers that he had purchased the revolver since the unfortunate affair in which his companion was killed.

We confess this agitation for a farmers' strike goes against the grain.—Chicago Post.

TO ORGANIZE LOCAL UNIT NATIONAL GUARDS

Adjutant General Metts Authorizes Stephen B. Dolley to Organize Company Here.

Mr. Stephen B. Dolley has been authorized by Adjutant General Metts of the National Guards of North Carolina to organize a company of Guards in Gastonia. Mr. Dolley is now busily engaged, at his office at the postoffice building, in enrolling men for this service. An ex-service man himself, having spent a year in overseas service during the war, Mr. Dolley realizes the value of the National Guards not only to the town and the county but to the State as well. The minimum number of fifty men will likely be secured within a very short time.

National Guard companies now being organized are on a different basis from the companies in existence before the war. The members are now paid for drills, not exceeding fifty per year, and are also paid for a ten-day period in camp each summer, together with all expenses.

Up to the time America entered the war Gastonia had had for several years a National Guard company known as Company B or the Gaston Guards, Congressman A. L. Bulwinkle being captain. When the war came on this company was merged into the National Army.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE MET IN ROANOKE, VA.

Gastonia Minister Re-Elected President — Reports Show Successful Year's Work.
(Special to The Daily Gazette.)

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 9.—The Rev. Edward M. Graham, of Gastonia, N. C., was elected president of the North Carolina Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at its annual election of officers held last week in the Wesleyan Methodist church in this city, corner of Melrose avenue and Sixteenth street, N. W., where the conference held its forty-first annual meeting. Other officers elected were as follows: The Rev. C. A. Hendrix, of Lincolnton, N. C., vice president; Miss Nellie Graham, of Gastonia, N. C., secretary, and the Rev. P. E. Bailey, pastor of the local church, treasurer.

Tuesday night a very able sermon was preached by the Rev. A. E. Wachtel, of Jersey, N. J., which was full of encouragement and inspiration to all engaged in religious work. The message was a discourse on the labors and rewards of God's servants. It was preceded by a special song ably and effectively rendered by the Central College Quartet, of Central, S. C. A large and attentive congregation was present.

Following the religious exercises which opened the afternoon session Tuesday the Rev. Edward M. Graham, of Gastonia, N. C., read a report of his activities as presiding officer of the conference and traveling evangelist during the year just closing. The report revealed definite progress in the work of the conference and a most hopeful outlook for the coming year.

The following persons were introduced to the conference: The Rev. T. P. Baker, of Sheridan, Ind., general missionary secretary and connection representative; the Rev. J. J. Clark, of Knoxville, Tenn.; the Rev. Walter Kirkin of the International Holiness Church, West Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Nancy Barts-Willis, of Georgia, lately returned from Sierra Leone, West Africa, where she has served several terms as a missionary; Mrs. Lizzie Leonard, who has served as a missionary in India for seventeen years. Both of these missionaries are expected to speak at the missionary meeting to be held later in the week.

A list of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Rev. Edw. M. Graham, Gastonia, N. C.; vice president, Rev. C. A. Hendrix, Lincolnton, N. C.; secretary, Miss Nellie Graham, Gastonia, N. C.; treasurer, Rev. P. E. Bailey, Roanoke, Va.

Following are the conference appointments for Gastonia and vicinity:
Gastonia, First Church: J. A. Clement.

Gastonia, Loray: J. V. Frederick.
Charlotte: H. W. Hawkins.
Kings Mountain: W. H. Looney.
Cherryville: P. J. Parker.
Long Shoals: C. A. Hendrix.
Concord: J. L. Hendrix.
Kannapolis: J. L. Bolin.
Forest City: James A. Johnson.
Clover: W. E. Armstrong.
Rock Hill: S. P. Chapman.
Bessemer City and McAdenville: W. H. Watkins.

This session of the annual conference was the largest in the history of the organization. The next session will convene at Gastonia in November, 1921.

1,000 DELEGATES ATTEND INTERNATIONAL FARM MEET

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Matters of public policy and welfare instead of the scientific technique of farming occupied the attention of delegates today at the opening session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Farm Congress here.

KAHN DECLARES U. S. WANTS TO AVOID WAR WITH JAPAN

"But," Says He, "We Are Not Too Proud to Fight Nor Are We Afraid to Fight."

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Discussing the Japanese question freely and frankly in a carefully prepared address delivered today in the house, Representative Kahn, of California, chairman of the military committee, declared that America hoped always to avoid war, and that if "the statesmen, the publicists, the politicians, the agitators and the demagogues of Japan" really wanted war with the United States they would be the ones to bring it on and not the Americans.

Mr. Kahn said he knew that he voiced "the earnest hope and the wish of every patriotic American that peace between the two countries may continue perpetually."

"But the world," said he, "has only recently learned that we are not too proud to fight; nor are we afraid to fight when we are forced into war."

The military committee chairman took occasion to reaffirm his belief that a universal military training policy would best safeguard the country and added:
"I have no fear that there will be war between Japan and the United States in my lifetime, nor even the lifetime of my sons. And I am thoroughly satisfied that if my country remains measurably prepared there will be no difficulty between the two nations at any time."

Mr. Kahn briefly reviewed the history of the relations between the United States and Japan and with regard to the Japanese immigration problem in California, now the subject of treaty negotiations between the two governments, said students of international law everywhere had recognized the "absolute right" of any nation to regulate immigration as it deemed best. Even Japanese students were familiar with universally accepted decisions on this point, he said, and added:
"It is therefore most unfortunate that a constant agitation regarding these matters is maintained by our neighbor across the Pacific; because the final effect of such propaganda and agitation undoubtedly is to instill a pronounced hatred of America and Americans among the masses in Japan."

"This is a decidedly unfortunate condition of affairs. Indeed, I say it is a most serious condition—a condition that may result, unfortunately, in grave difficulties between heretofore friendly nations."

The speaker said "many public officials in Japan" as well as political agitators had "tried to make the world believe" that opposition to the immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States was "based upon racial prejudice."

"I contend that the objection is purely an economic one. . . . Japan herself is doing to the laborers of China and Korea what she claims is racial hate or prejudice when done by us to Japanese laborers."

"Are the Japanese trying to bring about world-old conflict between the white races and the yellow and the brown races?" asked Mr. Kahn. "I sincerely hope not. But it is a question which the statesmen of all liberty-loving, democratic nations and peoples will do well to study and bear constantly in mind."

SHERIFF SAYS SHE IS IN EL PASO.

(By The Associated Press.)
EL PASO, TEXAS, Dec. 9.—Clara Barton Smith, wanted in Ardmore, Okla., in connection with the shooting of Jake Hamon, millionaire oil operator, in El Paso, according to Sheriff Seth Orndorff. She arrived at the home of her parents on San Antonio street here Tuesday night, according to the sheriff.

SEARCH FOR SMITH WOMAN LEADS INTO MEXICO

(By The Associated Press.)
ARDMORE, OKLA., Dec. 9.—The search for Clara Barton Smith, wanted on a charge of murder in connection with the fatal shooting here of Jake L. Hamon, Ardmore oil magnate and republican national committeeman, slowed down at this end today, while the local authorities awaited word from Sheriff Seth B. Orndorff, of El Paso, Tex., that he knows definitely where she is hiding.

Press dispatches have quoted Orndorff as stating that he located the young woman in Mexico, but that upon the receipt of information from Ardmore virtually declaring that she was not wanted there, did not proceed further.

REDUCTION OF 22% PER CENT IN WAGES FORECAST

(By The Associated Press.)
BY NEW ENGLAND OFFICIALS
BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A wage reduction of 22% per cent in textile mills in New England and New York state was forecast today in a statement issued after a conference of textile manufacturers.

Approximately 75 per cent of the industry in this section, representing makers of both cotton and woolen products, was represented at the conference. The industry employs 300,000 persons.

URGE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT TO RAILROADS OF SUMS DUE UNDER TRANSPORTATION ACT

HOPES BRITISH REFUSAL TO COMMITTEE OF 100 IS NOT FINAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Hope that the decision of the British government not to permit the special committee of Americans to visit British territory to obtain information about conditions in Ireland is not final is expressed in a letter sent today to the British embassy by the commission of the Committee of One Hundred, investigating the Irish question.

"If your letter were to represent the final opinion of the British government," the commission wrote, "certain regrettable conclusions would seem to follow. It would seem to imply autocratic interference on the part of government with the free communication of friendly people's."

The letter went on to say that the commission would continue its work "in conformity with its original purpose" and that it could not but hope that both in England and Ireland there would be a "full understanding" of its friendly purpose.

The commission's letter was in reply to one sent yesterday by the British embassy refusing an application from the commission for a visa of the passports issued by the state department to the six members of the special committee appointed by the commission.

"Your statement," said the commission's letter, "assumes that the proceedings of the committee would necessarily partake of a quasi-judicial character impossible under the circumstances. We venture to suggest that the embassy has somewhat misunderstood both the situation and our own purpose. A committee of friendly American citizens deeply desirous of world peace might in a much simpler manner than you suggest ascertain the state of public opinion in both England and in Ireland and learn facts not now understood in America; indeed, some such step has seemed to the committee imperative in view of the fact that thus far, in spite of zealous efforts, we have been unable to secure competent witnesses to present testimony on the existing situation from non-republican British and Irish points of view."

"In seeking to send our committee to Great Britain we have but followed the suggestion originally given us by representatives of various groups prominent in both Irish and English life. We had expected that this step would meet with your approval in view of the fact that in his letter Sir Auckland Geddes stated that 'the British government has more to gain than any one in ensuring that the truth is made known to the whole world.'"

"It was and is our firm conviction that such a committee as we had intended to send might make plain to the peoples both of England and Ireland the compelling reasons for America's interest. The American people are united by ties of blood to both countries. The Irish question deeply engrosses our people's interest. It is hardly a domestic issue within the United States. If the present tragic condition continues, they will become world friendship and ultimately world peace."

"In view of these facts we cannot but hope that the decision of the British government is not final."

HARDING BACK AT DESK ON BIG PILE OF WORK

(By The Associated Press.)
MARION, O., Dec. 9.—Back at his desk after an absence of more than a month, President-elect Harding worked overtime today wading through a big accumulation of letters and other routine business in an effort to clear his desk before his league of nations conferences begin next week.

During his vacation trip to Texas and Panama only the most urgent communications were forwarded to him and as a result hundreds of important letters and telegrams in addition to a great stack of requests from job hunters and their friends were awaiting replies when he returned.

Mr. Harding still was reserving decision today on the offer of Governor Cox to appoint a republican successor should he resign from the senate sooner than the date previously fixed by him. He tried again to get into communication with Senator-elect Frank B. Willis, who would be given the appointment, and to ascertain his desires before replying to Governor Cox's letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Immediate payment to the railroads of sums due them under the guaranty provisions of the Transportation Act but withheld under the ruling of the comptroller of the Treasury was declared by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report today to be "vital . . ." in order that the carriers may properly serve the public. The commission recommended that Congress amend the Railroad Act to permit the release and payment to the roads of the money thus tied up.

Many of the roads are greatly handicapped because of their inability to collect the guaranty, the commission said. Although advances against the anticipated deficit were made in scores of instances, the report said, some of the roads made no application for aid prior to September 1 and as a result they are estopped from claiming even a portion of moneys "justly due them" until the mechanical work of completing their audit for the entire guaranty period can be accomplished.

The commission said that in most cases it could not determine "amounts or parts of amounts due the carriers," but that its certificates of these sums to the Treasury could not be honored by the Treasury since the comptroller had ruled that such applications for advances must have been granted prior to September 1. The commission believed it should be authorized to make "reasonable estimates" to alleviate the difficulties confronting many carriers in meeting operating expenses, fixed charges, etc.

The year's rail operations have developed the need of several other changes in laws, the commission said. It urged Congress to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the punishment of any person "offering or giving to an employe of a carrier subject to the act any money or thing of value with intent to influence his action or decision with respect to car service and also to provide for the punishment of the guilty employe."

Appropriate legislation governing the transportation of explosives was asked as were changes in laws affecting the awarding of reparations for damages which, the commission held, should be a matter entirely for the adjudication of courts.

The menace of wooden passenger coaches was set forth as another subject for legislative action, the commission urging that the roads be compelled to use steel cars in all passenger train service and prohibited from using wooden cars between or in front of steel coaches.

Referring to the question of bribery of railroad employes, the commission said:
"As a result of the inadequacy of the car supply and of railroad transportation facilities generally during the past year, a practice has grown up among shippers of bribing operating employes of railroad companies in order to obtain transportation services. The demoralizing effects of this practice are far-reaching. Bribery of this character in many instances can not be directly and effectively remedied under existing laws."

On the subject of equipment supply, the commission declared that while the shortage could be minimized by car conservation and increased efficiency, the only permanent solution was substantial additions to equipment. The latest general statistics of the commission showed that the railroads under its jurisdiction owned approximately 2,368,870 freight cars while an additional 140,000 cars were owned privately. The freight cars were divided as follows: 1,062,830 box cars, 1,069,875 open top cars, 107,820 flat cars, 83,000 stock cars, 60,200 refrigerator cars and 45,000 cars of miscellaneous types.

Despite the shortage of equipment enumerated by the commission, it showed that the volume of freight carried during the first seven months of 1920 exceeded by 17.1 per cent the freight traffic for the corresponding period in 1919. Freight traffic as a whole for the last seven months also was said by the commission to be in excess of that of the entire year of 1919.

While the traffic has increased, the commission's figures show, the net operating income has suffered a continuous decline since 1917. The commission attributed this to heavier maintenance costs in which war taxation figured. Incomplete statistics, however, made it impossible for the commission to offer accurate comparison between the years 1917 and 1920, and it made no attempt to estimate the figures for any portion of the year.

The commission's accident table disclosed that 6,495 persons were killed by trains or in train-service accidents during the year of 1919. Of these, 1,784 or more than 27 per cent met death in grade crossing accidents.