

# Have You Registered For The Tuberculosis Hospital Election?

## GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE

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### HENRY FORD'S OFFER FOR MUSCLE SHOALS PROPERTY SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE PLANNING TO MAKE A "CITY LIVEABLE"

Department of Civic Affairs Would Beautify City's Ugly Spots, Plant Trees and Roses — Extension of Free Mail Delivery, Milk and Meat Inspection Are Also Urged — Want Property Owners to Remove Eye-Sores.

Civic beautification on a comprehensive scale embracing all of Gastonia is the definite project launched at the meeting of the Department of Civic Affairs of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce held at the auditorium Wednesday afternoon with Director P. W. Garland presiding. Extension of free mail delivery, milk and meat inspection and other matters were also given attention and the co-operation of the city authorities will be asked in regard to some.

Members of the committee consider Gastonia to be one of North Carolina's most attractive cities but it is believed that it can be made even more so. Among the propositions under consideration is the planting of a certain kind of shade tree generally, the Norway maple or one of the kind generally favored, and also perhaps the urging of property owners to plant roses so as to make Gastonia truly a city of roses. There are also some eye-sores in the city in a few isolated cases which it is believed the property owners can be induced easily to clean up.

A sub-committee was named to make a thorough survey of the beautification proposition and to report back a plan which should meet with the general approval of property owners and gain their co-operation in its carrying out.

The committee believes that if this project can be successfully launched it will make Gastonia even more than now a "liveable city." Valuable publicity could also be secured from the working out of such a general plan.

#### LOOKS LIKE EARLY SPRING ACCORDING TO GROUND HOG

NEW YORK, Feb. 2. — It looks like an early spring. That is, if any reliance is to be placed in signs, for the ground hog snooped his way out of his hole today, blinked a bit at the light, swept the horizon with a calculating eye, then noted his plump form was unaccompanied by a shadow. So he remained out and took the air for a spell.

This is ground hog day, and superstition says that the absence of the little fellow's shadow on his first winter appearance presages an early spring. Rain clouds kept the sun and the shadow away throughout the east and middle west.

#### BLOCK IS ASSIGNED FOR ROLLER SKATING

City Manager Sets Aside Second Avenue Between Marietta and Oakland as Playground for City's Children.

Gastonia kiddies now have at least one place where they can enjoy their roller skates without the constant fear of collision with automobiles. City Manager, W. J. Alexander has set aside the block on Second Avenue between Oakland and Marietta streets for their use and it is now roped off daily between the hours of 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. During those hours no vehicles of any description are allowed on this block. The young folks will have entire use of it. It is hoped that the young folks will confine their skating to this block.

Lack of any playground facilities—the need of which becomes more apparent each day—places such restrictions upon the activities of the Gastonia children that they are forced to do their playing in the streets. The city management is endeavoring to make such provision for their play time as is possible.

#### BILLY SUNDAY UNABLE TO COME AT PRESENT

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, is unable to come to Gastonia next week, according to a letter received today by Rev. G. R. Gillespie. It is possible that he may come before the Sunday party leaves Spartanburg. The letter reads:

Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 1, 1922.

Rev. George R. Gillespie,  
Secretary Ministerial Association,  
Gastonia, N. C.

My Dear Brother Gillespie:

Mr. Sunday has your kind letter suggesting that he come to Gastonia February 6th. It will be impossible for him to accept the invitation for that date.

He asks me to write you and thank you most heartily for him. The train connections between here and Gastonia are so good, that I believe Mr. Spuday will find it possible to make the trip up there sometime, though I cannot promise for sure. Just this week he is unusually tired and worn out from considerable extra work, and he will rest up before he thinks about making any other outside engagements. If he decides to come, I shall let you know as far as possible in advance.

Sincerely yours,  
ROBERT MATTHEWS,  
Secretary to Mr. Sunday.

Grand Condon of the Rising Sun, with the Paulownia flower.

In past treaties, it has been customary to at least affix "the honorable" before the names of each American plenipotentiary, and to follow it by designating what public office, if any, he occupies.

#### THIS TOWN HAS NO LOCKS ON ITS DOORS; NO ARRESTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Ocracoke, Once Home of Bluebeard, Notorious Pirate, Knows Crime no Longer — No Automobiles, Railroads, Street Cars or Moving Picture Theaters—Every Person on the Island is a Methodist — Located 30 Miles Off Mainland.

Ocracoke, N. C., Feb. 2. — Although this little town about a century and a half ago was the rendezvous of one of the world's most daring and famous gang of crooks—Edward Teach (Bluebeard) and his band—it is today one community which the recent crime wave has not touched. There has not been an arrest here in more than ten years and the crimes of robbery, burglary, thief and murder are absolutely unknown to the population, insofar as they refer to Ocracoke.

John O'Neal, after holding office as Justice of the Peace at Ocracoke for eight years, resigned a year or more ago, and not having had a criminal case during his administration. A successor has never been elected. Mr. O'Neal, who was born at Ocracoke, says the worst crime he can recall to have occurred at Ocracoke in 20 years was one of assault and battery.

There are only one or two houses here that have locks on the doors and the keys to those that are thus equipped are never used. Most of the houses at Ocracoke were wholly or partially constructed with lumber or shingles which were wrecked on the treacherous shoals off the North Carolina coast. Every family here own their home.

Ocracoke is at the extreme southern end of a little island by the same name, located about 30 miles off the mainland of North Carolina, and is unique in many respects. Ocracoke Island, which is part of Hyde county, North Carolina, is a little strip of land about 11 miles long and ranges in width from one-half to one and half miles. The population of the island numbers about 700, about 650 of whom live at Ocracoke. Those who do not live in the little town are members of the families of coast guardsmen, who patrol the coast.

As there are no railroads, automobiles, street cars or theaters, and no motion pictures are shown, many of the inhabitants at Ocracoke have never seen any of these things. With the exception of the men employed by the United States government as coast guardsmen and the few merchants in the little town all Ocracokes make their living hunting and fishing.

Every person on Ocracoke Island is a Methodist in religion. They are divided, however, as to the sectional branch to which they belong, about half being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while the others attend the Northern church.

Ocracoke is one of the oldest settlements in America. The people are believed by many historians to be descendants of the "Lost Colony" of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Interest in Standard Training School at Main Street Methodist Church Keeps Up — Those Attending Will Receive Diploma of Proficiency.

The Standard Training School for Sunday school workers being held at Main Street Methodist church continues with unabated interest. This is one of a hundred such schools being held this year in centers of Southern Methodism. Last year 16,000 Methodist Sunday school workers received credit for work done in such schools and this year a larger number will thus distinguish themselves. To receive a unit of credit a pupil must attend at least ten of the 12 class periods and hand in the prescribed written work for the 12 lesson periods held during the week. It will be recalled that the school begins at 7:15 and the first class period closes at 8. After a 20-minute devotion period the second 45-minute class period begins. There are six courses and therefore six instructors.

About 100 earnest workers braved the weather last night and attended their classes. Many of these are working for the first time and receive the same wages these certificates presented to them Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service by their pastor in charge.

The inspirational period last night was in charge of Field Secretary Woods who presented Rev. J. J. Rives, of Roanoke, Va., one of the instructors in the school. Rev. Rives emphasized the value of religious education, his emphasis being around three points: The importance of the Sunday school giving correct religious information, the creating of a love for this information by attractive presentation and the proper opportunity for assimilation of the information into daily living.

There are yet three evenings of the school, the last night being the closing night when an old-time school program will follow the last lesson period.

The public is cordially invited to the sessions of the school.

#### ALL STARS WIN FROM AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

The local collegians were victors over the American Trust Company in a fast and well played basketball skirmish on the local floor Wednesday by the score of 40 to 24. Armstrong and Radisill played good ball for the locals, while Davenport for the bankers scored the bulk of his team's tallies. The locals obtained their lead early in the first half and held their own throughout the final minutes.

The lineup was as follows:  
Collegians (49) Position A. T. Co. (24)  
Armstrong (12) R. F. Dour (5)  
Barnett (2) L. F. Davis (2)  
Radisill (18) Center Davenport (7)  
Abernathy (4) R. G. Miller  
Cochran (2) L. G. De Armon  
Substitutions: Collegians, Thompson (2), for Barnett.  
A. T. Co. none.  
Referee: Doctor Powell; Timekeepers, Morris and Robinson; score keeper, Parker.  
Time of quarters, 10 minutes.

#### NEGRO LYNCHED

(By The Associated Press.)  
JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2. — Lynching of a negro cast of Crystal Springs was revealed at daylight today when the body of Will Thrasier was found suspended from a tree east of there. A note, printed in pencil, was tacked to the tree, which read that the negro had been identified as the man who attempted to attack a white school teacher at Fair Play yesterday at noon. Authorities are investigating the lynching.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CALENDAR

Thursday.  
3 p. m.—Department of Industrial Affairs.  
4 p. m.—Board of Directors.  
5 p. m.—Community Service Play Rehearsal.  
7:30 p. m.—Pythian Band.  
Friday.  
4 p. m.—Girl Scouts.  
7:30 p. m.—Chamber of Commerce Glee Club.  
8:30 p. m.—Community Chorus.

#### THE WEATHER

North Carolina, generally fair and colder tonight and Friday; fresh to strong westerly winds.

#### WOULD CONVERT SITE INTO MEMORIAL PARK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Proposals that the site of the Knickerbocker theater never again be used for commercial purposes, but transformed into a park in which would be erected a memorial to the 95 persons who lost their lives in the collapse of the theater, are under consideration by the House District of Columbia Committee on Public Buildings.

The committee, it was said today, had received several such proposals. Congress could either purchase the site, if the present owners should decide to sell it, or acquire it through condemnation proceedings.

#### ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS BRAVE RAW WEATHER

Had Fine War Record.

(By The Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, Feb. 2. — Edward H. Shaughnessy, who died in Washington today from injuries received in the Knickerbocker theater disaster, had an enviable war record and was recognized by the government as a hero.

He was born in Chicago in 1881. When 15 years old he was made ticket agent for the Chicago & North-western railroad at Elgin, Ill., and had worked his way up to superintendent of that railroad when the world war broke out.

He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 4th railway engineers and went overseas with that regiment. In France he studied French and then prepared a book of rules adapting American railroad rules to French methods. He served as superintendent of transportation at Camp Perry and later, during the war, as general superintendent of transportation at Le Mans, France.

During the Argonne offensive he was general manager of transportation in the zone of advance and by that time had been advanced to the rank of colonel. For his excellent work in the Argonne campaign he was praised highly by Brigadier General George Van Horn Moseley, of the general staff.

He returned to Chicago after his army service.

#### EDWARD H. SHAUGHNESSY DIES OF THE INJURIES RECEIVED IN DISASTER

Second Assistant Postmaster General Was Seriously Injured in Knickerbocker Theater Tragedy Saturday Night — Had Fine Railroad and War Record.

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Edward H. Shaughnessy, of Chicago, second Assistant Postmaster General, died here today of injuries received in the Knickerbocker theater disaster Saturday night.

Although Mr. Shaughnessy's injuries were known to be of a critical nature, his condition had shown improvement up to yesterday and his death was unexpected. Attending physicians at the army hospital to which Mr. Shaughnessy was taken when removed from the wreckage of the Knickerbocker theater several hours after the collapse of its roof which caused nearly a hundred fatalities, said his death followed a sudden heart collapse shortly after midnight. This was preceded, they said, by development of internal complications late yesterday.

Mr. Shaughnessy suffered a broken pelvis and other injuries in the accident, but for several days had shown a resistive power which made physicians hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. Shaughnessy's wife and his 10-year-old daughter, Ruth, both of whom are now recovering from injuries received in the theater disaster, had not been informed of his death at an early hour today. They are being treated at another hospital, the daughter having had both arms broken while Mr. Shaughnessy is suffering from a fractured rib and back.

President Harding had shown constant concern over Mr. Shaughnessy's condition and during the first days after the accident had received encouraging reports of it through Brigadier General Sawyer, the president's personal physician, whom he had sent to the hospital to make direct inquiry.

The death of the second assistant postmaster general brings the fatality list of the disaster as now recorded by the police up to 98.

#### SECRETARY WEEKS POINTS OUT CHANGES FROM ORIGINAL OFFER

Secretary Makes no Specific Recommendations, But Thinks in View of Large Amount of Unemployment Undertaking Ought to Be Developed.

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Secretary of War Weeks transmitted to congress today the offer and contract of Henry Ford for the Muscle Shoals properties. The secretary made no specific recommendation as to acceptance or rejection, but pointed out several changes that should be made if the offer was accepted. He said there "were a number of advantages to the government in the present proposals that were not apparent in the first offer," made by Mr. Ford, and concluded by giving it as his opinion that "if Mr. Ford's proposal be not accepted, it is my opinion that Dam No. 2 (Wilson dam) should be completed by the government."

"At this time," Secretary Weeks wrote, "when there is a large amount of unemployment, it is not without importance to consider the advantage to the nation of the employment of the large amount of labor required in undertaking this development."

"Inasmuch as I am without authority in law to accept Mr. Ford's offer or dispose of the property as a whole, either by sale or by lease," Secretary Weeks' letter said, "it is peculiarly the province of congress to weigh the considerations which will pass to the respective parties to the proposed arrangement, and to determine whether or not the advantage to the government in having Nitrate Plant No. 2 maintained in readiness for the manufacture of explosives and in actual production of fertilizer, together with the improvement to navigation, is of sufficient importance to justify the proposed departure from the present policy of the law in regard to dealing with the waterpower resources of the nation, and to warrant leasing to Mr. Ford, government property for so long a period at the rental proposed."

"If Mr. Ford's proposal be accepted by congress, I suggest that there should be certain modifications made to safeguard the government's interests. As heretofore stated, there should be some assurance that the contracts made by his proposed company will be carried out."

"I also suggest that the cost of acquiring the lands and flowage rights necessary for Dam No. 3 should be included in the sum upon which Mr. Ford is to pay 4 per cent interest, as rent."

"I believe it would be better policy to limit the contract to a term of fifty (50) years to conform to the established policy of the federal government, as set out in the waterpower act."

"While paragraphs 4 and 8 of the present proposal provide that Mr. Ford's company is to pay to the United States annually the sum of \$25,000 on Dam No. 2 and \$20,000 on Dam No. 3 for repairs, maintenance and operation of the dams, gates and locks, congress may well consider whether it would be more desirable to have Mr. Ford maintain the property and limit these payments."

"If Mr. Ford's proposal be not accepted, it is my opinion that Dam No. 2 (Wilson dam) should be completed by the government and that the power requirements for commercial purposes, the benefits to navigation, as well as the possible needs of the government would warrant this expenditure. If this were done the government may itself undertake to sell the product to the best advantage."

"At this time when there is a large amount of unemployment it is not without importance to consider the advantage to the nation of the employment of the large amount of labor required in undertaking this development. I, therefore, urge that congress give early consideration to this matter not only to settle a employment question, but to furnish employment on a large scale."

With the exhibits, engineers' opinions, the Ford contract and correspondence between Mr. Ford and the war department, the documents sent to congress made upwards of 15,000 words.

Mr. Weeks' letter of transmittal went hastily. "On July 8, 1921," he wrote, "in consequence of some negotiations with the chief of engineers, United States army, Mr. Henry Ford presented a proposal in writing, in which he offered a fixed annual rental of \$1,200,000 for Dam No. 2 and its power plant and appurtenances, installation of equipment, capable of producing 100,000 horsepower, and a rental of \$200,000 to be paid annually during the first six years of the lease. On proposed Dam No. 3 he offered a fixed annual rental of \$480,000, comprising three years after 80,000 horsepower should be developed, and \$160,000 per annum for the first three years of the lease period. Provision was made for certain upkeep charges and payments to be made toward a sinking fund estimated to be sufficient to amortize approximately \$48,000,000 of the cost of the dams. Under this proposal the United States was to undertake the completion of Dam No. 2 and the construction of Dam No. 3. This offer was conditioned upon the United States selling to Mr. Ford Nitrate Plant No. 1 and No. 2, the Waco Quarry and its equipment, and the Gorges-Warrior steam plant and transmission line and appurtenances, all for the price of \$5,000,000.

"At my suggestion, Mr. Ford placed in one instrument his offer as modified,

#### NO GAUDY TITLES TO NAMES OF AMERICANS

Simplicity Marks Signatures of American Delegates to Arms Conference.

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — When the American delegates to the arms conference came to describe themselves for the purposes of the list of plenipotentiaries that always precedes the official text of treaties, they set before the world a new example of democracy.

Titles and official designations of many sort glitter opposite the names of other governments who are parties to the treaties negotiated here, but under the head of American delegates in the new naval and submarine treaties appears simply this:

"For the President of the United States of America,  
"Charles Evans Hughes,  
"Henry Cabot Lodge,  
"Oscar W. Underwood,  
"Elihu Root,  
"Citizens of the United States."

Compared to this, every other delegate listed carries some sort of a handle, long or short to his name. The longest is that of the head of the Japanese, who is described thus:

"For His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan,  
"Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister for the Navy, Junii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial order of the

#### Soldier Bonus To Be Raised From Increase In Postage And Taxes On Tobacco Says Mellon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — The soldier's bonus should be paid out of special taxes, such as increased first and second class postage and tobacco levies, Secretary Mellon declared today before the House Ways and Means Committee. Secretary Mellon reiterated his belief that it would be impracticable to depend upon the foreign debt for financing the proposed "five day" adjusted compensation plan, because the revenue from that source is problematical.

These estimates of revenue from special sources were made by the Secretary: One cent increase in first class postage, \$70,000,000.

Increased second class postage to wipe out deficits in that branch of the Postoffice Department, \$30,000,000.

Increased cigarette tax, the increase amounting to fifty cents on one thousand, \$25,000,000.

Increased tobacco tax, two cents a pound, \$5,000,000.

Increased documentary stamp taxes, \$10,000,000.

A tax of two cents on each bank check \$30,000,000.

A license tax of fifty cents a horsepower on automobiles, \$100,000,000.

The total estimates returned from these taxes was \$300,000,000. Mr. Mellon said the bonus would cost \$425,000,000 a year, for the first two years, and told the committee that it could extend

the list of taxable sources to make up the deficiency. He made it clear that he was not recommending any of the taxes adjusted.

The Treasury Secretary opposed a general sales tax on the ground of the cost and difficulty of administration.

"I should say that we cannot increase the taxes already in existence," said Mr. Mellon, "as they already are as burdensome as should be borne. We should go further and find some broad class of a commodity on which reasonable taxes would not be too great a burden."

"I think that the use of the foreign debt for this purpose would be impracticable. The foreign debt is a very uncertain proposition and to undertake to use it for this purpose would lead to a great many difficulties. It is problematical whether funds can be obtained within the time to meet the bonus."

"It would be much better for us to have the funds and collect the foreign debt as possible than to pledge that source for something when we don't know what the source will yield."

"Anyhow, this would be a cumbersome way of raising money for the bonus and in some respects would cost us more than the other way, for if we undertook to sell the foreign securities they would not bring as much in the market as our own securities. In other words, they could not be sold at par."

which was signed by him on January 25, 1922, and delivered to me on January 27, and which I have the honor to transmit herewith for such action as congress may deem appropriate."

"In brief, Mr. Ford offers to undertake the completion of Dam No. 2 and the construction of Dam No. 3, for which we shall be reimbursed the actual cost, and to lease the dams and power plants at an annual rental equivalent to 4 per cent of the cost to the government of completing Dam No. 2 and constructing Dam No. 3 (exclusive of the cost of acquiring lands and flowage rights necessary for Dam No. 3). The rentals of 4 per cent are to commence, respectively, in six years after Dam No. 2 has been completed to the point where equipment for 100,000 horsepower is installed and ready for service, and three years after the equipment to develop 80,000 horsepower is installed and ready for service at Dam No. 3. In the meantime, during the six-year and three-year periods, respectively, he offers to pay, upon Dam No. 2 an annual rental of \$200,000 and on Dam No. 3, \$160,000. His offer places upon the United States the responsibility for repair and maintenance of the two dams other than the power houses, which powerhouses and electrical equipment he agrees to maintain at his own expense in efficient operating condition. As compensation to the United States for the repair and upkeep of Dam No. 2 and locks, he offers to pay the sum of \$25,000 annually, and of Dam No. 3 and lock the sum of \$20,000 annually. He also agrees to furnish electricity for operating the locks at each of these dams without charge to the government and in addition he agrees to pay the sum of \$25,375 semi-annually for the purpose of building up a sinking fund to return to the United States at the end of the lease period a sum of money which he estimates if invested at the present rate will be approximately \$49,000,000. As a condition of this offer he asks the United States to sell to him Nitrate Plants Nos. 1 and 2, the Waco Quarry, and the Gorges-Warrior steam plant, with all appurtenances for the sum of \$5,000,000, payable \$1,000,000 down and the balance in annual installments of \$1,000,000 each with five per cent interest on deferred payments. As a further consideration he agrees to maintain at his own expense the production of the approximately present annual quantity of its machinery and equipment in the production of nitrogen and other fertilizer components throughout the lease period, and to maintain it in its present state of readiness, or its equivalent, for immediate operation in the manufacture of materials necessary in time of war for the production of explosives. He further agrees that the fertilizer produced at Nitrate Plant No. 2 shall not be sold at a profit in excess of 8 per cent of the actual amount of production thereat, and to turn over to the United States Nitrate Plant No. 2 whenever it shall be required for the national defense. He likewise asks for a preference in opportunity to purchase or lease the property at the end of the lease period and for the right for a period not stated, to be supplied with electric power at reasonable rates in an amount equal to his average consumption during the previous ten years, in case the plant is operated and his company does not purchase or lease it. He also states that his proposal must be accepted as a whole and not in part."

"There are a number of advantages to the government in the present proposal that were not apparent in the first offer. Mr. Ford's original proposal of July 8, 1921, contained two paragraphs dealing with the matter of amortization of the cost of construction of the two dams. In the present proposal he subject of amortization is covered in one paragraph, No. 10, which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of enabling the government to create and provide a sinking fund to retire the cost of Dam No. 3 at the end of one hundred (100) years, the company will, at the beginning of the fourth (4th) year of the lease period, and semi-annually thereafter for the remaining term of the lease, pay to the United States government the sum of three thousand five hundred and five dollars (\$3,505) and for the purpose of enabling the government to create and provide a sinking fund to retire the cost of Dam No. 2 at the end one hundred (100) years, the company will at the beginning of the seventh (7th) year of the lease period and semi-annually thereafter for the remaining term of the lease pay to the United States government the sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$19,868)."

The provision for amortization in the last proposal is very much more favorable to the United States than it was in the offer of July 8, 1921. Should the dams be constructed at a cost not exceeding \$42,000,000, as estimated by Mr. Ford's engineers, there would be left to apply on the investment of the government heretofore made; whatever the amortization payments would produce in excess of the \$42,000,000. If the

(Continued on page 2.)

#### Cotton Market

CLOSING BIDS ON THE NEW YORK MARKET  
NEW YORK, Feb. 2. — Cotton futures closed steady.  
March 16.86; May 16.32; July 16.10; October 15.58.

TODAY'S COTTON MARKET  
Cotton Seed .....45c  
Strict to Good Middling .....10 1/2c