

"WATCH FARMVILLE MOVE FORWARD"

Subscriptions \$1.00 a Year in Advance

NO. 45

Published by The House Printing

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 22, 1921.

VOL. XI

NO TOLERATION FOR WAR WITH PANAMA

THE OBSCURITY OF PANAMA IN WHITE AWARD MATTER NOT TO BE MADE BASIS

BOTH GOVERNMENTS INFORMED

Not Known How United States Made Known Its Opposition to Possible Hostilities in Central America.

Washington.—War between Panama and Costa Rica, growing out of the present boundary dispute will not be tolerated by the United States, it was learned here authoritatively.

Both governments are understood to have been informed that the observance of the White award is not to be made the basis for the renewal of hostilities.

It was not revealed in what manner the United States had made known that it would regard hostilities with keen displeasure, but it was assumed that representations had been sent to both Panama City and San Jose.

Official reports received here have indicated that peace on the isthmus was again about to be disturbed.

CHAGRIN DE JAPAN MUCH IN EVIDENCE

BARON SHIDEHARA URGES THE PUBLICATION OF RECENT YAP CORRESPONDENCE

KEY HELD BY GREAT BRITAIN

With Hughes Doctrine Unquestionably Accepted, It is Conceded That One Great Obstacle will be Removed.

Washington.—Japan's chagrin at the apparent desertion by France of the Japanese cause in the controversy over the island of Yap was evidenced by Japanese diplomats here when it was made plain at the Japanese embassy that Baron Shidehara has urged the publication of the Yap correspondence on the ground that Japan has not had a proper public hearing.

The action of France in promising to urge a solution satisfactory to the American government when the question of Yap comes up before the Allied Supreme Council is believed to have been influenced by intimations from this government that participation in the deliberations of the supreme council might be dependent upon the acceptance or rejection by the allies of the fundamental principles laid down by Secretary Hughes in recent note.

Great Britain, it was pointed out, holds the key to the situation. If the British reply to Secretary Hughes' note is as sympathetic as that of France, Japan can hardly hold out against a reopening of the whole question of mandates.

With the Hughes doctrine of mandates unquestionably accepted, it is believed that one of the greatest obstacles to American participation in the forthcoming council of ambassadors would have been removed.

More Trouble for Panama

Washington.—Gonzalez, Honduras and Salvador members of the new Central American union, are pledged to declare war simultaneously with Costa Rica against Panama if Costa Rica should declare war on Panama, according to official information received here.

Gary Favors Publicity

New York.—Robert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, said the stockholders at their annual meeting he was in favor of "publicity, regulation and reasonable control" of business through government agencies, as a possible solution or antidote to the labor union problem.

Vatican Denies Report

Rome.—A formal denial was issued by the Vatican of the reports that it would act as an intermediary between Germany and the United States for the presentation of German proposals with regard to reparations.

Prots Bergdoll Escape

Washington.—The resolution authorizing an investigation of the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft evader, who is now in Germany, was adopted by the house without opposition after brief debate.

Decline in Foreign Trade

Washington.—American foreign trade last month was nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars less than in the same month last year, figures made public by the Department of Commerce show.

Wivent is Optimistic

Washington.—Rene Vivient leaves America this week to report to France and Europe generally, that the prospects of American cooperation in Europe are not so dim as the outside world has been led to believe.

Prices Reduced on Sheet Iron

New York.—Price reductions for sheet iron were announced by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The reductions vary from 4¢ to 5¢ a ton on various products.

Swedish Gold Being Cashed

London.—Swedish gold amounting to millions is being cashed in the United States for the use of Russian Russia if they are driven from the country by a coalition revolution.

Commander Foote Assigned

Washington.—Commander F. W. Foote, for several years personal aide to former Secretary Daniels and at present acting as a military attaché to Secretary Daniels, has been assigned to command the coast range of the Pacific fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harding's International Policy Seems to Please All the Republican Groups.

OUR RIGHTS SAFEGUARDED

Modified Knox Peace Resolution Introduced—Democrats Fight Emergency Tariff Bill—Columbian Treaty Before the Senate—Efforts to Stop Great British Strike.

France in case of German aggression or of Germany's failure to pay. The British are so occupied with their great strike that they have not had much to say about the message up to the time of writing.

An interesting bit of comment comes from Buenos Aires, where a leading paper has only criticized in the future international policy of the United States.

The ecologic independent nationalism which is proclaimed as the law of international activity by the United States is dominant in Mr. Harding's words, the newspaper declared. "Americanism and nationalism" notions clear and correct, which have had their rise and fall since 1898, appear with more vigor than ever in the directing thought of the United States.

Concerning domestic matters which he declared of prime importance, Mr. Harding said nothing unexpected, expressing what leaders of his party called "sound Republican doctrine." He especially urged speedy relief for the overworked men and the passage of an emergency tariff bill.



1—Rene Vivient, special envoy from France, reviewing the cavity of the Twenty-seventh division in Central park, New York. 2—Ruined interior of St. Paul's church, the oldest in Washington, which was destroyed by fire. 3—Types of the British miners who are on strike and in whose support the transport and rail-workers have quit work.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harding's International Policy Seems to Please All the Republican Groups.

OUR RIGHTS SAFEGUARDED

Modified Knox Peace Resolution Introduced—Democrats Fight Emergency Tariff Bill—Columbian Treaty Before the Senate—Efforts to Stop Great British Strike.

President Harding, in his program for international relations as set forth in his message to congress, has accomplished the desirable feat of the Republicans in Washington, for he has taken as representing the opinions of the people. The forecast of this program, made a week ago, was not far astray. It contains a plan for the acceptance of, however, a plan for the acceptance of each term of the Versailles treaty as well as America's rights and interests in other words, the ratification of the treaty with such restrictions and modifications as will completely cut out the League of Nations covenant and secure "our absolute freedom" from entanglements in purely European affairs. Just how the covenant, so closely intertwined into the fabric of the treaty, can be eliminated, it is said a delegation of the kind to Europe, or a delegation of the kind to Europe, is also suggested that it may be necessary to draw up a new treaty, or treaties to be signed by the United States, the allies and Germany.

Any negotiations of this kind, however, are to await reconsideration by the allies of their award of the island of Yap to Japan and their formal acknowledgment of America's rights in the disposition of all the territories taken away from the center, however. As first France replied to Secretary Hughes' note on Yap by a suggestion that the question be settled by the United States and Japan, and it is believed Great Britain will propose the same course, containing its good offices in behalf of the American claimants. Japan wants the controversy to be included in the general negotiations to settle all matters at issue between this country and Japan. Neither of these suggestions is acceptable to the administration, and neither is to be considered. Mr. Hughes' plan is that the Yap affair concern the allies jointly and must be settled by the allies in negotiations with the United States.

As was foreseen, the President said he favored the adoption of the Knox resolution ending the state of war, but with modifications. Accordingly it was introduced in the senate at once with changes to null and void were made to pass it through as soon as the Colombian treaty is disposed of. As it stands, the resolution carefully reserves all American rights acquired by the war, the armistice and the Versailles treaty, but there is no provision for the satisfaction of a separate peace treaty with Germany. The instrument also declares the state of war with Austria ended, but no one here thinks much about Austria these days, except in its role as a starving pest.

Early comment in France on the President's message indicates that the French were trying to get the Knox treaty passed by the Young Republican party. They expected the party to be the mainstay of the administration, and they are not yet willing to give up their hope. They are disappointed by the proposed declaration that the allies should stand with the allies in making Germany responsible for the war and that the allies should be held responsible for the war.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harding's International Policy Seems to Please All the Republican Groups.

OUR RIGHTS SAFEGUARDED

Modified Knox Peace Resolution Introduced—Democrats Fight Emergency Tariff Bill—Columbian Treaty Before the Senate—Efforts to Stop Great British Strike.

President Harding, in his program for international relations as set forth in his message to congress, has accomplished the desirable feat of the Republicans in Washington, for he has taken as representing the opinions of the people. The forecast of this program, made a week ago, was not far astray. It contains a plan for the acceptance of, however, a plan for the acceptance of each term of the Versailles treaty as well as America's rights and interests in other words, the ratification of the treaty with such restrictions and modifications as will completely cut out the League of Nations covenant and secure "our absolute freedom" from entanglements in purely European affairs. Just how the covenant, so closely intertwined into the fabric of the treaty, can be eliminated, it is said a delegation of the kind to Europe, or a delegation of the kind to Europe, is also suggested that it may be necessary to draw up a new treaty, or treaties to be signed by the United States, the allies and Germany.

Any negotiations of this kind, however, are to await reconsideration by the allies of their award of the island of Yap to Japan and their formal acknowledgment of America's rights in the disposition of all the territories taken away from the center, however. As first France replied to Secretary Hughes' note on Yap by a suggestion that the question be settled by the United States and Japan, and it is believed Great Britain will propose the same course, containing its good offices in behalf of the American claimants. Japan wants the controversy to be included in the general negotiations to settle all matters at issue between this country and Japan. Neither of these suggestions is acceptable to the administration, and neither is to be considered. Mr. Hughes' plan is that the Yap affair concern the allies jointly and must be settled by the allies in negotiations with the United States.

As was foreseen, the President said he favored the adoption of the Knox resolution ending the state of war, but with modifications. Accordingly it was introduced in the senate at once with changes to null and void were made to pass it through as soon as the Colombian treaty is disposed of. As it stands, the resolution carefully reserves all American rights acquired by the war, the armistice and the Versailles treaty, but there is no provision for the satisfaction of a separate peace treaty with Germany. The instrument also declares the state of war with Austria ended, but no one here thinks much about Austria these days, except in its role as a starving pest.

Early comment in France on the President's message indicates that the French were trying to get the Knox treaty passed by the Young Republican party. They expected the party to be the mainstay of the administration, and they are not yet willing to give up their hope. They are disappointed by the proposed declaration that the allies should stand with the allies in making Germany responsible for the war and that the allies should be held responsible for the war.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Harding's International Policy Seems to Please All the Republican Groups.

OUR RIGHTS SAFEGUARDED

Modified Knox Peace Resolution Introduced—Democrats Fight Emergency Tariff Bill—Columbian Treaty Before the Senate—Efforts to Stop Great British Strike.

President Harding, in his program for international relations as set forth in his message to congress, has accomplished the desirable feat of the Republicans in Washington, for he has taken as representing the opinions of the people. The forecast of this program, made a week ago, was not far astray. It contains a plan for the acceptance of, however, a plan for the acceptance of each term of the Versailles treaty as well as America's rights and interests in other words, the ratification of the treaty with such restrictions and modifications as will completely cut out the League of Nations covenant and secure "our absolute freedom" from entanglements in purely European affairs. Just how the covenant, so closely intertwined into the fabric of the treaty, can be eliminated, it is said a delegation of the kind to Europe, or a delegation of the kind to Europe, is also suggested that it may be necessary to draw up a new treaty, or treaties to be signed by the United States, the allies and Germany.

Any negotiations of this kind, however, are to await reconsideration by the allies of their award of the island of Yap to Japan and their formal acknowledgment of America's rights in the disposition of all the territories taken away from the center, however. As first France replied to Secretary Hughes' note on Yap by a suggestion that the question be settled by the United States and Japan, and it is believed Great Britain will propose the same course, containing its good offices in behalf of the American claimants. Japan wants the controversy to be included in the general negotiations to settle all matters at issue between this country and Japan. Neither of these suggestions is acceptable to the administration, and neither is to be considered. Mr. Hughes' plan is that the Yap affair concern the allies jointly and must be settled by the allies in negotiations with the United States.

As was foreseen, the President said he favored the adoption of the Knox resolution ending the state of war, but with modifications. Accordingly it was introduced in the senate at once with changes to null and void were made to pass it through as soon as the Colombian treaty is disposed of. As it stands, the resolution carefully reserves all American rights acquired by the war, the armistice and the Versailles treaty, but there is no provision for the satisfaction of a separate peace treaty with Germany. The instrument also declares the state of war with Austria ended, but no one here thinks much about Austria these days, except in its role as a starving pest.

Early comment in France on the President's message indicates that the French were trying to get the Knox treaty passed by the Young Republican party. They expected the party to be the mainstay of the administration, and they are not yet willing to give up their hope. They are disappointed by the proposed declaration that the allies should stand with the allies in making Germany responsible for the war and that the allies should be held responsible for the war.

QUICK WORK FOR SOLDIER RELIEF

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING TO GET FACTS AND RECOMMEND PLANS.

CONGRESS TO BE TOLD ALL

Coordination of All Government Agencies Now Engaged in Relief and Rehabilitation; Seema Certain—Legion for Permanent Hospitals.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—President Harding's committee into whose hands has been given the duty of speeding up the relief and rehabilitation of the wounded and sick soldiers of the United States, has held its first meeting.

It is possible for four correspondents to give in detail the intentions of the committee as they will be set down in the report to the President, who will frame his recommendations to congress through.

The first duty of the committee has been to notify the various officials of the war risk insurance bureau, of the vocational training bureau and of the public health service that they will be expected to answer questions in a quick endeavor by the committee to get explanations for the partial failure of relief work to the past. American Legion officials from various parts of the country also have been summoned and from them at first hand the conditions affecting the sick and the wounded as they exist in the various communities of the land are to be determined.

It has been from the first the intention of the committee to get the patient facts of existing conditions that it can tell congress, through the President, specifically how serious wrongs can be rectified. The committee of congress, therefore, will have in concrete form the recommendations of the committee endorsed by American Legion officials everywhere, and reinforced by the specific endorsement of the President of the United States. It is said that the American Legion officials did not have to urge the President to the necessity of quick and heavy action in these cases.

Continuation Seema Certain.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

New Bern.—Captain Kidd had nothing on Casey Western, local police officer, claimed after they had "done up" ten gallons of perfectly good Craven county corn from his lot here.

Rich River.—Fire fanned by a strong breeze gutted the old hotel building opposite the depot here. The loss is not less than \$15,000 for the building with no insurance.

Elizabeth City.—John Henry Burgess, aged 78, adjutant of the William F. Martin Camp of Confederate Veterans, died at his home on West Main street, after several weeks' illness.

Durham.—Filing of notice of candidacy by four Durham women, in the race between Mayor M. B. Newsome and Gen. Julius S. Carr, featuring the last minute rush to get names before the voters for the primary here April 23 for places on the council.

Kinston.—More than a score have been ill here since a banquet, it became known, probably as a result of ptomaine poisoning. The cause has been accounted for. None of the victims is known to be seriously ill.

New Bern.—A "Tri-City Masque Ball" to be held here June 7 and 8, with the active aid of Kinston and Washington social sets, playing the primary roles with local talent, is to be made the biggest occasion of the kind ever staged in eastern North Carolina.

Marion.—A shooting accident occurred in which a citizen, E. B. Bradley, of the Marion mill, was run over and killed while driving to his work by an automobile owned and driven by Columbus Burgin.

Charlotte.—Plans for the erection of a handsome Methodist church in D.C. North, to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000, one that will take its place among the nicest and largest churches in the city, have practically been completed.

Charlotte.—The death of a young man at this place, died suddenly as a result of heart disease. The deceased was a member of one of the most prominent families of this section and was well-known throughout the state.

Salisbury.—Two early morning fires caused several thousand dollars damage here. One at the Southern Power substation destroyed an outdoor switching and filtering outfit. The other destroyed a stock of goods for the Rowan Cash produce company.

Elizabeth City.—John H. Burgess, 78, adjutant of the William F. Martin Camp United Confederate Veterans, died at his home here.

Kinston.—Kinston may lend the new malaria investigation station to be established by the International Health board in eastern Carolina.

Winston-Salem.—J. C. Marlow, aged 70, committed suicide in Wilkes county by covering his jugular vein below the left ear. He lived alone.

Carthage.—Planting two acres in asparagus as an experiment, Hugh McNeil Kahler, story writer, who has a farm near Southern Pine has found this crop to be quite profitable.

Bolton.—With the opening up of spring, construction work of various kinds has taken on an activity that has taken much for the improvement of Bolton. Approximately \$60,000 worth of active construction work is now under way or will be begun in the next month.

Kinston.—Carrying every ward, Willis M. Harper was nominated for Mayor by Kinston democrats in a hot run-off primary with Mayor Joe Dawson. Three other candidates were eliminated in the regular primary.

Wake Forest.—The summer school committee of Wake Forest with Prof. H. T. Hunter as chairman, has completed arrangements for the summer session which will begin June 14 and extend through July 27.

Winston-Salem.—Five thousand votes will be cast in the city democratic primary of all the democratic voters turn out, and if the women voters register. A total of 4,525 democratic votes were cast in the election last November in the city wards for governor.

Goldensboro.—At the Union Station Prohibition Officers Ernest and Myrd presented J. T. Hill and Vance Ramsey, of Union county, who were on their way home with a complete still and supply of whiskey. They were held in \$100 bond here.

Lenoir.—The body of Corporal James W. Hill, killed in action in 1918, has just been buried in a cemetery in Lenoir, which was taken to Lenoir from a church where it had been kept.