

TO CONFER WITH SENATOR SIMMONS CONCERNING THE TREATY COMPROMISE

Democratic Senators Request President Wilson to Arrange Conference Regarding Negotiations For Compromise—Might Include Republicans As Well As Democrats.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson was expected to act today on the request of democratic senators that he arrange a conference with Senator Simmons, North Carolina, regarding negotiations for a compromise to procure ratification of the treaty of Versailles.

Senator Hitchcock's request went to the white house after informal negotiations for a compromise on the republican reservation to article 10, chief stumbling block on the road toward ratification, had been conducted jointly by Senator Simmons and Senator Watson, republican, Indiana, to a point where the movement began to assume serious proportions.

ROBINSON-WILSON.

A Secret Marriage Made Known Today. DALLAS, Mar. 6.—The announcement of the marriage on November 15, 1919 of Mr. John Robinson and Miss Anthea Wilson, both popular young people of Dallas, will come as a pleasing surprise to their many friends here and else where.

Mrs. Robinson is the grad-daughter of Mr. M. B. Willis, with whom she made her home. A very active church worker, organist of the Methodist church and a popular member of the Monarch Girl's Reading Circle.

Mr. Robinson is the only son of Mr. W. D. Robinson, and a promising young business man of Dallas. This week Mr. Robinson bought out Mr. Marshall Brown's half interest in the Brown Pressing Club. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will be at home to their friends after March 8th, at the home of Mr. Robinson's parents, on Gastonia Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are week-end guests of Mrs. Robinson's aunt, Mrs. G. H. Bogen, in Charlotte.

PRESSING SERVICE MEN'S CLAIMS FOR AID

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Advocates of soldier relief measures were concentrating their forces today for further appeals before the house ways and means committee next week. The committee late yesterday adjourned until Monday, after five days spent hearing representatives of a half dozen organizations, who suggested measures varying from composite bills, including land grants, extension of vocational training, and payment of a cash bonus based on the length of service to bills providing only for lump sum gratuities.

No action will be taken by the committee until all supporters and opponents of the measures have been heard, Chairman Fordney announced today. It is probable the hearings will continue for two weeks. Committee members in the meantime "will have open minds on the subject and will not announce their attitudes until after the hearings have closed," he stated.

THE PIEDMONT ISSUES BIG ROTARY SPECIAL

Special to The Gazette. GREENVILLE, S. C., March 6.—"Uxtry, all about the Rotary conference."

Every Rotarian in Virginia, North and South Carolina in a few hours will receive a copy of the Rotary edition of the Greenville Piedmont. Copies will also be sent to every Rotary Club in the universe outside of the Carolinas and Virginia, as well as to readers of The Piedmont. This is said to be the most elaborate publication of the sort ever issued. It is wholly made up of articles about Rotary and Rotarians and advertisements by Greenville Rotarians. It comprises forty pages and cover, the cover being in two colors and some of the inside pages in three. It is in magazine form, printed on fine paper. The few Greenville Rotarians who have been admitted into the sanctum of Rotarian J. C. Keys, who has compiled and printed the edition in the plant of the Baptist Center of which he is manager, declare that the magazine is a regular, ripping Elberta. Ten thousand copies will be distributed. It is the production of the Greenville Rotary club, circulated locally by The Piedmont.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK

Increases Capital Stock to \$300,000 and Surplus Fund to \$360,000 — Mr. Jno. M. Miller, 3rd, of Richmond, Elected Cashier — C. C. Myers Promoted to Vice-Presidency.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Citizens National Bank, the capital stock was increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000 and the surplus fund from \$162,000 to \$360,000. This was made possible by the sale of \$250,000 worth of new stock at \$200 per share. The total capital and surplus of the bank is now \$660,000. In addition, the following elections were made in the personnel of the banking firm: Jno. R. Rankin was elected to the position of vice-president, C. C. Myers, who has been assistant cashier, was elected to a vice-presidency, Jno. M. Miller, 3rd, of Richmond, Va., now assistant cashier of the Planters' National Bank, of Richmond, was elected to the position of cashier, succeeding W. H. Adams resigned and Messrs. Jno. A. Hunter, Jr., Jno. A. Page and Geo. G. Willis were elected assistant cashiers.

These changes were made necessary on account of the constantly increasing business of the bank. Col. C. B. Armstrong is president, Mr. A. G. Myers is first vice-president, Mr. Jno. M. Miller, of Richmond, father of the Mr. Miller coming to Gastonia, is president of the First National Bank of Richmond, one of the most widely known banks in the South. Mr. Miller comes to Gastonia within 30 days.

Plans have been drawn and the contract let for the erection of a modern ten-story bank building on the present site of the Citizens' home. Work will begin in the near future.

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR GASTON COUNTY FAIR

Big Gaston County Fair Will Be Held Oct. 12-16 — Plans Maturing For Biggest Fair Yet Held.

Dates for the Big Gaston County Fair for 1920 were announced today by Col. T. L. Craig, president, the dates selected being October 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Executive Secretary Fred M. Allen already has many plans mapped out for the fair and, good weather permitting, there is excellent reason to believe that this year's will be the best yet held.

W. T. Rankin is vice president and the directors for this year are Col. C. B. Armstrong, A. G. Myers, A. E. Wolts, R. G. Rankin, Jno. Frank Jackson, V. E. Long, E. J. Rankin, C. M. Crowder, J. L. Beal, J. Lee Robinson and W. J. Clifford.

DALLAS TO HAVE NEW \$500,000 MILL

Proposed Cotton Mill Project For Hustling Gaston County Town — Col. Armstrong, of Gastonia, Interested.

Dallas announces today another cotton mill for Gaston county. Last Wednesday night the business men of that town, about forty or fifty in number, assembled at the Farm Life school building to discuss business in general and the outlook for another cotton mill. Col. C. C. Armstrong and Mr. C. C. Armstrong, of Gastonia, were invited to join. As the result of this meeting a committee, composed of Dr. S. A. Wilkins, Mr. R. S. Lewis and Mr. L. D. Gribble, was appointed to investigate the machinery proposition. The report being favorable a movement for stockholders began at once.

Several locations are available, and this with other matters of organizing, etc., are contemplated in a few days, with a capital stock of \$500,000, of which more than \$150,000 has already been subscribed by the people of Dallas alone.

COMMANDERY MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

On Monday evening, March eighth, beginning at six o'clock, Gastonia Commandery Knights Templar, U. D., will hold a special communication at which the Red Cross and Knights of Malta degrees will be conferred. Right Eminent Grand Commander G. H. Nordfoot, of Winston-Salem, will be present and have charge of the work. Immediately after the completion of work, a banquet will be served. All Knights Templar are requested to be present in uniform.

French and Italian engineers are making studies on the ground for a tunnel under Mont Blanc to connect their countries, a project that has been considered for years.

MAJOR A. L. BULWINKLE ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS

Popular Gastonia Attorney and Ex-Service Man Comes Out For Hoey's Seat in Congress — Has Had Long and Honorable Record as Democrat — Mecklenburg County Promises Support.

At least one Gaston county candidate for Congress knows where he stands and what he wants. Since the announcement a week ago from Hon. Clyde R. Hoey that he would not stand for re-election, the congressional bee has been buzzing in the bonnets of several aspirants in Gaston county, but until last night no one had publicly announced his open and avowed candidacy for the office to succeed Hoey.

At a late hour last night Major A. L. Bulwinkle after a conference with several of his friends and fellow attorneys authorized a Gazette reporter to announce today his candidacy. In order to insure as early and as wide publicity to the announcement as was possible The Charlotte Observer correspondent in Gastonia was given the "story" last night and it was "phoned into The Observer, appearing in today's issue of that paper.

Major Bulwinkle, or "Lee" Bulwinkle, as he is known to his hosts of friends and admirers throughout the ninth district, has been a life long Democrat. One of his ambitions has been to serve this district in Congress. With the resignation of Hoey, his friends thought that this was the opportune time for him to make the race. At the solicitation of his friends and with the promise of a substantial backing by the Democrats of the district he has decided to enter the race. However, this should not be interpreted to mean that Major Bulwinkle is allowing his friends to engineer the campaign for him. "I am in the race because I want to go to Congress," he said, "and I am going to make the hardest sort of a fight for the nomination in the Democratic primary June 5. You can say that I am an active, aggressive candidate, and that I am the tool of no man or party of men. I shall make the race on my own record, and stand or fall on my own merit."

Major Bulwinkle has been a life long resident of Gaston county. He was educated at the old Gaston College in Dallas and at the University Law School. At an early age he was forced to withdraw from school and go to work in a store at Dallas. For a number of years he was a clerk in the store of J. M. Shuford. He taught for a while in the public schools of the county. Desiring to study law, he read law under a local attorney of the county and completed his legal education at the University in 1903.

Returning to Dallas he located there for the practice of his profession. He moved to Gastonia several years ago.

Major Bulwinkle is best known to the people of this section of the state by reason of his connection with old National Guard, military organization, Company "B" First N. C. Regiment of infantry. For eight years he was captain of this company and brought it to the forefront in North Carolina. In the summer of 1916 he was nominated by the Democrats of the 31st Senatorial district to represent them in the State Legislature, but the Mexican trouble of the border arose at the time and he withdrew from the race and went with his outfit to the Mexican border where he served for 8 months. Returning to Gastonia in February 1917, he found the United States on the verge of war with Germany. He immediately abandoned his law practice and assisted in the organization of the 1st N. C. Field Artillery, afterwards the 113th Field Artillery of the 30th Division. In July 1917, he was commissioned as a major in field artillery, and in September 1917 went to Camp Sevier upon the organization of the 30th Division. Until May 1918, he was in training with this division and went overseas with the 55th F. A. brigade. Arriving in France, this artillery brigade was detached from the 30th Division and was attached to various divisions in France for service. In company with his regiment, which was equipped with the famous French piece of artillery the "75", popularly called by the French people, "Le Frayeur du Boche". The 113th F. A. participated in the St. Mihiel drive, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the Woerpe campaign, in addition to minor service in the Toul and Troyon sector. After the armistice the regiment moved into Luxembourg with the Army of Occupation in December 1918. In January it returned to the Le Mans area where the 30th division was reorganized. The division arrived in the United States in March of last year.

Since his return to civilian life Major Bulwinkle has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, the firm, Bulwinkle and Cherry enjoying a lucrative practice.

He was appointed district supervisor in the tax revaluation program. This position he has resigned today, his resignation having already gone forward to Governor Bickett.

Major Bulwinkle has been a member of the Lutheran church since early boyhood and belongs to the Masons, the Red Men and the Junior Order U. A. M.

Concerning Mr. Bulwinkle's candidacy

TERRIFIC SNOW AND RAIN STORMS SWEEP NORTHEASTERN SECTIONS

Streams Overflow Banks In Pennsylvania and Delaware — Snow and Sleet Do Big Damage — New York Visited By Another Heavy Snow-storm.

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 6—While the storm which swept out of the northwest two days ago was passing slowly out to sea today, high winds continued along the Atlantic coast and severely cold weather prevailed over the entire country east of the Rocky mountains.

Weather bureau officials said the cold wave probably would continue for several days, diminishing gradually after Monday.

The full force of the storm was being felt today in New England, where a cold wave was forecast for tonight.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—Freezing temperatures which comes on the heels of a raging snow, wind and rain storm, were expected today to check the floods which last night broke over eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, causing heavy damage and driving many persons from their homes.

The storm, which raged from 8 o'clock last night until shortly before daylight, was one of the most severe of the winter. Driven by a strong northwest gale, the snow piled up in big drifts and brought the trolley service in this city to a standstill. Shipping on the Delaware river was also impeded.

Virtually every stream in this section of the state overflowed its banks Saturday and gorges broken by the high water swept away bridges and railroad tracks. Telegraph and telephone service was put out of commission in places and a number of towns and cities were in darkness last night by the flooding of power plants. Trolley service was badly crippled and several lines were forced to cease operation entirely because of the washouts. Scores of houses along the banks of the swollen streams washed away and many mills and factories had to shut down because of flooded boiler rooms. Men, women and children marooned in their homes, were rescued in boats, some of them being taken from second story windows.

Towns along the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers appeared to be the heaviest sufferers. Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre reported heavy damages. Parts of all these towns were inundated and much of

the surrounding lowland was under water. The breaking of two ice gorges in the Schuylkill river above Reading caused all of the industries in that city using electric power to close down. Bridges and houses were swept away at Lancaster and the city's filtration plant was threatened. All the streams in the Wyoming valley overflowed and low-lying sections of Wilkesbarre and suburban towns were under water. At South Wilkesbarre all traffic except by boats was suspended and scores of families were marooned in their homes.

Entire blocks were inundated to the second story at Wilmington, when the Brandywine overflowed its banks. Occupants of the houses were rescued by the police, fire department and volunteer workers. The power plant was under water and the city was in darkness.

Nearly all of the mills in the northwest section of Philadelphia had their basements or lower floors flooded and many of them were forced to close. The Schuylkill river rose to a foot an hour and early today was twenty-two feet above normal in the Manayunk section. Fifty feet of a new bridge that spans the river at Conshohocken, Pa., was torn away by the flood.

NEW YORK HIT BY ANOTHER BIG STORM

NEW YORK, March 6—The storm king paid another unwelcome visit to New York today just as the city was commencing to recover from the effects of the \$5,000,000 blizzard of a month ago, and within 12 hours the metropolis struggled with a pelting rain, a driving sleet storm and a biting snow squall. As the temperature dropped steadily during the night, the wind increased in velocity until during the early morning hours it had reached an unofficial velocity of sixty miles an hour, which bodes ill for shipping off the coast.

Small streams in the outlying sections overflowed their banks, roads were washed out and high tides contributed to damage along the water front. The sleet crippled nearly all the trolley lines in Manhattan and some of the elevated lines, and the rising wind loosened signs, toppled over chimneys, here and there, and smashed great plate glass windows in shops along Fifth avenue causing thousands of dollars damage.

SECRETARY DANIELS WILL RECOMMEND BIG NAVAL PROGRAM IF TREATY IS NOT ACCEPTED

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 6—Secretary Daniels told the house naval committee today he would recommend a naval building program for the next fiscal year larger than that proposed by the general board "if the peace treaty" is not ratified at this session of congress. Withholding final recommendation, however, the secretary added that if this country in the end rejected membership in the league of nations, he would feel impelled to renew his recommendation for another three year program of construction.

Reiterating his statement of last year that "we must have a league of nations by which every nation will help preserve the peace of the world without competitive naval building, or we must have incomparably the biggest navy in the world," Mr. Daniels declared there was no "middle ground."

The program which the secretary re-

commended be authorized in event the treaty is not ratified agreed with the general board's proposal as to capital ships — two battleships and one battle cruiser — but added to that proposal 20 light cruisers and fourteen flotilla leaders, or superdestroyers. No light cruisers and only six super-destroyers were recommended by the board.

It had been his intention, if the peace treaty were ratified, "with the possibility of armaments being curtailed and regulated," the secretary declared, to recommend definitely only such a "moderate" building program necessary to "round out the fleet." No capital ships would have been included in his program, he added, but in the "unsettled" condition of the world today, he declared the American navy "must be prepared for any emergency."

Secretary Daniels emphasized the fleet's deficiency in light cruisers and other secondary craft as demonstrated by war lessons. The present battleship strength, he pointed out, would soon be increased by the ten dreadnaughts now building, "more powerful than any battleships afloat," in addition to the six cruisers under construction, necessitating more auxiliary craft.

Destroyers and other anti-submarine craft construction during the war, Mr. Daniels said, had taxed facilities and prevented balanced additions to the fleet, while Great Britain had been able to carry out a well-balanced program. He pointed out that the British navy had increased its light cruisers to 76, against which the American has only three, all of doubtful value.

In addition to capital ships, the secretary's contingent program included six light cruisers, eight mine laying cruisers, six fleet submarines, two torpedo cruisers, and other auxiliary craft.

AMERICA'S RECORD IN THE AIR IS BOTH ATTACKED AND DEFENDED IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Flatly opposed views of America's aviation accomplishments during the war were expressed today in the house during a four hour session devoted entirely to discussion of the divergent reports arising from prolonged investigation of aviation matters by a special war expenditures committee. The committee, dividing on political lines, agreed on "but one thing — that the United States spent more than \$1,000,000,000 on the war time aviation program.

Names of several men prominent in the air program during the war, notably Secretary Baker and John D. Ryan, former director of the air service, were brought into the discussion. Both censure and commendation of these men and others was expressed in the two committee reports.

Representative Magee, republican, New York, a member of the investigation committee, told the house that not one American-built battle plane or purely bombing plane was produced during the war from the expenditure of more than a billion dollars for aircraft.

"The liberty motor," he said, "was the only achievement of merit of the American air service in the United States."

Criticism of the airplane lumber production in the Pacific northwest was made by Mr. Magee, who argued that if experienced lumber men of that locality had been organized, all the lumber needed "would have been produced at moderate cost."

of law." John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production, he said, "heartily approved of these payments."

LEA ANSWERS MAGEE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Lea asserted that the criticisms made by republican committeemen were "absurd contentions and groundless conclusions." Answering Representative Magee, of New York, as to the net results of America's effort in aviation during the war, he declared that the republican member's statement of planes sent to the front was but a fraction of the truth.

"The 213 machines at the front declared by the majority report to represent the American production," declared Mr. Lea, "represent only one seventy-ninth part of the number of machines owned by America during the war."

"America had 213 American-built planes on the front the day of the armistice, but they were only part of 528 American-built planes available at the front on that day. She had 1,620 service planes available for use at the front when the armistice was signed. Four hundred and seventeen American built planes went over the German battle lines."

"This is the first investigation that found nothing but faults," continued Mr. Lea, referring to various inquiries into the aircraft program conducted during and since the war. "The American aircraft effort made possible the maintenance of allied aircraft as the front, and finally led to allied predominance by over 100 per cent."

Mr. Lea declared that the allies, who paid two thirds of the airplane lumber bill, commended the American production in complimentary terms.