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## WILL DEBATE KNOX'S RESOLUTION TO DECLARE PEACE WITH GERMANY

### With Request of Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty Senator Knox Will Introduce Resolution Declaring State of Peace With Germany - Republican Leaders Expect Some Such Measure to Be Passed.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 20—The treaty of Versailles was returned to President Wilson today by the senate, after it had failed of ratification last night for a fourth time.

There was no intimation as to what President Wilson would do with the treaty. White house officials said the usual procedure will be to send it to the state department for "burial" in the archives there. The document which was delivered to the senate by the President in person last July 10, was taken to the white house by George A. Sander-son, secretary of the senate. He was accompanied by two senate clerks and the party was received by Rudolph Forster, executive clerk of the white house. Mr. Forster did not accept the treaty, however, the visitors being referred to Secretary Tumulty.

Mr. Tumulty was with the President at the time and when he returned to the executive offices to receive the treaty he said there would be no statement from the President.

The senate was not in session today, but when the house met, Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany.

Under the resolution Germany would recognize all rights which the United States might have had under the Versailles treaty. Should Germany fail to agree to this, the president would be authorized to prohibit resumption of trade relations or the extension of loans or credit.

WASHINGTON, March 20—With the peace treaty on its way to the white house today, accompanied by notification to the president that the senate had finally "refused to advise and consent to its ratification," Senator Knox's resolution to declare a state of peace with Germany will take its place on the senate floor. Consideration last night after the adverse vote on ratification, was blocked by adjournment until Monday.

Republican leaders expect some such measure to be passed.

Suggestion that President Wilson might return the treaty to the senate brought emphatic statements from the majority that it virtually would be pigeon-holed in the relations committee. In any case, the treaty question was regarded as already injected into the presidential campaign as one of the main issues on which republicans and democrats will fight for national endorsement this fall.

Ratification was defeated last night by a vote of 49 to 35, the line-up being 28 republicans and 21 democrats for, and 23 democrats and 12 republicans against. The net result of four months of compromise negotiations was the addition of 17 democrats to those voting for ratification.

After the vote was taken, Senator

Robinson, democrat, Arkansas, moved to re-consider, but was ruled out on a point of order. No appeal from the ruling was taken, leaders on both sides being convinced that it was hopeless to expect affirmative action with the senate membership constituted as it now is.

The final adverse vote was the fourth by which the senate has refused to approve the treaty, three others having been taken in November.

Action by the house of representatives would be necessary to consummate a declaration of peace by resolution, as contemplated by Senator Knox. His resolution proposes that unless Germany notifies the United States of its acceptance of all undertakings contained in the treaty of Versailles, the president would have the power to prohibit by proclamation commercial intercourse between the two nations or the giving of any assistance to Germany.

When the Knox resolution was put forward last December considerable opposition to it became manifest in the house. There is a question whether the two legislative branches could get together on an acceptable draft of the resolution, or if President Wilson would accept it, if passed. His signature is required to make a joint resolution effective.

Senator Fall last summer submitted a series of questions to the President regarding the peace question in which he asked if congress and the president could not declare peace by a "process verbal," such as a resolution. President Wilson was emphatic at that time in his disapproval of such a course.

"I felt constrained to say," he wrote the New Mexico senator, "not only that in my judgment I have not the power by proclamation to declare that peace exists, but that I could in no circumstances consent to take such a course prior to the ratification of a formal treaty of peace."

"I feel it due to perfect frankness to say that it would, in my opinion, put a strain upon our national honor which we never could efface, if after sending our men to the battlefield to fight the common cause, we should abandon our associates in the war in the settlement of the terms and disassociate ourselves from all responsibility with regard to these terms."

### ALLIES MAY ADVANCE TROOPS TO STRASBOURG.

LONDON, March 20.—There are many indications, according to a dispatch from Cologne today, that the allies are preparing to advance their concentrations of troops at Strasbourg and Metz, further into Germany, if the country does not quiet down soon, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports.

## 1919 COTTON CROP AMOUNTED TO 11,329,755 BALES ACCORDING TO GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Cotton production amounted to 11,329,755 equivalent 500 pound bales in the 1919 crop, the final ginning report of the census bureau issued today announced.

The crop of 1919 amounted to 12,040,532 equivalent 500 pound bales and that of 1917 was 11,302,375. The department of agriculture in December estimated the 1919 crop at 11,030,000 equivalent 500 pound bales.

Included in the 1919 production are 174,629 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March census. Round bales included are 113,657 for 1919, compared with 154,804 for 1918. American-Egyptian included was 42,374 bales, compared with 36,187 for 1918, and sea island 6,907 bales, compared with 52,208 for 1918. "Snapped" and "Bolly" cotton included amounted to 579,934 bales. The average gross weight of bales was 593.2 pounds, compared with 505.6 pounds in 1918. Ginners operated numbered 18,804, compared with 19,259 for 1918. Ginnings of the 1919 crop by states, equivalent 500 pound bales:

Louisiana	296,858.
Mississippi	953,446.
Missouri	64,005.
North Carolina	828,565.
Oklahoma	984,111.
South Carolina	1,422,029.
Tennessee	308,746.
Texas	3,084,997.
Virginia	22,378.
All other states	4,947.
Ginning of sea island by states were:	
Florida	2,779.
Georgia	683.
South Carolina	3,445.
The cost of picking and ginning the 1919 cotton crop was about \$32.75 per bale, according to the bureau of crop estimates. By states the cost was as follows:	
Virginia	\$37.56.
North Carolina	\$28.17.
South Carolina	\$21.68.
Georgia	\$25.31.
Florida	\$22.71.
Alabama	\$22.96.
Mississippi	\$30.41.
Louisiana	\$28.95.
Texas	\$42.37.
Arkansas	\$34.56.
Tennessee	\$36.52.
Missouri	\$44.58.
Oklahoma	\$47.80.
South Carolina, Georgia and Florida sea island	\$46.10.

### FORMER DIRECTOR OF BANGING INSTITUTION



Dr. Karl von Helfereich, former Director of the Deutsche Bank, the second largest banking institution in Germany, and Minister of finance during the world war who looms large in new crisis.

### CITY LUMBER COMPANY IS ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS

New Lumber Concern Headed by Rufus M. Johnston—Francis A. Whitesides Secretary—Will Also Operate Plant in Kings Mountain. The City Lumber Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$150,000 and \$50,000 paid in, is Gastonia's newest concern for the handling of lumber and building supplies. At an organization meeting of the stockholders held last night, Mr. Rufus M. Johnston was elected president and treasurer and Mr. Francis A. Whitesides, secretary.

### CITY LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY ORGANIZED

Messrs. J. White Ware, W. W. Glenn and A. C. Jones Form Land and Investment Company to Handle Recently Acquired Gray Property and Other Holdings. Application has been made by Messrs. W. W. Glenn, J. White Ware and A. C. Jones for a charter for the City Land and Investment Company, a corporation formed for the purpose of handling real estate holdings recently acquired by these men. The specific purpose in view is the handling of the Gray property on South and Franklin streets recently bought by Messrs. Ware and Glenn for a consideration of \$150,000, although other real estate holdings will be involved.

### OHIO RIVER SWOLLEN

CINCINNATI, O., March 20—Because of the water from swollen streams and rivers overflowing its tracks at several points, the Interurban Railway and Terminal Company was forced last night to suspend operation of traction cars between Cincinnati and New Richmond, O. The rise continued in the Ohio river at Cincinnati this morning at the rate of one tenth of a foot an hour. In view of clear weather and lower temperatures predicted for the Ohio valley, however, river men believed the crest would be reached today, at approximately 56 feet. Railroad and postoffice officials have completed arrangements to vacate the Central Union station should the river rise above 53.5 feet, at which stage the tracks leading to the Central Union trainbeds are submerged.

### ENTENTE CONGRATULATES SCHIFFER

BERLIN, March 20.—Representatives of Great Britain, Italy and Belgium in this city visited Vice Chancellor Schiffer yesterday and congratulated the government on the "speedy removal of the Kappist usurpers," according to a semi-official news agency announcement. They assured Herr Schiffer, it is said, that entente representatives had not recognized the leaders of the revolt, but had remained sympathetic to the constitutional government and expressed the hope the new crisis caused by the general strike might be quickly overcome. Lord Kilmarnock, British charge d'affairs here, is quoted as saying the granting of supplies and raw materials to Germany would be possible only if constitutional conditions prevailed and there could be no such assistance if peace and order were disturbed.

### GASTON'S CLAIMS ARE QUESTIONED

Spartanburg County Really Has Most Producing Spindles Outside of New England State Says E. S. Tennent.

The recent publication by the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce of Gaston county's unprecedented rise in the textile world is beginning to call forth denials and doubts from other Southern textile centers. Under the caption heading of this article The Spartanburg Journal of March 12 carries the following story in which the claims of Gaston county are questioned:

"The much-printed claim of Gaston county, N. C., to more spindles than any other county of the south is based on a new meaning for the word 'spindle' in the opinion of E. S. Tennent, purchasing agent. In counting the strength of cotton mills in any section, said Mr. Tennent, it is customary to disregard entirely what are known as 'twisting spindles,' a bit of machinery which twists the thread into yarn. Most of the mills in Gaston county, he added, produce yarn and the figures have been padded by including the twisting spindles in the count.

"There are between 70 and 75 small mills in the North Carolina section which is boasting of its strength," declared Mr. Tennent, "none of which has an exceptional production. For instance, the Loray mills—the largest in that district—have, I am certain, but 66,000 producing spindles. Yet Gaston county advertises this mill as having 90,000 spindles. To do this they must include the twisting spindles, and it is hardly fair.

"Spartanburg for some time has had a real claim to being the greatest cotton manufacturing county in the south. The North Carolina claim looked impressive, but there is no reason why this county should retract. We own more producing spindles—and they are all working—than any other locality outside of the New England states."

"But Mr. Tennent was more worried about a statement issued by the Guaranty Trust company of New York, that he is about the bold claim of the Gastonians." This statement was built about the claim of the North Carolinians and credits the boasting county with more than 1,000,000 spindles. The detailed statistics concerning spindles throughout the country failed to mention Spartanburg. Mr. Tennent thinks the error was inadvertent, but an error it was, nevertheless. The statement, which has received wide publication, names the 14 counties which lead the country in cotton manufacture. Spartanburg should be in fourth place, lead only by two counties in Massachusetts and one in Rhode Island, says Mr. Tennent, but the name appears nowhere in the list.

"According to the Guaranty company's figures, Bristol county in the Bay state has 7,294,221 spindles. Spartanburg county has 847,820."

When brought to the attention of Executive Secretary Fred M. Allen, of the Chamber of Commerce, the story was discounted by him, and he is preparing the facts and figures in the case to present to the Spartanburg authorities. In the mean time he has sent the following letter to the Journal:

Gastonia, N. C., March 20, 1920. Editor Spartanburg Journal: I notice in your issue of March 12th, just received from a friend, that a gentleman in your city questions Gaston's figures in spindles and makes the assertion that we counted "twister spindles."

It seems that he should give a county which has come to the fore as Gaston has credit for more sense than to make any such claim. Of course we did not count twister spindles. We counted simply producing spindles and if the gentleman desires he can get all the proof he desires.

The Loray Mill, which he cites, has 90,000 spindles. He states that it has 56,000. It did have that number but the new owners have sold the looms and established the new spindleage. If he or any other doubter will come to Gastonia it will be a pleasure for the Chamber of Commerce to substantiate the claims made. Can anything be fairer? I fail to see the need of any controversy. We can prove what we have. We can prove that we have gained fourth place in America. As a matter of truth we have more spindles than were claimed in the article referred to. Spartanburg has enough to boast of in her splendid weaving industry. I have never heard a knocking word for the city here and fail to see why Gastonia's claims should be questioned. If you want the proof come and get it.

Very truly yours,  
GASTONIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### 2,000 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, March 20.—Two thousand persons have been killed to date in the fighting incident to the German revolutionary movement and disturbances of the past week, it is estimated in Berlin, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in that city.

Norwegians use about 112 pounds of oats for food per capita annually.

## KENNEDY'S CORNER BOUGHT BY 3RD NATIONAL BANK FOR SUM OF \$150,000

### Messrs. Henderson and V. E. Long Sell Two Store Buildings on Main Street For Approximately \$3,000 a Front Foot - Property Will Furnish New Home For Third National Bank - Has Quadrupled in Value In Last Five Years.

### BATTLESHIP MARYLAND IS LAUNCHED TODAY

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 20—The battleship Maryland, one of the most powerful war craft in the world, was launched at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company today. Mrs. E. Brooks Lee, wife of the comptroller of Maryland, was the sponsor.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, and a large number of officers of the navy and army were present, as was a large official delegation from Maryland.

The battleship went off the ways smoothly, while hundreds of whistles and bells joined cheering thousands in applause. The weather was ideal and more than 12,000 people witnessed the launching. The weather was ideal and more than 12,000 people witnessed the launching, the first public event of its kind here since the United States declared war on Germany.

The Maryland is the largest battleship yet built for the United States navy. She is six hundred feet long, 97 3-4 feet wide at the water line; has a mean draft of 30 1-2.

The Maryland has two funnels, two cage masts, is heavily armored below and above the waterline, will make an estimated speed of 21 knots an hour, and has normal displacement of 32,000 tons. Displacement loaded is 33,490.

### COMMUNITY CONFERENCE IS IN SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The national conference on community organization, which was called by Franklin K. Lane, as one of his last official acts before retiring as secretary of the interior, met here today. Mr. Lane, who had expected to preside as chairman, was unable to return from California in time to deliver the address he had planned and instead sent a message which was read by Frederick C. Butler, former director of Americanization of the interior department, who presided.

Speakers at the morning session included Orin C. Lester, of the treasury department; Wilbur C. Phillips, of the national social unit organization, and E. F. Lindman, Greensboro, N. C. At a luncheon following the morning session, Mrs. J. Bordeu Harrison presiding, women's part in the community movement was on the program for discussion.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to a discussion of what special groups can do to promote "neighbor's day" and the community movement. Among the speakers on the program were Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Governor O'Connell, of West Virginia, and others, giving the views of the churches, business, farmers and various other organizations.

Sufficient potassium salts have been discovered in deep salt wells in China to promise a new source of potash.

By the terms of a deal, the last details of which were consummated at a directors' meeting of the Third National Bank at 11:30 this morning, the corner at South and Main streets popularly known as Kennedy's corner, and owned by Messrs. V. E. and Henderson Long, was sold to the Third National Bank for a consideration of approximately \$150,000. It is the intention of the officials of the Third National to occupy this location as a home for the bank upon the expiration of the lease of the present occupants, Kennedy's and the Standard Hardware Company. The property bought by the bank has a frontage of 50 feet on Main street and a depth of 110. It will thus be seen that the property brought the record-breaking price for Gastonia real estate of \$3,000 a front foot.

This property was bought by the Messrs. Long some 4 or 5 years ago for the sum of \$40,000. The deal at that time was considered a big one for Gastonia. Today the same property has been practically quadrupled in value.

Two big \$150,000 real estate deals, one within a few days of the other have put the real estate market in Gastonia a-booming. The other big deal was the sale of the Gray property a few days ago by the heirs of the late G. A. Gray to Messrs. J. White Ware and W. W. Glenn for \$150,000.

### WISCONSIN FACULTY JOIN A. F. L.

MADISON, Wis., March 20.—Twenty members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin have organized a local union which is to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was made known today.

"The union is not for the purpose of obtaining better pay or working conditions for ourselves," declared Professor W. A. Ernst. "The organization is of men who are interested in the labor movement as expressed by the American Federation of Labor."

### MILLIONAIRES BLAMED FOR HIGH COST OF RENTS

NEW YORK, March 20.—War-made millionaires and wives of affluent working-men are blamed for high rents in New York by Edward P. Doyle, chairman of the budget committee of the New York real estate board.

Speaking at a dinner given by the members of various legislative committees considering the housing problem, Mr. Doyle declared half the new millionaires in the country have come to New York to live and are outbidding old residents, while women whose husbands now bring home a bulky weekly envelope no longer are content to live in the suburbs and demand "a movie next door and a delicatessen across the street."

To enable those both blind and deaf to converse gloves having embossed letters on the fingers and palms have been invented.



LONG PROPERTY AT CORNER SOUTH AND MAIN STREETS, NOW OCCUPIED BY KENNEDY'S AND STANDARD HARDWARE COMPANY, SOLD TO THIRD NATIONAL BANK FOR SUM OF \$150,000.