

# The Reidsville Review

Library

VOL. XXXII, NO. 2.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1919.

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

## President Wilson Has Reached Brest, France

Will Be in Paris Friday—Reception at Capital to Be Unofficial and Lack Ceremony of the First Arrival. President Poincare With a Guard, to Welcome Him.

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris says: President Wilson will be met at Brest by the French minister of marine, George Leygues; Captain Andre Tardieu, Col. House and his son-in-law, Gordon Auchincloss, who left Paris by special train this evening.

President Poincare with a guard of honor and band, will meet President Wilson at the Paris station on his arrival Friday, probably between 11 o'clock and noon. The reception will be unofficial and will lack the ceremony which attended the first arrival of President and Mrs. Wilson in Paris.

The steamer George Washington is expected to reach Brest about 8 o'clock Thursday night, the President going immediately to a special train, which will make a slow trip to the French capital.

Responding to a message from the mayor of Brest, President Wilson agreed to proceed from the quay to the railroad station, but the late arrival of the George Washington will likely prevent this. The President will probably enter the train at the quay.

At Least 10,000 Rebels Taken. Fighting is still going on in Berlin, with great fury, according to undated reports received in Copenhagen from the German capital and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Witnesses of the fighting in the last few days say both the Spartans and the government soldiers acted like wild beasts. Hostilities continue in the Northern and Northeastern sections of Berlin and the government troops are killing all prisoners who fall into their hands. Women, the reports said, participated in the cruelties with as much desperation as the men.

Human Flesh is Sold For Food. Chaotic conditions in Russia, particularly in Petrograd and Moscow, were described in reports received this week by the State Department at Washington. The depths to which the country has been plunged by bolshevik rule was said by the advices to be indicated in a report from Moscow saying human flesh had been sold to the famine-stricken population by Chinese soldiers who later were arrested.

Both Moscow and Petrograd were reported without fuel of any kind.

German Navy Personnel Limited. The personnel of the German fleet is to be restricted to 15,000, the supreme council has decided, according to press dispatches from Paris. The military conditions to be imposed on Germany include guarantees that no tanks will be built and no more poison gas manufactured and that all German war material must be handed over and destroyed. It is added that allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of these conditions.

3,018 Liberty Motors at the Front When Truce Came

The American Expeditionary Forces had 3,018 Liberty motors at the front when the armistice was signed. Major Robert J. Bates, Signal Corps, announced on his arrival in Washington from France.

Major Bates, who flew the first complete American airplane at the front, said that the Liberty motors were being assembled, tested and turned over for action at the rate of forty a day on Nov. 11.

Trolley Tie-up Threatened.

A complete tie-up of New York's subway, elevated and surface car lines, as well as paralysis of its harbor shipping, is threatened by the strike of harbor workers which has been in progress more than a week.

German Army Limited.

A cablegram from Paris says: The supreme war council today finally adopted the military terms of German disarmament. These provide for an army of 100,000 men, enlisted for 12 years.

### FRENCH CHILDREN HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO SMILE

"There is nothing in France today sadder than the unsmiling and solemn faces of the children of France who for four years have lived under the shadow of the sword and have had all brightness and hope crushed out of them by the cruel hand of the Hun.

"Many children who should be romping over grassy fields, hobble about on a crutch instead, or have to make out with a single arm, but even the faces of those who are whole look sad and old from the suffering they have experienced and seen.

"A few days ago I made up my mind that I would give these sad children in one little settlement a party; just a frolicsome party, the kind our children like, and I would watch their faces brighter up. There were games, cakes and candies, which have been so rare over there, and story books which I thought would delight their childish hearts. They played games as I suggested, but their faces remained fixed and serious. I asked one of the French mothers if there was anything I had neglected, and if there was anything wrong with the party. The quiet little woman in black replied in her expressive way: 'Madam, the fault is not yours. Our children for so long have been forced to leave off all noise and play, and face danger every moment, that they have forgotten how to be merry and have forgotten how to smile.' These last words stuck deep in my thoughts and I have made up my mind that we Americans will do all we can to bring back happiness and smiles to the faces of these serious French children."

The above is an extract from a letter written by Miss Annie Morgan, one of the directors of the American committee for devastated France, who is doing rehabilitation work in co-operation with the French government.

### Hitchcock and Lodge May Debate.

One of the features of the country-wide discussion of the league of nations during the Congressional recess probably will be a joint debate at Newark, N. J., between Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who will be chairman of the committee in the new Congress. A date for the meeting has not been fixed but it is being planned for between April 1 and 10.

Senator Hitchcock is arranging to deliver many addresses in support of the league.

### Rainbow Division to Soon Sail.

General Pershing cabled the war department this week that he had issued orders for the 42nd division to prepare for embarkation. This would indicate the 42nd may be expected to sail between April 10 and 15, as the average period between such orders and embarkation has been one month.

Under the schedule announced the division should reach the United States by May 1.

### Fight on Champ Clark.

A fight is being made on Speaker Clark by insurgent democrats who claim that he should not be the minority leader of the House under the Republican regime soon to be ushered in. Indirectly Representative Kitchin of North Carolina and Representative Dent of Alabama are involved. It was asserted that 70 Democrats had been pledged to overthrow Mr. Clark.

### Conviction of Debs Sustained.

Conviction under the espionage act of Eugene Debs, socialist leader, and Jacob Frohwerk, a newspaper editor of Kansas City, were sustained this week by the United States Supreme Court in unanimous opinions delivered by Justice Holmes. Both men were sentenced by the lower courts to 10 years imprisonment.

### Battle Losses Totaled 240,197.

Battle casualties of the American army in France as shown by revised records just announced by General March totaled 240,197. These include killed in action, wounded, missing in action and prisoners. There probably will be some slight revision as final reports are received.

## APRIL 21 DATE OF THE VICTORY CAMPAIGN

Issue to Be Short Term Notes; Not Long Term Bonds—Amount to Be Offered Not Disclosed, But Understood to Be Five Billion Minimum.

The Victory Liberty loan campaign will open Monday, April 21, and close three weeks later—Saturday, May 10.

Secretary Glass has just announced the dates, together with the fact that short term notes maturing in not over five years would be issued instead of longer term bonds. The amount of notes to be offered was not disclosed, but it has been generally understood the loan will be for a minimum of \$5,000,000,000 with the treasury reserving the right to accept all oversubscriptions.

Mr. Glass said the interest rate on the notes and the amounts to be exempted from taxation would not be determined until a week or two before the campaign. It was intimated, however, that the notes might bear interest in excess of 4 1/4 per cent, the interest rate on the third and fourth loans.

### Mildest Winter in Seven Years

"This has been the mildest winter in seven years," said the chief statistician of the United States weather bureau to the Washington Post. The average temperature of the three winter months as shown by figures of the weather bureau up to March 1, was 38 degrees as compared with an average of 40 degrees during the same period of 1912-1913.

The temperature records for the past three months were: December, 41.6; January, 38.1; and February, 37.2. The normal temperature for those winter months for the past 35 years has been for December, 36.1; January, 32.9, and February, 34.5.

The mildest winter in 40 years was in 1889-1890, when the average of 44.3 degrees was registered.

### Peace Treaty to Be Signed Soon.

A dispatch from London says: Premier Lloyd-George and Foreign Secretary Balfour have sent word to their colleagues here that the peace conference has nearly completed its work. The Evening News says it understands the draft of the peace treaty already has been finished and will be signed before the end of March.

When the Germans are summoned to Paris, The News adds, the treaty will be read to them and they will be invited to sign it. There will be no discussion with a view to alterations of the principle articles of the treaty. If it is thought necessary, questions involving the adjustment of details will be referred to a special commission.

### Warning Issued.

Warning was issued this week by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper that persons who fail to file income tax returns with revenue collectors before next Saturday night will be subjected to prosecution. He calls on honest taxpayers to aid in the roundup of scoffers by reporting any information they might have which would assist in detection.

Those who merely neglect to file returns are subject on prosecution to a fine of not more than \$1,000 and those who "willfully refuse" are subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

### The Home-Coming.

We are now getting down to detail in the matter of home-coming and welcoming of the Thirtieth home division. The first unit, the 13th field artillery, will leave ship at Newport News and proceed to Raleigh, where the North Carolina welcome is to be extended. After that the regiment will be sent to Camp Jackson—and then the boys may at last make their way back into North Carolina.

### Whiskey Hidden in Hay at Durham

When railroad employes unloaded a car of hay at the Southern railway warehouse in Durham the other day, in order to make car repairs, they found 40 cases of fine whiskey, amounting to a total of 120 gallons. Revenue officers confiscated hay and whiskey.

## WORK OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Number of Acts Ratified 1,130.—General Assembly Adjourns Since Die at 2 a. m. Tuesday.—Income Tax Amendment Act Only One Passed Involving Change.

The General Assembly at 1:55 o'clock Tuesday morning found the work in the enrolling office so thoroughly up that the sine die adjournment could be taken without waiting for the noon hour, which, under resolution adopted previously, was the time set for the final adjournment. At 1:15 the last batch of enrolled bills was laid before President Gardner and Speaker Brummitt for their signatures of ratification and at 1:55 the great doors between the legislative chambers were thrown open, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House faced each other in their respective stations and gavels fell as they declared the 1919 session at an end.

This Legislature passed and ratified 1,130 acts, compared with 1,215 for the 1917 session and 1,498 for the 1915 session. There were 63 legislative days, the legislators, of course, receiving pay for only the constitutional limit of 60 days. The last bill ratified was an act to place on the pension roll a widow of a Confederate soldier in Surry county.

With the killing of the Senator Brown bill for calling a constitutional convention by the House in the last hours of the session after it had passed the Senate by a big majority some weeks ago, there is left only one act involving the State constitution to go to the people for ratification. That is the Doughton act to amend the constitution as to income taxes so that incomes from rentals and other sources can be taxed along with salaries and the like. This act also submits the question of eliminating the payment of polltax as a prerequisite for voting.

Friends of the income tax measure are gratified that it is to go to the people for ratification unhampered by any other constitutional amendment proposal. It was chiefly to this end, it is intimated, that the leaders finally decided on killing the Brown bill from the Senate for the constitutional convention.

### First Penny Postage.

The first trial of cheap postage was the system of penny postage inaugurated in England January 10, 1840. The idea that letters could be forwarded to any part of England and delivered for only a penny seemed absurd to most Englishmen, and they predicted speedy failure for the project. It is unnecessary to point out that they proved to be poor prophets, observes a writer in the New York World.

On this side of the Atlantic the much greater distances seemed to preclude the adoption of any such measure as a low, flat rate for letters. At the time Great Britain adopted penny postage, the rates in the United States were: For 30 miles and under, 6 cents; 30 to 60 miles, 8 cents; 60 to 100 miles, 10 cents, and over 100 miles a proportionate increase, so that a letter dispatched a distance of 450 miles cost 25 cents.

With the adoption of Rowland Hill's penny postage system, England also adopted his suggestion that the difficulties attending prepayment of postage "might be overcome by using a bit of paper large enough to bear the stamp, and covering the back with a glutinous wash, which by applying a little moisture, might be attached to the back of the letter." Thus the postage stamp was born, and there came into existence those little scraps of paper which are now collected by millions of men and boys the world over, and some of which, because of their rarity, are worth thousands of dollars.

An approach to the penny postage of Great Britain was made in 1851, when 3-cent postage was adopted in the United States. Adhesive postage stamps had previously been introduced on this side of the Atlantic in 1847. Later postage was reduced to 2 cents in the United States in 1883, but it was not until some years later that Canada followed the example of her mother country by instituting the penny postage.

Go to Mrs. R. H. Tucker's residence Friday afternoon between 4 and 6:30 and carry a large piece of silver to help the Isabel Memorial Society of the Presbyterian church. Incidentally you will be charmed with beautiful music.

## "SLEEPING SICKNESS" IS ON A RAMPAGE

Cases Are Discovered and Victims Are Quarantined.—Disease Said to Be an Aftermath of Influenza and First Cousin of Infantile Paralysis.

"Sleeping sickness," now believed by physicians to be an aftermath of influenza and first cousin of infantile paralysis, has appeared in many sections of the country.

Five cases of this "epidemic somnolence" have been carefully segregated and are being investigated in hospitals in Richmond, Va., by a special committee of physicians appointed at a called meeting of the State board of health.

Of the five cases under suspicion one is from South Richmond, two from North Carolina and the remaining two from points in Virginia.

At Kansas City many persons are reported to be suffering from the disease. Among noteworthy cases there are Miriam Johnson, 14, who has been sleeping for five weeks; Adelaide Odwood, asleep for 67 days, and Emanuel Machovec, master mechanic of the Santa Fe Railroad, who has been unconscious for 120 days.

Two deaths recently occurred in Chicago.

Public health officers have issued statements warning the public against a possible visitation of the disease. They point out that the symptoms of the disease are marked by dizziness, aching and drooping of the eyelids and drowsiness and sore throat. In addition to these symptoms, it is said, the patient seems to lose every particle of strength, sometimes is unable to make any voluntary movement and resembles a wax figure in expression. Should these symptoms appear, a doctor should be summoned immediately, or a report made to the Board of Health.

The "sleeping sickness" reported in this country is not the same as prevails in Africa. Lethargic encephalitis, as it is known scientifically, was first observed in Germany in the latter part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It then appeared in Italy and Hungary in 1890 and parts of Europe and the United States in 1895. The first case in England was in 1918, when eighteen cases were reported during the month of April.

### Keep Your 1918 and 1919 War Savings Stamps Separate.

Purchasers of 1919 War Savings Stamps should not place them on 1918 certificates. If the 1918 certificate has blank spaces, just put the Certificate away without filling it in with 1919 stamps.

The same Thrift stamps and Thrift cards are used this year as were used last year, and when a Thrift card holding sixteen stamps is filled, it will be exchanged for a 1919 War Savings Stamp on payment of the additional cents, which represents the difference between the price of the War Savings stamp, and \$4, the value of the sixteen Thrift stamps.

Keep your Thrift stamps and your War Savings Stamps firmly identified in your mind. The Thrift stamps are worth a quarter. The War Savings Stamps will be worth five dollars in a few years. If any question arises about your stamps or how you should handle them, go to your local postoffice and ask the postmaster.

### High Tobacco.

The prices on all kinds of manufactured tobacco, cigarettes and chewing and smoking tobaccos and cigars will cost the consumer more money in the future. The main cause of the probable advance in prices is blamed largely on war taxes which the United States Government has imposed since the beginning of the war. Take cigarettes: First a tax of \$1.05 a thousand put on top of the tax of \$1.00 a thousand existing before the war, and the additional tax of 95 cents a thousand provided in the general revenue bill, signed by the President a few days ago, making the total tax \$3 a thousand. Dealers say that along with those war taxes have gone increases in the cost of tobacco and advances in the cost of living. What is true of cigarettes also applies to cigars and smoking and chewing tobaccos. But the people will have tobacco, and the consumption will keep on growing.—Winston Tobacco Journal.

## DR. HIGHSMITH TO THE TEACHERS OF COUNTY

Brought a Message of Encouragement to the Teachers—"Educational Rally" This Spring and a Teachers' Institute Later in the Summer.

Wentworth, March 11.—County Superintendent of Schools J. H. Allen called the white teachers of the county in session here yesterday.

It was the first teachers' meeting he has been able to have this year on account of the influenza epidemic. A large number of teachers answered to the roll and the session was marked with interest and enthusiasm. The feature of the meeting was the address of Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the State Board of Examiners. Dr. Highsmith brought a message of encouragement to the teachers and mentioned the fact that next year the schools will be longer with increased salaries, but he also let it be known that increased expenditures for schools and increased salaries for teachers can be justified only by increased efficiency of teachers, and to that end must be the maintenance and enforcement of reasonable, uniform standards of examination, credits and certification of teachers and by adequate provision for professional protection in employment and compensation for professionally qualified teachers.

His address was replete with facts, figures and illustrations which carried conviction and impressed teachers with their high calling and holy mission. One of the questions settled by the teachers was that on account of the interruptions caused by the epidemic of influenza there will be no county commencement this year for Rockingham county.

Supt. Allen hopes to have an "Educational Rally" at Wentworth some time in the spring at which noted educators of the State will be present and deliver inspirational addresses. The meeting yesterday was indeed a success. This county will have a teachers' institute this summer which will probably continue for a month. Dr. Highsmith will be asked to conduct this meeting.

### DEATH OF GEO. A. MILLER AT A RICHMOND HOSPITAL

The many friends of Mr. Geo. A. Miller were shocked to hear of his death which occurred in a Richmond hospital Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Miller had been afflicted with brain troubles for several weeks and was carried to the hospital for treatment. It was finally decided that a difficult and delicate operation was his only chance for recovery. The operation was performed Wednesday and the patient fell into a state of coma from which he never recovered.

### Mr. Miller was born and reared in Reidsville and was very popular with every one who knew him. He was a man of fine business qualifications and succeeded in every business venture he engaged in. He owned a large plantation near Danville where his family resided for many years. He bought the Huffines home on Maple avenue last year and moved his family back to Reidsville where they are now living.

Mr. Miller was 50 years old and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Alice Wootton) and two sons, Robert and Henry, and two daughters, Reita and Francis, and one sister, Mrs. Frank King, and one brother, Mr. Jim Miller. The body was brought to Reidsville on train No. 11 Thursday morning. The funeral services were conducted from his home at 5:30 Thursday afternoon by Rev. E. N. Johnson, assisted by Rev. H. B. Sprinkle. Interment was at Greenview cemetery.

### Memorial to State College Men Lost in the War.

The alumni of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh are raising money for the erection on the college campus of a memorial to 29 former students who have lost their lives in the great war. This campaign which began on March 1 is starting off well and the committee in charge of it who have set their goal at \$10,000 are hopeful that the amount desired will be secured.