

The Reidsville Review.

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ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

GERMANY MUST PAY 100 BILLION MARKS

Plus Other Billions to be Determined by Special Commission on Which Germany is to be Represented.—Final and Definite Conclusion Reduced to Writing.

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris says: One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows:

First, twenty billions within two years.

Second, forty billions during thirty years beginning in 1921.

Third, forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the factions through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today concerning the final terms of the settlement. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Germany is at the outset generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of twenty billion gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that forty billion gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of 30 years, beginning 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

These forty billion marks draw two and one-half per cent interest from 1921 to 1926 and five per cent interest after 1926.

In addition to the foregoing payments Germany also will be required to deliver additional bonds for forty billion marks when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forty and forty billions, bring the total to one hundred billion gold marks.

Beyond this total, the commission is empowered to fix anything further that may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

It is in the gold mark that all payments are expressed in the final terms.

SPECIMENS OF THE BOLSHEVIST "DOPE"

A special from Washington says: Specimens of the Bolshevik propaganda, which is believed to have contributed to dissatisfaction among the American soldiers in Northern Russia, were submitted to the war department today by military intelligence officers. They were leaflets taken from letters written by soldiers on the Archangel front to relatives and friends in this country.

The general suggestions of the leaflets are that the American soldiers "as fellow workmen should not be fighting against true liberty, represented by the soviet government." They declare that the purpose of the allied expedition was to steal the great natural wealth of Russia and that the soldiers were sent through the intervention of capitalist classes in the United States, who were working with the former rulers of Russia to restore czarism.

Victory Liberty Loan.

Thousands of men who entered the fight perfect physically are now crippled for life. These men will be taught a method of earning their living by the government. They must begin all over again. The government merely asks you to lend your money at a fair rate of interest to help pay the expense. Will you hesitate to subscribe liberally to the Victory Liberty Loan?

A PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR T. W. BICKETT

Honor is finer than honesty, as sentiment is higher than thought. There is scant virtue in merely keeping within the law.

"The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip To laud the wretch in order; But where you feel your honor grip, Let that aye be your border."

In the call to buy Victory Bonds honor grips hard. To achieve the victory we pledged our lives, our property, and our sacred honor. The pledge of life has been fully redeemed. The blood cost of victory was paid with solemn pride. To fail or falter in meeting the money cost would immediately brand us with infamy and ultimately mark us for destruction. Our sacred honor drives us to offer our property as freely as our soldiers offered their lives. They "fought a good fight." We must "keep the faith" or wither in fires of self-contempt.

The Imperial German Government asserted that a solemn obligation was but a scrap of paper, and that government has been consigned to the scrap-heap of civilization. "God is not mocked," and this nation will surely become as Nineveh and Tyre if we keep back the price of our redemption. No nation can survive that advertises to the world that it holds money dearer than manhood, that while it was willing to sacrifice the only son it cannot spare the firstlings of the flocks.

I beseech all ministers of the Gospel and all men and women of every class and condition who have faith in the final perseverance of moral values to enlist in the great Victory Campaign to the end that our national honor may be redeemed and our destiny secured.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the one hundred and forty-third year of our American Independence.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor.
By the Governor:
Santford Martin, Private Secretary.

THE HUN SLOPS OVER IN FRIENDLINESS TO YANKS

Vichy, France.—The following astonishing communication was received here by Mr. Lee Shippey, Y. M. C. A., from American prisoners who have just arrived there from the Villingen camp. They and other prisoners from the camp at Rastatt have little faith in the change of tone of the Germans and treat the communication as simply another insincere and treacherous piece of propaganda. It consists of a message of the commander of the prisoners' camp of Villingen, Baden, to the American officers on their departure to France, on Tuesday, November 26, and is as follows:

"Sooner than you expected, your day of liberation has arrived. In a short time you will be back again with your own dear people in America. Tell them that the German people has no more grievance against them. Germany does not consider itself as conquered but as conquering, as you can see by the troops coming back from the front, because it has now its own liberty.

"Now it is your turn to give the German people a just peace in the peace terms which will give them liberty, to live justly and peacefully with the world at large and which will leave us no hate to again disturb the peace of the world.

"We hope that you will reach your home safely and find everyone in good health.

"I again request you not to part from Germany with hatred against us and to influence your people to look upon Germany as it is now, not as it has been judged, perhaps justly, up to the present time.

"The new Germany has the desire to live in perfect peace with its recent 30 enemies, but in the same manner claims an honorable peace which will give her the possibility to live as promised by President Wilson.

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES IN STREETS OF MUNICH

A Berlin dispatch says: The latest news received here is to the effect that the communists in Munich have not yet been mastered and that heavy fighting is raging in the streets of Munich between red guards and troops loyal killed or wounded.

The central railway station, the postoffice and telegraph office and several other public buildings again are in the hands of the communists, who used heavy mine throwers in their recapture.

A number of persons have been killed or wounded.

GERMANS HAVE BEEN CALLED TO VERSAILLES

President Says the Questions Will Now be Quickly and Finally Drafted.—Hopes Questions of Italy Will be Brought to Speedy Settlement.

A Paris dispatch says: A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the council of four says that the questions of peace are so near complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted. This announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The President hopes that all the questions of Italy, especially relating to the Adriatic, will be brought to a speedy government agreement. The Adriatic question will be given precedence over other questions.

The settlements belonging especially to the treaty with Germany, the statement says, will thus be got out of the way, and at the same time other settlements will be completely formulated.

The text of President Wilson's statement follows:

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 25th of April.

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration which has long been under way will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

"It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic question, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed for continual study to its final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will in this way be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that, though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole.

The council of four did not meet this afternoon but President Wilson conferred with the American peace delegation respecting the program of work still to be done by the peace conference.

FIVE WERE KILLED IN A GEORGIA RACE RIOT

A special from Millen, Ga., says: The latest developments in the race riot here, which was precipitated Sunday following the killing by blacks of two county officers, is the firing of every negro lodge building in the county. Not a one remains standing. It is reported. The fifth victim of the riot has been added to the list, Madison Bland, a negro, being shot to death. It is said the authorities are making every effort to avert further trouble.

The race clash at Buckhead church in this county yesterday, resulted in several deaths, it was learned today when news was received of the lynching of a negro taken from the jail here. The victim, whose name is not known, had been arrested in connection with the troubles at Buckhead, where County Policeman Wm. N. Brown, Night Marshal T. N. Stephens and four negroes were killed during the afternoon.

OLD MAN FINED FOR HAVING YOUNG IDEAS

"Such young ideas will cost you \$10," said Magistrate Sweeney at Pittsburgh to William Creacy, 60, accused of annoying two hotel elevator girls.

"He called me snookums and sweetie," said one girl. "And he said I was a cream puff," said the other.

THE LEGAL ADVISERS ARE SEARCHING LAWS

To Determine Who is to Enforce War-Time Prohibition.—Fail to Find Legal Authority by Which the Internal Revenue Bureau Might Act.

A special from Washington says: Legal advisers of government agencies interested in liquor regulation examined statutes and executive orders without finding specific legal authority by which the internal revenue bureau might enforce war-time prohibition after July 1.

President Wilson, under the Overman act, giving him power to transfer functions from one department to another, might delegate the authority to the revenue bureau, some lawyers declared. However, this still would leave the bureau without adequate funds to pay the costs of maintaining a large federal police force, unless there is some legislation at an early session of Congress.

Suggestions received today did not change materially the air of uncertainty over the question of how prohibition is to be enforced after July 1, as caused by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper's announcement that his bureau had not the authority nor the funds to carry out the enforcement measures properly. Many telegrams received at the commissioner's office today reflected keen interest by individuals and organizations throughout the country in the status of war-time prohibition. Mr. Roper added nothing to his statement in replying to these queries, it was said.

Legal advisers of other agencies today discovered that an executive order of the President dated Sept. 2, 1917, issued under authority of the Overman act, delegated to the revenue bureau and the customs division the enforcement of the provision of the food conservation act of August 10, 1917, which prohibited the use of food materials in production of whiskey, and paved the way for restriction of beer brewing. These agencies, acting under the treasury, were authorized by the President to employ such additional assistants for this work as the secretary of the treasury might deem necessary.

The amendment to the agricultural appropriation act of November 1918, by which war-time prohibition effective July 1 was established, did not become law until long after that executive order was issued, and consequently the order would not apply to the prohibition measure.

The act of November 21, 1918, provided "that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States—it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits." The act also specifies that in this time "no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export."

The distinction between this act and other war-time liquor restrictions, as pointed out today by officials, is that it relates to the sale of liquor, whereas the others related to manufacture. Consequently it was explained that the revenue bureau will not have power to take action against illicit sale, but will retain its present powers to prevent illegal production of liquor.

THIRTEEN MILLION CHILDREN HAVE PHYSICAL DEFECTS

Fifty per cent of the 26,000,000 boys and girls of school age in this country have physical defects and ailments which impede their normal development, according to the annual report of the executive committee of the National Physical Education Service given out at Washington this week. The estimate was made following numerous investigations conducted by members of the committee.

A lack of proper physical education, such as play, athletics, work and gymnastics, was attributed by the committee as the cause for the physical disability and a broad program of State and Federal legislation for the required education was urged as a means of bringing the children to the proper standard.

The Victory Liberty Loan will be a test of genuine patriotism.

COMING AND GOING OF THE PASSING THROUGH

Mrs. Sallie Penn of Baltimore is a guest of relatives here.

Mr. Clifton Rascoe of Mokane was a Reidsville visitor this week.

Mrs. Mollie Sharp of New Bethel was a recent visitor to relatives here.

Mrs. Winifred Barnes of High Point spent yesterday here with friends.

Miss Hassie Kennett is visiting at the home of Mr. J. H. Laster, near town.

Mr. Johnnie Baynes of near Summerfield was in town one day this week.

Misses Sara Watt and Helen Penn of Salem College are spending the week-end at home.

Miss Viola Garrison of Caswell has returned from a delightful visit to Franklinville and Greensboro.

Miss Esther Alcorn of Monticello High School is spending a few days with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alcorn.

Mrs. Mollie Deaton of Charlotte and daughter, Mrs. Mabel McLellan, of Norfolk, Va., are guests of Mrs. S. E. Alcorn.

Mrs. J. F. Smith has entered a Baltimore hospital for treatment. She was accompanied by Mr. Smith and Mrs. Sam Porter.

Mrs. Tom Whittemore will have as her guests for the Easter holidays Misses Joyce Henley of Winston-Salem and Minnie Lee Whittemore of Reidsville.

Corporal Julius C. Mills arrived in New York Tuesday with a company of casuals from the 120th. He is expected to reach Reidsville within the next few days.

Editor D. F. Crinkley of The Thomasville News is a delegate to Orange Presbytery here this week. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Penn on Main street.

Mrs. C. J. Delgado and daughter, Miss Margaret, of Route 4, spent Wednesday here, the guests of Mrs. J. W. Lambeth on Lindsey street. The Review is indebted to them for a pleasant call while here.

Messrs. Jim Robinson, J. H. Grogan and Will Laster have returned from the Eastern part of South Carolina. They report cotton and corn looking fine considering the recent cold snaps.

ROCKINGHAM PHYSICIAN FACTOR IN HEALTH HELP

(Bureau of Infant Hygiene.) There was a time when physicians felt that women need know very little of the physical forces which control their being, and fearing some misunderstanding on the part of their patients, were wont to give as little direction as possible. It is even of later date that physicians took cognizance of food and diet as controlling factors in disease. But times have changed, and the doctor who knows nothing of diet is sadly behind the standards of today.

Physicians are welcoming greater knowledge for the woman, as they see in it a force for combatting the unnecessary waste of life. Dr. H. H. Harrison of Mayodan is one of the progressive physicians who are availing themselves of the service of the Bureau of Infant Hygiene, State Board of Health, in the education of the expectant mothers in the hygiene of pregnancy and the care and feeding of babies. The Bureau of Infant Hygiene sends out to all women who are interested, literature regarding pregnancy in the form of a set of nine letters, intended to encourage, instruct and advise mothers-to-be. Many physicians send in the names of patients for this literature and Dr. Harrison in a recent letter says:

"Your letters are highly appreciated by those who are receiving them and are particularly helpful to the young primipara. Assuring you of my further co-operation, etc."

This letter is one of many of a series, and the Bureau of Infant Hygiene is most anxious to extend this service to every physician in the State.

Work of the army is done. The navy must bring the army home. You must help the navy finish its work by finishing yours with a liberal subscription to the Victory Liberty Loan.

Genuine patriotism is patriotism of peace as well as patriotism of war. A true patriot will do his best during the Victory Liberty Loan campaign.

The Review Want Ads Will Bring Results.

120TH PARADE WAS A SPECTACULAR SCENE

Witnessed by Thousands, Including Many Reidsville People.—Company G, Which Participated, Will Probably Arrive at Home Saturday of This Week.

That "Charlotte Does Things" was evidenced Wednesday when unquestionably the best town in North Carolina was host to the 120th Infantry of the 30th division and perhaps 75,000 visitors from all parts of the country.

Reidsville contributed its quota to share in the festivities, Company G (Reidsville) of course being the main drawing card for our people.

The first contingent left here Tuesday afternoon, among the number being the following members of the local Red Cross who were given a prominent part in welcoming the returning heroes: Mrs. J. C. Mills, Mrs. Eugene Irvin, Mrs. N. C. Thompson, Mrs. S. N. White and Mrs. J. H. Mobley of Reidsville, Mrs. Hampton of Leaksville, Mrs. J. T. Taylor of Madison, Mrs. W. T. Turner of Mayodan, and Mrs. Harrelson and Miss Cora Harrelson of Ruffin. Scores left on later trains Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, while quite a number made the trip by automobile.

The Reidsville and Rockingham boys were looking fit and fine, and delighted to again set foot on home soil. They stated that they expected to receive their discharges today and hoped to reach Reidsville some time Saturday. It is barely possible that Capt. T. B. Bird, their commander, will accompany them and stop between trains en route to his home in Richmond. No doubt many of our people will be at the station Saturday to welcome the valiant fighters. They ask that nothing, however, be done to delay them from reaching their respective homes.

The Review in its next issue will have something to say of the movements of the company since its departure from here for the front.

FUNERAL ON WEDNESDAY OF MRS. J. F. GREGORY

The funeral services of Mrs. J. S. Gregory were postponed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock in order that her eldest son, Sergt. Joe Gregory, of Company G, 120th Infantry, who received his honorable discharge Tuesday at Camp Jackson, could attend the services.

The funeral services were conducted at the residence of Mr. J. D. Gregory on Arlington street by Rev. E. N. Johnson, who came from Concord, where he is conducting revival services, for the occasion. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Mayhew.

Mrs. Gregory was born in Georgia on Dec. 24, 1855. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Pitts, in Stoneville Sunday night. She is survived by two sons and one daughter. The remains were brought to Reidsville for interment at Greenview cemetery.

The pall bearers were J. T. Richardson, R. M. Gillie, R. W. Hutcherson, I. R. Humphreys, D. L. Blackburn, G. E. Crutchfield. The flower bearers were Mrs. J. T. Richardson, Mrs. J. M. Teah, Mrs. Gilmore Strader, Mrs. J. W. Walker, Mrs. Cora Bennett, Mrs. Chas. Wootton, Mrs. Gus Clark, Mrs. J. F. Covington, Mrs. Cabell Davis.

COUNTIES ASSIGNED TO ROAD COMMISSIONER NORFLEET

Mr. J. K. Norfleet of Winston-Salem is away from home for several days in connection with the activities of the State highway commission. An effort is being made to make a complete survey of the needs of the various counties of the State, with an eye to making a complete system of highways in North Carolina. A number of counties have been assigned to the members of the commission and they will proceed at once to make an investigation of the conditions in the counties assigned.

The following counties appear on Mr. Norfleet's list: Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Yadkin, Forsyth, Guilford, Alamance, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Person, Granville, Gaston, Vance, Warren, Orange, Durham and Franklin.