

OVERMAN AND WEBB SPEAK

TURNING PATRIOTIC ADDRESS. USE A COURT HOUSE PACKED TO OVERFLOWING—TRAITORS SHOULD BE SHOT, SAYS OVERMAN.

By far the most attractive and interesting part of the merchants' "Dollar Day" program was the patriotic speech at the court house at noon Monday. The speakers of the occasion were Hon. E. Y. Webb and United States Senator Lee S. Overman of Shelby. These two speakers are enough to attract a large crowd at any time and they were greeted by an immense audience. Despite the fact that it was a busy day on the farm, many farmers came many miles to hear these two distinguished speakers and they went away entirely satisfied with the time that they had lost on their farms. The court house was crowded to the overflowing, many having to stand throughout the entire speaking. The Shelby graded school, led by Prof. Griffin attended in a body occupying seats in the gallery.

Congressman Webb began the speaking by informing the people that we are in war. He said that many he himself among them, had opposed the war at the beginning but that now there was but one course for a true American to pursue and that was to lend every aid to our government in this time of our national crisis. Every true American he said now was an enemy to the kaiser and it was our duty to aid our government in any way to win this war. Since we are in the war, he continued, differences that existed among us before the war should be forgotten and we should present a united front to our common enemy. Mr. Webb then showed that there was no uncertainty as to the outcome of the war. We are certain, he said to be on the victorious side. With Germany exhausted by the drain of supplies for three years before we entered the war she could not possibly hold out much longer. He gave statistics showing our immense resources which we were putting into the war at the rate of forty million dollars per day. With this immense amount of new supplies which America would furnish the allies, the result of the war could not be otherwise than a victory for us in the end.

Senator Overman was introduced by Mr. Webb in a few well chosen words at the close of his speech. Senator Overman was never in better trim to make a speech and his many friends were not disappointed. He began by paying a very high tribute to Congressman Webb and his work in the last congress. He characterized Congressman Webb as the President's right hand man. He also paid tribute to Cleveland county's distinguished Judge Webb and Lieutenant Governor Gardner and predicted for this brilliant young statesman a great future. He congratulated the Daughters of the Confederacy on the splendid monument to the Confederate dead situated on the west side of the court square and predicted that soon the east side of our square would be adorned by a similar monument to the Cleveland county heroes who fall fighting in France.

Senator Overman plunged into his subject by saying that all the wars which the United States had fought had been fought for the principle of liberty. We have not yet entered a war for conquest and did not enter this one for that purpose. He then showed that we were God's select people to establish the principle of democracy and religious freedom in the world. He recited that the American Revolution was fought for this principle, that the war of 1812 was for this principle, the Civil War and the Mexican and Spanish-American wars were all for the promulgation of the cause of political liberty and religious freedom. He then said that this and this alone was our motive in entering the present war. He predicted that at the close of the present war that the principle of liberty would be so well established that there could never be another great war. This he said was the idealist's side of the question, but that from a practical side we had many other reasons for entering the present war.

He said that Germany had given us many causes for war. That she had violated every principle of international law as it applied to our sailing on the high seas and in other ways insulted and disregarded our rights. He said that our President had been as patient as any man could be and had used every means to avoid war but that it could not be avoided. He said that some cheap politicians had been criticizing the President and saying that Mr. Wilson was elected on the issue that he kept us out of war and that as soon as he was elected he plunged us into war. Anyone making such a charge was a traitor and ought to be taken out and shot for treason, he said amid tumultuous applause from the entire audience.

He then told how Germany had violated our rights on the high seas by sinking our vessels without warning. That the high seas had been regard-

ed by all peoples at all times as the international highways for all nations. That Germany had blocked this international highway and in this way had incurred the hatred of all neutral nations. That the right to travel on the high seas on neutral vessels had never been disputed in the history of the world. That Germany had given us her pledge that she would not sink any more of our vessels and then had violated her own pledge and continued to do what she had promised not to do. He then accused Germany of meddling in our foreign affairs, that she had tried to stir up Mexico time after time to make war on us, promising to lend her aid if she would start the war. He said that the most serious trouble that had come between us and Japan had been caused by German devilry. That the Japanese mission in this country a short time ago had been frank with our people and had said that the cause of the distrust of the people of the Japanese nation of the people of the United States had been caused by German influence in Japan. That since the coming of this Japanese mission the people of the United States and Japan had become more closely united and that today there was less likelihood of war between the United States and Japan than for many years and that this misunderstanding between these people had been cleared up when the German intrigues and plots with the foreign affairs of these countries had been exposed by this mission.

Senator Overman closed by tracing the ancestry of the present Germans back to the Huns who had destroyed and pillaged Rome many centuries ago. He said that the present generation is no improvement on their ancestors and that the Germans are nothing more than educated savages and brutes. That since the world began might had never overcome right and that it would not in the present struggle for the freedom of mankind. That Germany has already committed enough crimes in Belgium to condemn her before the eyes of the world and that the Great God of Justice would in the end mete out to Germany her just deserts and that the people of the world for ages to come would regard Woodrow Wilson and the American people as the preservers of political liberty and the religious freedom of mankind. That Woodrow Wilson would take his place among the immortal of the world's heroes as one who championed the cause of liberty in behalf of the common people and was instrumental in bringing about the equality of man throughout the entire world.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Democrat Elected Mayor of New York—Woman Suffrage Seems To be Gaining.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

The outstanding feature of the elections in the United States yesterday was the apparent assured victory for woman suffrage in New York state by a majority of approximately 40,000. While the suffragists were winning in the east, city returns from Ohio indicated defeat for them in that state.

Two states, Ohio, and New Mexico, voted on prohibition, the pro-temperance forces in Ohio showed that the contest in that state was very close with the days leading by a small margin. The prohibitionists evidently had carried New Mexico.

The entire Republican state ticket, headed by Governor Samuel W. McCall, won an overwhelming victory in Massachusetts, while the Democratic state ticket, headed by Westmoreland Davis for governor, was successful in Virginia.

Interest in the municipal elections centered upon New York, where John F. Hylan, democrat defeated Mayor John P. Mitchell, candidate for reelection, by a plurality of more than 140,000. The Empire Tammany city ticket also was elected.

The Socialist vote showed a gain of more than 400 per cent over that cast in the municipal campaign four years ago.

The bi-partisan judicial ticket in Chicago defeated by a plurality estimated at 80,000 socialist candidates stand on an anti-war platform.

The attempt of Senator Penrose backing the so-called town meeting candidates to oust the Vare brothers from control in Philadelphia upon the face of returns up to midnight, appears to have been unsuccessful but at that hour both sides were claiming victory.

William A. Magee, former mayor of Pittsburg, seemingly was defeated by E. V. Babcock, a wealthy business man. Both are Republicans. Harry L. Davis, Republican was re-elected mayor of Cleveland. Charles W. Jewett, Republican, was chosen mayor of Indianapolis. My electing Geo. W. Smith mayor of Louisville, the Republican party in that city scored their first victory in ten years. John Galvin, Republican, was chosen mayor of Cincinnati.

George F. Buck, defeated Louis P. Fuhrmann, the incumbent for mayor of Buffalo. Buck is a Republican. Hiram H. Edgerton, Republican, was

elected mayor of Rochester, and Walter R. Stone, also Republican, mayor of Syracuse.

Schuyler Merritt, Republican, was elected to congress from Connecticut to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ebenezer J. Hill, Republican.

Merton E. Lewis, Republican, was re-elected attorney general of New York state.

VILLA BANDITS DYNAMITE MEXICAN PASSENGER TRAIN

Many Soldiers Passengers and Train Crew Killed—\$100,000 Worth of Silver Missing.

Jaurez, Nov. 6.—With blood-stained floors, shattered windows and coaches crowded with frightened Mexican men, women and children, who were shivering half-naked in the bullet-torn seats, the Mexican Central passenger train, which was attacked by Villa followers at Armandier station Sunday, arrived here tonight. One hundred and twenty-five soldiers and passengers were killed on the train.

The poor passengers were still so badly frightened they could only tell disconnected stories of what occurred Sunday morning on the desert 50 miles south of Chihuahua city. The locomotive and two cars of the train were completely wrecked by the dynamite which had been placed on the track. The 60 train guards from the federal garrison at Torreon were either killed during the attack or executed soon after. Every one on the train was robbed and made to disrobe, even the clothing of the women and children having been taken by the Villa followers for their camp followers.

The messenger for a large American company in Mexico is missing and the \$100,000 worth of silver bullion which he was bringing to the border is also missing. The express messenger was killed, as were the train conductor and other railroad employees, the engine crew losing their lives when the engine was blown up.

Villa's men fired volley after volley into the train, killing many guards and passengers. They then went through the coaches robbing passengers, killing many of the men and ordering others outside the train for execution.

The passengers were then ordered to disrobe and when two women refused they were shot and seriously wounded. All were left on the desert overnight without clothing.

There were no Americans on the train. A German boy who was coming to the border was robbed of everything he owned and reached here barefooted wearing a pair of ragged overalls and a high Mexican hat. One Mexican family from Michoacan, including a husband, wife and two small children, had to beg clothing in Chihuahua city.

The passengers agreed that Julio Acosta and Martin Lopez commanded the Villa followers. There were 450 in the Villa command and they left for the mountains after robbing the train.

Food Regulations.

Regulations governing the handling of food stuffs under the licensing of manufacturers and dealers have been approved by President Wilson and will be put into operation by the food administration immediately. The principal objects of the rules, a food administration statement sets forth:

"To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses and to forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

"To keep all food commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as possible and with little delay.

"To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and to curb dealings in future contracts.

"Under the food control act," the announcement continues, "in addition to the power to promulgate rules, the President is given broad powers to deal with individual cases. This power will be freely exercised to accomplish the three purposes set above. If every licensee will make those purposes the cardinal principles of his business and obey the law and the regulations he will be free from interference by the government. Violation is cause for revoking any license as well as subjecting the offender to such criminal penalties as may be prescribed."

Cleveland Boy Taking Motor Course.

The war is causing such a tremendous demand for motor car and tractor workmen that many of our young men, and some of the older ones as well, are taking President Wilson's advice and getting an education before it is too late. William Jones, Jr., has just entered Rahe's Auto and Tractor school, of Kansas City, Mo., where he will take a thorough technical and mechanical course in automobile and tractor engineering. Mr. Jones will return to Shelby as soon as he graduates and open a garage and repair shop which will be run on a strictly scientific basis.

FRANCE NEEDS MEAT

HERDS DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY AND ARE TODAY FAR BELOW THE DANGER POINT—MEAT THE PRESSING NEED.

(By Fred B. Pitney.)

The French government is very bureaucratic, but the French people do not like to be governed. They object seriously to anything that savors to them of meddling in a man's private affairs. For this reason it has been extremely difficult to get a workable income tax law in France. The people immediately rose against the proposal to give the government the right to examine their books and find out if they told the truth about their incomes, or find out what their incomes were, if they failed to make a return. So a scheme was figured out for taxing a man on seven times his rent, if he made no income tax return, or on the government thought too low.

Saying how or what a man shall eat is, also getting pretty close to private affairs, and therefore, the French government, knowing intimately the people it has to deal with is slow—s-l-o-w—in coming to such measures, even in face of the only too evident food shortage in the country. There have been efforts at price fixing, but they have not worked satisfactorily, one reason being that they have not been national but local. Paris, for example, has tried fixing the price of butter, but it has been found that the result has been to drive butter away from Paris to localities where it could be sold for what the market would pay.

National Price Fixing to be Tried

A scheme of national price fixing is to be tried now with beans and potatoes. Both of these crops are far below the requirements of the country. I have seen many days when potatoes could not be bought in Paris, and it was a common thing last winter to have to run half over the city to find a market where green vegetables could be bought. The national price fixing scheme for beans and potatoes will divide the country into districts and fix the price for each district with a penalty for sending either commodity out of the district without permission.

So far, meat has withstood all efforts to control its consumption—there has been no attempt to control its price—and yet it is virtually necessary either to control the consumption of meat in France or to increase the supply. Otherwise, the end of the war will see the country so reduced in its herds that it will take many years to bring them back again to the point where France will be once more self-sustaining.

Supply Must Be Increased.

Of course, the thing to do is to increase the supply. When a country has had its bread stuffs cut down to the extent to which France has suffered, the people naturally fall back to meat. One might think they would fall back on vegetables, but the same reasons that have deprived them of grains have deprived them of vegetables. There have not been the hands to cultivate the ground. They could no more raise vegetables than wheat. And they have fallen back on beef, mutton and pork. The herds existed and they have been eaten up. The people had to have something to eat.

To what extent the herds have disappeared is shown by the cutting down of the meat ration of the soldiers at the front. At the beginning of the war they were allowed one pound of meat a day. Twenty per cent has now been cut from that allowance. And I will point out again that only dire necessity will countenance reducing the food allowance of soldiers at the front.

Meat Shortage Serious.

Civilians, naturally were the first to suffer, when meat became scarce. The price went soaring. Retail prices to consumer doubled and trebled. The poor cut down in quantity, one understood entirely. But the very poor went without entirely. But those who could pay could have meat if they were willing to give the price.

The time came, however, when there had to be an attempt to control the consumption. The army requires 36,000 tons of meat a month. France's herds suffered enormously at the very beginning of the war. A total of approximately 2,500,000 cattle, sheep and hogs from the French herds were seized by Germany in the invaded provinces. Coming immediately on top of this loss France found herself compelled to find food for some millions Belgian and French refugees. This had to be done at once and the herds remaining had to be slaughtered without stopping to ask questions about the future. One doesn't say to a starving man, "What will I do tomorrow, if I give you this crust of bread today?"

England, therefore, undertook to supply France with 250,000 tons of meat a year, and this supply was kept up at the rate of about 20,000 tons a month until February of this year. At that time the English supply was stopped. England was having

all she could do to feed her own people on reduced rations.

Thus, since February, France has had to supply from her own resources 432,000 tons of meat a year to her armies, 1,428,000 tons for the civilian population and another 350,000 tons for refugees, making a total of 2,000,000 tons of meat a year demanded by France.

Herds Depleted.

What are the herds she has to do this with? At the beginning of 1914 her cattle herds comprised 14,987,710. By the end of 1914, after five months of war her cattle were reduced to 12,668,243, her sheep to 14,038,361 and hogs to 5,925,291. Today her cattle herds are cut down more than twenty per cent, while her sheep number no more than 10,000,000 and her hogs 4,000,000—a loss of nearly fifty per cent of her hogs and three-eighths of her sheep on top of the loss of 20 per cent of her cattle.

Cattle feed is short in France and the cattle are poor and under weight. More of them have to be killed in proportion to supply the needed quantity of meat. Milk cows have been killed and the shortage of proper feed has reduced both the quantity and quality of milk. Why, I have seen the time when it has been next to impossible to get milk for my little boy in Paris. I have gone from store to store, begging some one to sell me as little as two cents worth of milk for my baby.

The government is trying to conserve the meat supply and save the herds now, by limiting the use of meat to one meal a day. The endeavor is made to accomplish this purpose by forbidding the sale of meat after 1 p. m. and ordering the butcher shops closed at that hour, while hotels and restaurants can serve meat only with the noonday meal. But his measure has had little effect on the use of meat as it serves only against the restaurants. Housekeepers can buy all the meat they want before 1 o'clock, and they do it, as there is no restriction in the amount that can be bought. Moreover, in the restaurants one can eat all the meat one wants at midday, and thus make up for having none at night, and, this, also, is the practice.

There is only one real solution of the problem. France must have more meat. Her herds are disappearing rapidly. They are today far below the danger point. Soon they will have to be reconstituted entirely. Meat, meat, meat and again meat is pressing need for France.

PIEDMONT NEWS.

Halloween Celebrated—Literary Societies and Music Club Render Splendid Programs.

Special to The Star.

On Wednesday evening October 31 the ghosts and goblins assisted Misses Miller and Grigg in entertaining the other members of the faculty.

The ghosts and jack-o'-lanterns lingered at P. H. S. until Saturday evening, November 3rd. At this time weird objects were seen peering from behind corn stalks and beautiful autumn leaves which had been placed in the auditorium.

The Pierian and Musigrammian literary societies rendered a very interesting program for the entertainment of the young ladies and members of the faculty. The program was as follows:

Selection by the band.
 Declamation—The South and Its Problems—Abner Cornwell.
 Declamation—They Died for Their State—Kent Harris.
 Two selections by band.
 Play—A Mock Trial.
 Refreshments were served immediately after the program.

The Piedmont Music club met last Wednesday afternoon and carried out the following program.

Instrumental solo—Ethel Elmore.
 Trombone solo—Byrd Greene.
 Woodland Voices—Kathleen Nolan.
 Vocal solo—Lucy Hasty.

An exciting contest followed. The members stood in a circle and passed a bag around which contained titles of familiar songs. The pianist played and occasionally the music ceased. Then the one holding the bag opened it, drew from it one of the strips of paper, and sang a part of the song indicated upon it. The one who failed was asked to sit down. Miss Ruth Kemp sang more songs than anyone else and received a bag of candy as a prize.

To Fix Meat Prices.

Preliminary steps in the Federal government's plan to determine fair meat prices were taken Saturday at a conference between Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States food administration's meat division, and representatives of the principal livestock exchanges of the country, when a minimum figure of \$15.50 a hundred pounds for hogs was agreed upon. Minimum prices on other livestock will be announced soon, it was said followed by maximum wholesale prices and possibly retail prices later on.

BUDGET SYSTEM IS AGREED ON

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WILL ADOPT NEW SYSTEM FOR MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY AFFAIRS WHEN THEIR NEW YEAR BEGINS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the county commissioners on Monday of this week it was agreed that beginning with the county's new year in December, the budget system of finance will be adopted. This means that the various sources of revenue will be determined and apportioned to the several departments: Bridges and roads, indebtedness; poor; salaries and fees; demonstration work; court expenses etc., and it is thought that the commissioners will not allow the expenses of either department to exceed the amount of money that's available for that particular purpose. The object in the adoption of the budget system is to put an end to the practice of letting expenses run more than the available revenue in any one year. The tax payers will hail this new system with great pleasure.

Other business transacted:

- L. J. Wiggins, lumber ----- \$ 18.84
- J. A. Lovelace, bridge work ----- 9.25
- R. M. White, bridge work ----- 3.37
- W. A. Walker, supplies, Elliott ----- 10.00
- F. Y. Jones, bridge work ----- 8.00
- Bettis, Austell Co., nails ----- .82
- P. A. McKinney, lumber ----- 14.85
- P. A. Hamrick ----- 7.00
- C. C. Martin, concrete and bridge work, No. 2 ----- 242.00
- W. A. Spangler, part burial expenses of Starling Wilson ----- 5.00
- City Cafe, feeding jury ----- 4.25
- E. W. Dixon, serving notices ----- 1.80
- A. S. Peeler, bridge irons ----- 4.60
- Miss Susan O. Elliott, part on to mato club ----- 15.00
- R. B. Dixon, lumber ----- 25.00
- D. B. Hughes, rock and lumber ----- 3.25
- Miller Powell, culvert work ----- 3.50
- C. C. Martin, culvert work ----- 3.75
- P. A. Webster, col., road work ----- 5.97
- W. G. Hord, lumber ----- 57.44
- County Home Bills, 15 for groceries, supplies, rye, shoes, cans, etc. ----- 338.60
- E. W. Neal, auto trip ----- 1.50
- W. J. Jones, concrete work ----- 154.00
- A. T. Mull, clover seed ----- 8.50
- Rush Stroup, pay roll, bridge work ----- 42.50
- C. C. Beam, bridge work ----- 5.50
- Edwards and Broughton, office supplies ----- 26.27
- Goldsboro Hospital ----- 35.45
- D. D. Lattimore, expenses, pauper ----- 3.00
- B. F. Lindsey, expenses, prisoners ----- 5.00
- Thompson Co., sash ----- 1.31
- W. S. Hicks, bridge work ----- 518.58
- W. W. Barron, plumbing ----- 6.55
- Star Pub. Co., printing and ad. ----- 32.45
- T. W. Hamrick, clock work, etc ----- 3.25
- Miss Gertrude Hall, court stenographer ----- 37.00
- E. W. Dixon, calling court ----- 10.00
- W. Y. Weathers, jail work ----- 2.70
- Shelby News, adv. ----- 3.00
- R. R. Lackey, jail expense ----- 48.60
- Arvey Bros., gasoline for bridge ----- 1.35
- L. U. Arrowood, cement ----- 49.53
- W. D. Lackey, postage ----- 3.56
- J. F. Jenkins, coal ----- 209.30

DRAINAGE BOARD ELECTED

Election Held Monday for District No. One—Will Pay Half Taxes This Year.

At the election Monday the following gentlemen were elected commissioners of Buffalo Drainage District No. 1: A. H. Cline, J. Bunyan Rhyme, W. R. Newton, Martin Roberts, P. C. Lavender. These men were elected without an opposing ticket and the board stands the same as last year with exception of Mr. Roberts who succeeds Mr. Borders.

Mr. Newton, secretary of the board says there is about \$12,000 in the treasury and part of this money will be used this year to pay on the assessments on the land owners. It is thought that the surplus in the treasury will be used to meet half of the assessments of the lands owners. The first year's tax was paid from the surplus left after the work was completed. Last year the land owners paid full assessments. This year they will pay about half and still have enough left in the treasury to meet a part of another assessment later on. Crops in the Buffalo district are said to be fine this year, the corn yield being exceptionally good where the lands were not covered with silt and could be cultivated. The floods of last July wrought havoc with thousands of acres of fine bottom.

27 Confederate Veterans in Shelby

Mr. L. Dow Webb has been jotting down the names of the Confederate soldiers living in Shelby and has enrolled 27 who are living at present: They are: T. K. Barnett, J. K. Wells, Zemri Falls, W. H. Miller, O. C. Sar-ratt, T. P. Alexander, Amos P. As-tell, John S. Wray, L. D. Webb, M. N. Hamrick, M. F. Hull, W. Harrison Ekridge, A. C. Irvin, W. W. Lucas, T. E. Elliott, Marion Ekridge, William Turner, D. B. F. Suttle, Dr. A. D. Ward, C. B. Suttle, Vester Weaver, Capus Lee, S. J. Green, C. E. Bennett, Robert Henry, L. Pink Conner, J. Frank Whisman.