

# Kings Mountain Journal

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## NEW LOAN BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

HOUSE HOLDS BRIEF SESSION  
DISPOSING OF CONFERENCE  
REPORT ON HOSPITALS.

## MANY BILLS DOOMED TO FAIL

No Matter of Sufficient Importance to  
Require the Calling of an Extra  
Session Expected to Arrive.

Washington.—The sixty-fifth congress entered upon its last full working day, facing an unprecedented mass of legislation, but with the contested "Victory loan" bill out of the way.

The senate remained in session all night to pass the loan bill, the key-stone measure of the calendar, while the house held a business session, disposing of the conference report on the hospital bill.

Passage of the loan bill without a record vote and in the identical form in which it came from the house definitely marked the course of future legislation and gave assurance that President Wilson would not find it necessary to change his plan of deferring a call of the new congress until after his return from France, probably in June.

Most Republicans favored an earlier extra session, but after Republican senators at a conference last night failed to reach any decision as to the advisability of obstructing the loan bill no filibuster was undertaken.

Although many important bills, including the \$720,000,000 navy appropriation measure with its authorization of a new three-year building program and the 1,215,000,000 army bill, apparently are doomed to certain failure, administration leaders believe that some of sufficient importance to require an earlier call of congress, and that the president will adhere to his original plan, announced after he arrived from Paris.

Passage by the senate of the "Victory loan" bill, authorizing sale by the treasury of \$7,000,000,000 of new short term notes and \$1,000,000,000 for advances by the war finance corporation in extending American foreign commerce, came after a bitter controversy, a threatened Republican filibuster.

## COAL AND OIL LAND LEASING BILL IS TALKED TO DEATH

Washington.—The oil and coal land leasing bill virtually was killed when obstruction led by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, Republican, prevented a vote on the conference report which had been adopted by the house. Managers and opponents of the bill agreed that there now is practically no chance of securing action on the bill before Congress adjourns.

Senator LaFollette spoke for three hours and a half and only yielded the floor to permit the passage of the bill being held before the senate with the understanding that if the oil bill was again brought up, he would not be barred from speaking again.

The Wisconsin senator devoted most of his address to an attack on the senate rules giving conference reports priority over other matters and on the practice of bringing in such reports on important bills late in the session.

Washington.—Forty per cent of the total known oil supply in the United States, exclusive of oil shale deposits, has been exhausted, according to estimates transmitted by Secretary Lane to the senate commerce committee in compliance with a resolution presented by Senator Randall of Louisiana.

Up to last January 1, Mr. Lane said a total of 4,595,000,000 barrels had been produced, while the known available oil resources, not counting the shale deposits, in the ground and in field storage were estimated at 6,740,000,000 barrels. Distillation of shale deposits in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, however, would produce 70,000,000,000 barrels of oil, the secretary said.

## LAST OF COASTWISE SHIPS RESTORED TO THEIR OWNERS

Washington.—Ships of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, engaged in Atlantic coastwise traffic were turned back to private management by the railroad administration. Officials of the company accepted the relinquishment which hitherto they have protested.

This action restores the last of the coastwise steamship lines not owned by railroads to private management.

## RAILROAD REMAINS IN FEDERAL HANDS

CONGRESS MAY TAKE SOME ACTION IN SUMMER SESSION IF ONE IS CALLED.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE

The Railway Administration Decision Not to Relinquish Control at This Time is Not Reversal of Policy.

Washington.—Uncertainty over the status of railroads in the immediate future was largely removed by Director General Hines' announcement, after conferring with President Wilson, that the government would not turn the roads back to private management until Congress had more opportunity to consider a permanent program of legislation.

This was generally interpreted as meaning that the railroads would be under government management for at least another year, and probably longer. If a special session of Congress is called early in the summer, railroad legislation might be taken up.

With the temporary status determined, the railroad administration will go ahead vigorously with the program for making improvements and extensions, both for the sake of the rail properties and to stimulate the demand for materials and labor during the readjustment period. Another effect will be the increased use of waterways in accordance with Director General Hines' expressed policy.

It was said at the railroad administration that the decision not to relinquish the railroads at this time is not a reversal of policy. The railroad administration has long advocated early relinquishment, it was explained, but not until Congress had had time to act on the proposed five-year extension of government control or to consider other legislation.

## DOG MEAT SELLING AT TWO DOLLARS PER POUND

Washington.—Additional light on the situation in the portions of Russia under bolshevik control is given by a summary of reports secured recently from a number of refugees who passed through Helsinki on their way from Moscow to Stockholm.

"The party at Helsinki," said the summary, "was composed of French, British, Belgian and Italian citizens, most of them Red Cross workers. The reports all agree as to the excessive cost of all necessities and the scarcity of food. Dog meat is quoted at four rubles (two dollars) a pound, horse meat at 15 rubles a pound, pork at 40 rubles and bread at 15 rubles.

## SAYS FRANCE DOES NOT WANT GERMAN TERRITORY

Paris.—The peace conference plans to reach agreements on the more important questions between March 3 and March 15, Captain Andre Tardieu, one of the French delegates, told foreign newspaper correspondents. He said the conference had four vital problems to solve—the Franco-German frontier, the Adriatic situation, the Russian frontier and the question of the freedom of the seas. All these questions probably will be completed in a fortnight.

Captain Tardieu declared France does not desire to annex the left bank of the Rhine, but only wants guarantees which will prevent Germany from using it as a base for attacking France.

## EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES GET AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Coblenz.—The American officers and men who are going to British and French universities as soldiers on detached service have been selected and will proceed immediately to the different universities assigned them. The number of applications for the British universities was large, and naturally there were some who were disappointed.

## BLIZZARDS ARE REPORTED IN SEVEN WESTERN STATES

Chicago.—Blizzards were reported in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and southern South Dakota. The weather bureau predicted zero weather for Chicago.

In Minnesota a stock train stalled in the snow was struck by a passenger train, two persons killed and a number injured. Near Wausau, Neb., a passenger train with 25 persons aboard was stalled in the snow.

## KINGS MOUNTAIN BOYS WRITE FROM FRANCE

Laignes, France, Jan. 31, 1919.  
Mr. Editor: Will you please publish the following for the benefit of our relatives and friends of Kings Mountain, as we feel that it will be of interest to our people at large to know the whereabouts of two A. E. F. boys and associated friend of Kershaw, S. C.:

We three boys left Camp Sevier and journeyed to New York, and on the 31st of July we boarded the good ship Mandingo to make a voyage to the old world that we used to read about in our school days. On the 1st day of August we sailed out of harbor up the coast to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, which was a three days' trip, but as we're made of good stuff we did not get sick. We stayed over night at this place and accumulated a convoy of 17 boats to cross over to Europe. Although we did not have the least idea where we were going to, but anyway, we know what we were going for. So on the 15th day of August we came up on deck and lo! and behold we spied the land of Ireland, the land from which those Irishmen come. Then about three o'clock in the afternoon the gang plank was thrown down for us at Liverpool, England and you can imagine what a happy bunch we were. We marched up to Knotty Ash Camp and spent the night. On the following morning we boarded one of those curious English trains with only 3 in a box, but my, it was great fun for us to see such wonderful things—those English people have.

We will not endeavor to tell you all about England, but will give you a few of the important cities we passed through, after leaving Liverpool, Winchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Birmingham, Susey and on up to Romsey about one hundred miles from London. There we spent three days to rest. If you want to find out any more about a rest camp in England only ask some soldier that has rounded home. Anyway we journeyed from there to Southampton to cross over the channel to "Sunny" France where we began to realize what war meant. We landed at Cherbourg and from there we went to Paris on to Tennesse where we spent two weeks or more in training. Now, dear reader, comes the most interesting part you have been longing to see and it is the most important of all. From Tennesse we took the wonderful side door pullman for the battle front up in Alsace. We disboarded the pullmans at Brouyeres and marched to St. Die, the old home town of American Vespuccius, the man who America received her name from. At this place we did not see very much sharp fighting, although a few of our boys paid the supreme sacrifice for their country. We stayed at this place a short while only to leave for a much hotter sector. On Oct. 15th we started out of St. Die on a march of about 78 kilometers to Rambervillers and on from there to Thion Les Tappe, all the time riding side-door pullmans. At Nancy we began our marching again. We marched through St. Mihiel salient, across the river Mans. At this place we Americans had enough barbed wire entanglements to contend with to make the United States a stockade but for her brave soldiers it would be impossible to build it there. Anyhow, it is awful to see it. We then traveled on up to the river Meuse where the greatest battle of American history was fought, known as the Meuse-Argonne battle. We were stationed at this time at Verdun. If you remember where the Hunns fought so hard in 1916, but did not succeed. On Dead Man's hill there is not a tree or stump, all having been blown up by shell fire. One can find skeletons strewn all around. Reader, it is impossible for us to explain the exact picture of this place, but there is where we started the Hun on the run again. On Nov. 9th, we went over the top wading through water up to our knees, but thank God it was for our country and you and all the rest of our fathers and mothers, and associated friends of America. On the first day we advanced through mud 3 kilometers and from then on up until the 11th of November we advanced a considerable distance, but when the news came that morning of 11th month, 11th day and 11th hour our hearts were glad with joy, but as we walked around the field of blood to peep into the eyes of our dead soldiers lying there in the mud with their clothes torn off by the damnable entanglements that autocracy built. If there is anybody we soldiers can sympathize with, it is the parents of those boys, but as the war is finished we hope we will not have to lose any more blood on the battlefields. Now as we think this is getting boring so the reader we will not try and tell you all the places we have been a since we came off the front but

will wait until we come home to tell it all but we boys want to thank the people at large for their loyalty to their country. By sacrificing their many needs in order to help abolish the Hohenzollern reign and establish the freedom of the people. We are now in Laignes (Core 'd Or), France, waiting to come home to sweethearts and loved ones. We have spent two months at this place and do not know how long we will have to stay here yet, but let us hope it will be soon we leave for home as we are more than anxious. Now, as this is all we can think of we will stop, hoping it finds all of you well and will continue to be until we see you.  
(Signed) Pvt. V. P. Jones, Pvt. W. E. Ware, and Private Grover C. Bowlers, the associated friend from Kershaw, S. C., all of the 81st Division.  
O. K. and censored by S. C. U. S. A.

Hickory.—Mrs. T. W. Bickett, wife of the governor, addressed a congregation in the Reformed church in the interest of the Y. W. C. A.

Raleigh.—The final date of the Blue Triangle Investment campaign for one million dollars for the field and national work of the Y. W. C. A. has been extended.

Kinston.—Six boys, several of them of the knee-pant age, have been caught in the police net set to cope with the epidemic of larceny and housebreaking here.

Wilmington.—The will of Pembroke Jones, of this city and New York, who died in January, was probated here, and Wilmington learned that she gets \$50,000 for a park and playground for white children within the city limits.

Fayetteville.—The body of a man supposed to be W. C. Wicker, and who had apparently been employed at Camp Bragg, was found in Shaws pond, three miles from the camp, by a tenant of the farm of J. G. Shaw.

Lexington.—A community nurse for Lexington is assured. At any rate, appropriation of funds to defray the expenses of one was made at a meeting of the executive committee of the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Six pure bred Holstein cows were recently purchased by Mrs. Huffman who lives on Bogue Banks and will be added to a herd which she has. These animals are magnificent specimens and are as good as money can buy.

Norlina.—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Adcock received notice of the death of their son, Private David C. Adcock, who died at Lyon, France, on Feb. 2nd, of abscess of the brain.

Wilson.—Bills have passed the legislature to allow Wilson county to call an election some time this spring to vote bonds for the erection of a \$250,000 court house. It is also a certainty that Wilson at no distant date will have a new federal building.

Washington.—North Carolina has more than 15,000,000 acres of land that could be reclaimed under the plan of Secretary Lane for returning the cutover land, roughly estimated, totals 12,745,000 acres and swamp lands, 2,748,150 acres.

Several cases of smallpox have been diagnosed at Caroleen and Henrietta, according to visitors here from those towns. While there is not an epidemic, the county physician for Rutherford county is urging all persons in that section to refrain from visiting until the situation is under control.

Kinston.—Rumors that the big lumber plant of the Kinston Manufacturing Company, in Southwest Kinston, would be removed to a point near the city and set up for operation have been declared unfounded by J. T. Deal, of Norfolk, president of the company. The mill will be dismantled and Kinston will lose an enterprise valued at \$200,000 to \$250,000.

Charlotte.—Oasis temple will hold its spring ceremonial at Selma-Smith 'd. Thursday, May 23, according to Dr. R. J. Noble, illustrious potentate, who was in Charlotte to discuss the matter of time and place with the head and patrol of the temple.

Despite the fact that two months were lost by the Charlotte public schools this term because of influenza epidemics, they will close May 16, the usual date for the closing. Superintendent H. P. Harding said.

## WILL DECISION BE UNIVERSAL PEACE?

PEOPLE OF PARIS AWAITING WITH ANXIETY RESULTS OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

## PLACE TRUST IN IDEALISM

Boston Speech Regarded as Searching Appeal to Hearts of the Plain People of America.

Paris.—President Wilson's Boston speech was awaited here with curiosity and some anxiety. It was expected to show how he intended to address himself to the task which is regarded here as a task of supreme importance for the result of the peace conference and for the political future of the United States. That task is to secure the support of American public opinion for the work already done in Paris and obtain a valid mandate for the work that remains to be done.

As viewed from Paris, the question at issue seems to be whether the people and the legislative bodies of the United States will hold fast to the policy inaugurated by American intervention in the war and sanction an organization for peace in the world on a solid basis or whether they will prefer to revert to the policy of transatlantic provincialism and call it splendid isolation.

The best judges of the situation are the most optimistic. They believe that the strongest force in the United States is the unselfish idealism of the great mass of American citizens. They think that President Wilson has only to make plain to the American people their position as co-sponsors for the peace and welfare of civilized humanity for them to give him the support he needs in perfecting the arrangements tentatively made for the establishment of a league of nations and the formulation of a just peace settlement. His Boston speech is regarded as a very searching appeal to the hearts of the plain people in America.

## FREDERICK H. GILLETT IS NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER

Washington.—Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, was nominated on the first ballot by the Republican caucus as the party candidate for speaker in the next house of representatives.

Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, ran second with Representative Philip Campbell, of Kansas, who entered the race a few days ago, after Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, had withdrawn, far behind.

## SOUTH CAROLINA PORTS LOSE STEAMSHIP LINE

Baltimore, Md.—Mason L. W. Williams, president of the Baltimore and Carolin Steamship Company, announced that upon the return of the steamer Matilda Weems from her present trip from this port to Georgetown and Charleston, S. C., the line will withdraw from business.

Mr. Williams said the decision was forced upon the company as it was on the Merchants and Miners Company, by the ruling of the railroad administration prohibiting transference of freight between the steamers and the railroads now administered by the government.

Mr. Williams added that the amount of port-to-port freight would not be enough to enable his line to meet expenses.

## WALLACE'S NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Washington.—Nomination of Hugh C. Wallace, of Tacoma, Wash., to be ambassador to France was confirmed by the senate, sitting in executive session. At the same time nominations of a number of postmasters and officers of the army to higher grades were confirmed.

## EUROPEAN EMBARGOES ON COTTON CAN'T BE LIFTED

Washington.—President Wilson told senators and representatives from cotton-growing states it would be impossible to lift European embargoes on cotton until after the formal declaration of peace.

The president told the cotton representatives and senators that under the terms of the armistice, Germany's status quo must be maintained, which was a further discouraging indication for the cotton situation.

## LEAGUE SALVATION DEPENDS UPON U.S.

UNLESS WE BECOME A PARTY, CHAOS AND TURMOIL WILL RESULT IN EUROPE.

## DID NOT CHANGE OPINIONS

Decision of Executive Council Will Not Be Binding Unless Approved By All Signatory Nations.

Washington.—President Wilson told members of the congressional foreign relations committees that unless the United States entered league of nations, the league would fail and chaos and turmoil beyond description would result in Europe. Views of republican members opposing the league constitution as reported to the peace conference apparently were not changed by the conference.

Hitchcock, of the senate committee, said the President held that decisions of the league executive council on disarmament would not be binding until specifically approved by each signatory nation, and that consequently the American Congress would have the opportunity to pass on the apportionment of armament for every nation concerned. The President said that section had been misconstrued.

Concerning the clause giving the right to the league to consider acts threatening world peace, President Wilson said that the clause was indefinite and would be made more clear by writing in a safeguard which would require that every recommendation by the council should be unanimous.

It also was said that the President informed the senators and representatives that the disarmament provision would not interfere with the military training of men, but that it was evident that a trained body of men would not be a danger to world peace if their armament supplies were kept in check.

Mr. Wilson said the provision for enforcing the determination of the council in case it was disobeyed by any nation would apply in only one case, and that where the party against whom a decision was rendered had property, including territory, in its possession which it would not surrender.

## EACH CHARGES OTHER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY

Washington.—Although marked progress in disposing of legislation was made by Congress after announcement that President Wilson would not call an extra session until after his return from Europe, administration leaders still were extremely doubtful that all the necessary appropriation bills could be enacted before adjournment.

There was considerable tension over the legislative situation at the capital after it became known that the President was insistent that all necessary legislation be disposed of at this session. On the senate floor, and in private conversations, Democrats and Republicans charged each other with responsibility for delay in action on important measures.

## EXAGGERATED REPORTS AS TO LOSSES IN 30TH DIVISION

Washington.—In a letter written to Senator Overman, Gen. Sam L. Paine, brother of Dr. I. W. Paine, of Charlotte, who commanded the Thirtieth ("Old Hickory") division in the hard fighting in France, said:

"Hurled against the most impregnable defenses of the western front it (meaning the Thirtieth division) broke through them with dauntless courage and fortitude, and with losses that are amazingly small, despite the most stubborn and scientific resistance, and also in flat contradiction to exaggerated reports sent home by uninformed men. I am soon coming home in command of the division, and less than 10 per cent of our men occupy honored graves in the blood soaked soil of unhappy France.

## MORRISON OPPOSES REPEAL OF DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW

Washington.—Prediction of labor leaders that a national daylight-saving law, making all working hours daylight hours would reduce the number of industrial accidents, was borne out in the past year, said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement urging that the law be not repealed. Provision for repeal of the act has been attached by the senate agriculture committee as a rider.