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Friday ----- August 15, 1919

Opponents of the League of Nations refused to listen to the pleas of the Senate presiding officer when Senator Lodge made his speech against the League.

Two of the Atlantic Coast Line passenger trains have been discontinued on this line indefinitely, on account of the strike of the shompen at Wilmington and Rocky Mount. Trains nos. 41 and 42 are the ones discontinued.

Hogs can still be seen on the streets of Ahoskie, but not so many as heretofore. There is a growing demand upon the people of the town either do away with the hog ordinance or to enforce it. The best interests of the town demand that hogs be kept out of town, as well as the municipal hog pen abolished.

We are publishing today the compulsory school law of North Carolina which was enacted into law at the last general assembly. Parents guardians and others in charge of children of school age, within the prescribed ages—eight to fourteen—will take due precaution that they read and abide by the terms of this law, which will be in force for this school year. The County Welfare Officer according to law is the person to whom is delegated the powers to enforce the provisions of this act in Hertford County, and officials of the many schools in the county should aid him in carrying out the law.

Hertford County, as per usual, is the "goat." This time it is in the matter of free range of hogs and cattle. The State and Federal Departments of Agriculture have decreed that all Hertford County stock found roaming in our sister county of Northampton shall be taken up and impounded; and a special officer for this work has already been appointed in the latter named County whose business it shall be to see that no such animals are caught roaming around that county. This is the information conveyed by an article in today's paper, copied from the Rich Square paper of last week. Though, it will no doubt work a hardship on the Hertford farmers living near the county line, yet, Hertford County has been given ample opportunity and has even been invited to rid itself of the ticks and remove the ban now upon the county. In one sense it may work to the good of the county and thereby cause an earlier action upon our people, many of whom signed petitions urging the County Commissioners not to aid in the eradication of the tick.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Directors of the Northampton, Hertford and Bertie Branch of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association, do request all policyholders in said Association to meet at Ahoskie in annual meeting for the purpose of transacting all business that may be of interest to the Association. The meeting will take place August 21st, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., and it is hoped that we will have a good attendance.

ALBERT VANN, President.

This paper clubs with the Virginian-Pilot. See us for rates.

666 has more imitation than any other Chill and Fever Tonic on the market, but no one wants imitations in medicine. They are dangerous.

Address Made by  
Senator Joseph  
T. Robinson

(Continued from page one.)

OUR DUTY TO THE RETURNING SOLDIER.

The American people owe special duties to our soldiers who have so gallantly maintained the nation's cause, and whose heroism turned the tide of the conflict in the critical hour.

Our armies were composed in the most part of men who had great sacrifices to enter the military service. Many of the abandoned successful business while others quit profitable employment. Now that the war is over and the survivors are returning home it is a government duty to assist in securing satisfactory employment for all who find it necessary to engage in toil.

For this reason the Federal employment service must be continued. It would be shameful to establish that service and maintain it during the period when the government was calling millions of our citizens from their normal activities to engage in military services or war industries, and now that those industries are being closed and the army demobilized, to discontinue the employment service and leave the millions to their own resources in the effort to obtain satisfactory positions in civil life.

The men who quit profitable employment to serve their country during the war are entitled to preferential opportunities. The government is providing a system of insurance and compensation for those engaged in military and naval service has acted wisely and liberally, but no effort or means should be spared to reabsorb into the peaceful industries all those who have temporarily been engaged in war duties.

Special opportunities for the procurement of homes by soldiers is contemplated by Congress. In this connection let me remark that the American soldiers who fought in the war just closing do not desire to be supported by the government. They are too proud to accept charity and this nation ought to be too proud to compel them to do so.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN TO PREVENT FURTHER WARS

From the hour when the United States entered the war our people have hoped that some wise plan for preventing future wars will be adopted.

If the principles of justice are to supersede force in the determination of international disputes some agency must be created authorized to act as the common agent for the nations desirous of promoting good will in international relations. After several months of continuous discussion every plan proposed for the prevention of future wars save one has been discarded. The League of Nations plan is the only one now generally considered, and if it is not adopted the allies will go their ways leaving the world subject in the years to come to the menace of fiercer wars than have ever been known.

It has been difficult indeed to settle the many vexed questions submitted to the Peace Conference. It is not surprising that the proposed peace treaty should include provisions unsatisfactory to some people. Indeed it would have been amazing if our representatives at the Peace Conference should have succeeded in securing a settlement satisfactory in every respect to every American. Such a result was an impossibility. The peace treaty is a world settlement and the most important feature of it is the league of Nations covenant designed to protect and safeguard the future against the recurrence of such wars as the world has recently experienced.

WILL MAKE FUTURE WARS IMPROBABLE.

While no plan conceivable by human minds will render wars impossible the League of Nations plan

will make great wars exceedingly improbable. The likelihood or seriousness of war will be minimized in five ways:

First the disarmament provision if carried out under the League plan, will reduce the armies and navies of the various nations to a standard necessary for two purposes, the preservation of national safety and the execution of the obligations arising from the League of Nations covenant. This disarmament provision fairly carried out will render great wars unlikely because nations will not possess the forces necessary to carry them out.

Second, the members of the League agree to arbitrate all justiciable questions, that is, questions susceptible of litigation and bind themselves to abide the award.

Third, all other international disputes must be submitted to either the council or the assembly of the League for investigation and recommendation for settlement. Thus all international disputes likely to result in war will be either arbitrated or investigated and the obligation to abide the award or recommendation for settlement is so forceful that it cannot be accepted by any nation save with the gravest danger.

Fourth, the commercial boycott which the treaty obligates every member of the League to engage in against any nation which fails to keep its agreement to either arbitrate or submit to investigation its disputes with any other nation is of itself sufficient to prevent war in almost every case. If Germany, in 1914, had known that every other nation would suspend all commercial and financial relations with her upon her failure to submit to arbitration or investigation her alleged complaints against Belgium, France and Russia, she would have refrained from violating Belgium's neutrality and the war would never have been begun.

No nation, save the United States, could exist two months in spite of such a commercial boycott as the League proposes.

Fifth, Article 10, by which the members of the League undertake to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of one another, supplementing the other four means already described will render future wars almost impossible.

Article 10 outlaws conquest. It is the most important provision in the League of Nations covenant and if carried out will end aggressive wars throughout the world.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Throughout the debates in Congress and Senate the opponents of the League of Nations have constantly shifted ground. The opposition now centers about article 10, the Irish question and the Shantung provisions.

Ireland will have a better opportunity for securing independence with the League in existence. The treaty does not obligate any nation to aid England in suppressing revolution by the Irish and there is no possibility that article 10 will ever be invoked for the protection of England against external aggressions on account of Ireland, for there is no likelihood that any nation will attack England for the purpose of freeing Ireland. Undoubtedly the people of the United States are in sympathy with the Irish in their efforts to secure independence but we have not forgotten and will never forget that while the leaders of the Nationalist party in the United States and in Ireland were conspiring with Germany to defeat the allied cause, England was fighting with her back against the wall and giving her best and bravest to maintain the line until the Americans could arrive at the front in sufficient numbers to turn the tide. The real reason for the failure of Ireland to obtain independence is found in the division of sentiment among her own people, and the strong interests which many Irish men feel in continuing the present union with England. They fear that complete separation will deprive Ireland of English capital and English commercial facilities. Such consid-

erations may be characterized as ignominious. They are, nevertheless, influential.

In 1782 England recognized the right of Ireland to make her own laws. In 1800 the Irish parliament expressly repealed this right and recognized the authority of the English parliament to enact laws for Ireland. Ireland will never obtain freedom until her people are substantially united in the cause of freedom. No nation will attack England to compel the freedom of Ireland. The guarantees against aggression externally contained in article 10 will remove the strongest argument which England offers for the retention of Ireland—the danger of aggression from the West.

THE SHANTUNG PROVISIONS

Unquestionably the treaty has suffered in popularity because of the terms are fairly understood they afford Shantung provisions. When the latter are fully understood they afford no cause for intemperate criticism of the action of the Peace Conference.

In 1898 Germany, having the previous year seized the Bay of Cioachou and its principal port Tsingtao, made a treaty with China by which the latter released to her 208 square miles of land adjacent to the Bay of Cioachou and 200 square miles of the water area of the Bay. A so-called neutral zone about 30 miles in width back of the leased territory was created. Germany was given the right to build railroads and operate mines near the lines constructed.

When the war began Japan demanded that Germany abandon the territory and rights in China and upon her refusal to do so Japan declared war upon Germany. 'aid' to Tsingtao, drove the German out and took possession of the leased territory and all German property. This possession she still retains.

In 1915 Japan made a treaty with Germany by which the latter agreed to recognize any arrangement Japan might make with Germany for the territory and property in Cioachou region upon the restoration of final peace.

The treaty of peace merely recognizes this treaty between Japan and China.

JAPAN AGREES TO RESTORE TERRITORY.

Japan is bound by the treaty of 1915 and by every official interpretation of its terms, and by the Lansing-Ishii agreement made during the progress of the war, to restore the territory to China and also she agrees to place the railroads under joint Japanese and China control.

This arrangement between China and Japan as to German rights in Cioachou recognized by the peace treaty is far more favorable to China than the arrangement which she had with Germany. If China refuses to sign the treaty and breaks her treaty of 1915 with Japan, the latter will not insist upon retaining the leased territory and property by virtue of conquest and China will suffer by her failure to keep the treaty. The League of Nations would afford a remedy in the event China signs the Treaty of Peace and Japan should fail to keep her agreement to restore the territory and to neutralize the railroads.

If you will not accept the League of Nations, what plan do you propose for the prevention of war? The question cannot be answered by general objections to the League of Nations. You must offer something better. They who have suffered the most in the war now closing, the men who fought at the front, the fathers and mothers who gave their boys to the nation's cause and watched with anxiety the progress of the conflict demand that the future be safeguarded against its recurrence.

NOTICE TO HOG OWNERS.

All owners of hogs will hereby take notice that on and after Monday August 11, all hogs found on the streets of Ahoskie will be taken up and impounded, according to the provisions of the town ordinance prohibiting the presence of hogs on the streets. No hog pens will be tolerated within the town limits.

W. D. ODOM, Constable.



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E. B. OWEN, Registrar