

—THE—
RUTHERFORD RECORDER
Rutherford College, N. C.

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NOTICE

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AN APOLOGY.

* The editors wish to apologize *
* for the delay in going to press *
* with the current issue. Due to *
* the fire, which burned up much *
* copy, and examinations which *
* consumed more time, we were *
* forced to get out the issue later *
* than we had expected. *
* * * * *

THE EDITOR.

BORROWED.

Barber (to little thirteen year old girl)—“Are you sure you want your hair shingled that far up, little girl?”
Little Girl—“You’re darned right. And snap into it; I gotta dinner date at seven.”—Ohio Sun Dial.

“I take it, you’re trying to show contempt for the court.”

“No, Your Honor, I’m trying to conceal it.”—Cincinnati Cynic

Sprucing Up.—“Our museum has acquired a new Rembrandt!”

“About time, too. The other one was getting very old!”—Ulk (Berlin).

PARAGRAPHS.

Well, Weaver Hall is a thing of the past for the time being at least, but the old college goes on with prospects brighter than ever.

What’s a mere student ping to do when he isn’t sure whether his school is going to be moved to Morganton, or Charlotte, or be rebuilt on the old site?

Examinations have passed, but we are wondering how many have been passed.

No, Oswald, it was a hot wire that caused the fire at Weaver Hall. You should have seen the pictures in Craven’s and Griffiths rooms.

We heard that Joach Hatcher left for the far south during the Christmas holidays vociferously singing the triumphant strains of “Marching Through Georgia,” but me back happily humming the quint ditty, “I’m a Rambling Wreck on Georgia Tech.” Wonder what happened?

THE REAL SPIRIT OF RUTHERFORD.

For the past few years and especially during the last term we heard continually from every side that Rutherford had no spirit; that the students were a bunch of kickers; and that everything concerning the college was held up for the maligning of cold-hearted student critics. Such is not the case. The late fire which consumed both the principal dormitory and the possessions of many students brought to light a spirit and morale that would do credit to any institution in the country. It was thought by some of the visitors that the only thing to do would be to close down and let the students go home. An entirely different spirit, however, was evident on all sides. There was no man, when the excitement had died away, who did not have a cheerful grin on his face, and did not appear at classes the following Monday ready to begin his examinations; this in spite of the fact that many books had been lost in the flames.

When the examinations were over and the new term began Tuesday, the 18th, practically every student answered to the roll call, and work was begun as if nothing had happened. That is a spirit that few colleges could boast of and none surpass. In spite of the fact that things are somewhat disorganized, every man seems to be thinking of the bigger and brighter future that is looming for Rutherford. Let us keep it up, for we believe that great things are in store for the college. Out of the ashes of the old a new school is arising whose enlarged scope and power will be worthy of the pride of every student.

GROSS IMPERIALISM.

A new application of the Monroe Doctrine is being made in the present American policy in Nicaragua, more radical even than the policy of Roosevelt inaugurated in 1904 and known as the “Big Stick Policy.” True there is some justification in the United States, acting as receiver for bankrupt American Republics; but no one can assume any justification in the recent Coolidge-Kellogg attitude towards Dr. Juan Sacasa, the liberal claimant to the Presidency of Nicaragua.

The whole American policy is filled with injustice and represents the grossest act of imperialism since the seizure of the Panama Canal Zone by Roosevelt. The need of a canal route prompted Roosevelt then to overt breaches of international law; and now since the traffic through this canal has become so congested, need of another canal has prompted the United States to still more violent breaches of international law.

In view of the fact that Nicaragua offered the best location, and also since the control of the canal zone there would aid the United States in maintaining naval supremacy in the Caribbean, negotiations were early begun with that country. A number of treaties were drawn up between 1911 and 1916, but the senate failed to ratify these; and it was not until 1916 that a concession treaty was finally ratified by the senate. This treaty granted to the United

States in perpetuity the exclusive right to construct a canal by way of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and leased to the United States for ninety-nine years a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca, with the islands of Great Corn and Little Corn as coaling stations. In return for these favors the United States agreed to expend the sum of \$3,000,000 on the public debt of Nicaragua. One of the persons largely responsible for this agreement was General Chamorro.

A few years later—in 1923—through the persistent urging of Secretary Hughes the five Central American governments met in Washington, and drew up the so-called Washington treaties, which prohibited the recognition of any government coming into power through a coup d’état or a revolution against a recognized government.

Two years later, in October, 1925, a test was made of the Washington treaties. General Chamorro seized the government by force, compelling the resignation of the president, Solorzano, and the absence of the vice-president from the country; and setting up a government which he hoped would receive assistance from the United States. On account of the treaties of Washington, however, the United States and Central American republics refrained from recognizing his government, whereby he—Chamorro—handed it over to a colleague, Sebastian Uriza, who in turn passed it over to Adolfo Diaz through an election in a “rump” Nicaraguan congress. The United States seized this opportunity to recognize the conservative Diaz government.

Dr. Juan Sacasa, the Liberal claimant, has been exceedingly unfortunate in view of facts. In the first place he is the constitutional president, since it was only through force that Chamorro gained control of the government, compelling the president, Solorzano, to resign, and vice-president Sacasa to flee the country—coming into the United States. Had Sacasa remained he could legally have claimed the presidency, since the con-

stitution provided that in case of death or resignation of the president, the vice-president obtained to that office. Sacasa was forced to leave the country, however, and Chamorro secured that office for a colleague.

In the second place, unfortunately for Sacasa, it was to the interest of the United States to recognize Diaz as this individual had agreed to let certain American financiers keep control of certain railroad and banking interests, and to allow the United States to continue exploiting the country for all of its worth. And Sacasa represented the more liberal republican element which is trying to free its country from the control of American bankers, the United States lost no time in recognizing the conservative government.

The United States has committed a crime against international law and its sister republics. She has recognized a government supported by a minority faction—and American marines, without which unquestionably the government would fail, as is evidenced by a number of victories already won by the Sacasa supporters. The setting up of neutral zones, however, has kept the Diaz forces out of the hands of the enemy, the American marines even forcing the disarmament of the guards surrounding the government buildings at Puerto Cabezas, the center of Sacasa’s government. In addition to this open support of the conservative faction, the embargo on arms created some time ago was found to be placing at an extreme disadvantage, the Sacasa secured munitions without great difficulty from Mexico. The embargo was consequently lifted, but not the ban on arms intended for the liberal government.

The action of President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg in supporting a minority conservative element against a more liberal republican element has met with much unfavorable criticism, though as yet the two have succeeded in evading senatorial enquiry.

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