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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1923

Harding and the World Court

As the Associated Press luncheon in New York yesterday, President Harding reiterated his proposal for American participation in the international court for adjudication of controversies between the nations of the world. He sincerely favors co-operation between nations for the preservation of world peace, but while he adhered to his previously expressed opinion that the United States should join the world court, he does not seem to be so determined upon such a course as to let it destroy party harmony. Not that he loves the world court less but that he loves the G. O. P. more.

The nation has eagerly anticipated the New York deliverance of the president, and now that he has spoken, doubtless the "politicians and newspapers will regard his luncheon speech as the opening gun of the 1924 presidential campaign. Anyhow, his remarks at the luncheon will be carefully taken note of by the democrats and the progressives. The real interpretation which league of nations advocates will put upon the president's references to the world court is that personally he favors American participation but is ready to defer to party sentiment rather than go to the mat with any large republican opposition to his court proposal.

Mr. Harding very frankly parried the thrusts of democrats and progressives who have criticized his position—the one which accuses him of not being willing to enter the league wholeheartedly, and the other (irreconcilables) who objected to his court proposal because it would be entering the league by the back door. He defended his world court position as consistently republican and in accordance with its traditions because entrance into a world court in the interest of international amity would be strictly in harmony with republican party platform pledges, candorful premises, consistent American aspirations, and bearing out his own previous declarations favoring judicial determination of disputes between nations, American participation in the world court established by the league of nations, he contended, would not be an entry into the league of nations, either "by the side door, the back door, or the cellar door."

Ardent advocates of the league, he declared, were indulging in unwarranted assumptions when they declare that his world court proposal is a move towards American membership in the league of nations, while he stated for the benefit of Progressive opponents of his court proposal that they need not fear foreign entanglements, for his administration would see to it that, in the event entanglements were made possible by American participation in the court, he would prevent final ratification of the proposal.

The president undertook to defend the republican party for its "isolation" policy and from the impression created among advocates of world peace that his party was indifferent to the fate of other nations. By way of doing his best to set his party right on that matter, he said: "Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world, and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the world." In spite of what he declares in that respect, President Harding and his party have absolutely refused to join Europe in the efforts of its nations

to restore their economic stability and thus promote the cause of peace. The administration and its government also has steadfastly refused to join the league of nations, and has only sat in at all European conferences for the restoration of amity between nations. Finally, when it did have a chance at Lausanne to aid in bringing about peace in the near east, America, by reason of republican policy, merely kept up with the threatening situation by means of "official observers" and was important in the face of danger to world peace.

President Harding again insisted upon his ship subsidy policy, and also advocated the primary election system, properly safeguarded, but he was not vehement in advocacy any primary stem that would threaten party harmony. While Mr. Harding rather favored the primary in principle, he made it plain that he believed in party government first and not in any form of primary that would tend to disrupt parties and destroy party government.

Governor Morrison to Speak at Richmond

Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, is to be one of at least three southern governors who are to deliver addresses at the 27th annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, to be held at Richmond, Va., May 16th and 17th. The other South Atlantic executives down on the program are Governor Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina, and Governor S. Lee Trinkle, of Virginia. Other speakers will include southern cotton textile manufacturers, and one of the chief speakers on the opening day will be the Hon. Edward James Cattell, Philadelphia statistician, who delivered a notable address at the recent annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Merchants' association, at Memphis.

The convention hall will be at the Jefferson Hotel, and at the 3 p. m. session, on Wednesday, May 16th, Governor Morrison and McLeod will lead in a thematic discussion of "A state's Duties and Responsibilities in the Development of its Resources." That will be "some" subject, and it will give the North Carolina governor a fine opportunity to tell the world about North Carolina's "progress campaign" since 1921. Both the south and the north are keenly interested in this great southern industrial convention, and it is said that it will be the most important ever held in the south, even in the nation. Monday's New York Journal of Commerce carries a column article on this May event in Richmond, and from it the following is taken:

Featured by an attendance that promises to eclipse all former records and with addresses by no less than three southern Governors, Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina, and S. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, the 27th annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, that is to be held in Richmond, Va., May 16 and 17, promises to be one of the most important gatherings of the year, certainly in American textile circles. Additional interest centers in the meeting by reason of the many important problems that are scheduled for consideration and action, not the least of which will be a discussion of the probable effect of the reported transfer of New England mill activities to the southern field, upon existing labor conditions and the future labor supply; the consideration of additional steps looking toward the relief of the southern industry from dependence on outside factors; the promotion of closer relations between industry and the several state governments, etc. Between 500 and 700 of the foremost cotton manufacturers of the south will be in attendance, with quite a number from the north and east as well, this association being the largest of its kind in the country in individual mill membership, embracing almost 1,000 plants. C. E. Hutchison, president and treasurer of the American Yarn and Processing company, Mt. Holly, N. C., is president of the association; W. E. Beattie of Greenville, president of the Victor-Monahan Co., is vice president; A. W. McLellan of New Orleans, president of the Alden Mills, is chairman of the board of governors, and Winston D. Adams of Charlotte, N. C., is secretary-treasurer.

No event in the south for many years transcends in interest and importance that great southern textile convention to be held in the Virginia city next month. Probably, North Carolina will be entitled to next year's convention, and, if so, Wilmington might like to be the convention city.

Government Guesswork

Southern cotton growers, as well as western grain growers, had every reason to resent the government's guesswork with reference to the acreage that possibly may be devoted to cotton and various crops this season. Just as was to have been expected, J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton association, promptly came forward with a protest against what was aimed to be an official report, when no possible interest could be served by such utterly premature and unreliable statistics. No authoritative or dependable information con-

cerning the acreage to be planted in cotton could be given out this early in the season. Outsiders can guess and theorize all they want to about the 1923 acreage, but the government should not attempt to do the impossible, if the agricultural department wants its reports to be seriously taken. As it was, neither New York nor Liverpool seems to have attached any importance to the government's estimate that the area to be devoted to cotton would be nearly 38,000,000 acres this season—12 percent over last season's acreage. The estimated acreage fortunately, did not influence the market, but it might have had a very disastrous effect. The cotton market might have broken and caused immense losses to those who have not yet marketed a certain quantity of last year's short and unprofitable crop.

The government's untimely estimate created great alarm throughout the cotton belt. Telegrams poured into cotton association headquarters protesting against such dangerous guesswork. Indeed, one reduction of the cotton acreage. The cotton bears needed nothing better than last week's acreage guess, but even they were afraid to put much faith in it.

It is hardly possible to give a correct acreage report till about the first of June. If the acreage finally to be planted should come up to the government's estimate, it will be bad enough on cotton growers, but they would have only themselves to blame for what is bound to happen to the price of cotton. While cotton growers are now protesting against an unreliable estimate of the acreage, they certainly ought to know that no protest will be coming to them should the acreage on the first of June come close to the government's April guess.

The Man Who Never Learns

In reply to some who have charged him with insincerity, and inconsistency, Governor Al Smith, of New York, declared: "The man who doesn't learn something every day, is a bonehead." The New York governor has said something that is everlastingly true. Well, a man, old or young, who does not learn several things every day never can hope to be a Solomon. Speaker H. Machold, of the republican assembly, accused the democratic governor of inconsistency because he now favors measures to which he was opposed in 1915. In replying to a speech made at Rochester by the speaker, Governor Smith bluntly said:

The fact that I was once not in favor of some of these things has nothing to do with the case. I am learning something every day. The man who doesn't learn something every day is a bonehead. What difference does it make if I was against these things in 1915?

Governor Smith did not hesitate to say that, after more careful study and mature deliberation, he had come to the conclusion that some of the things which he had once opposed now appear to him to be in the economic interest of the people of the state of New York. When a sincere man becomes convinced that he is wrong and reverses his position he is but complying with one of the rules of human intelligence. When President Roosevelt was once accused of "changing his mind," he intimated that he was glad he had a mind that was capable of being changed so he could use it to set himself right.

There is an old saw to the effect that there are "many men of many kinds, many men of many minds," and that is the reason we are always arguing with each other. We are constantly changing our own minds or making efforts to change the other fellow's mind. During the past two years, President Harding has undergone a change of mind and a change of heart and it does credit to his intelligence. However, President Harding does not want the people to change their minds between now and November, 1924.

Democrats are contrary-minded. Their main hope in 1924 is to persuade about 8,000,000 voters to change their minds.

CONTEMPORARY VIEWS.

THE C. F. and Y. V. The outline of the agreement to reunite the east and west ends of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, begun at the last session of the general assembly, is calculated to have a more far-reaching effect in the development of the state than the general public is aware of. It is, of course, if the plans of initiators and promoters of the movement are carried through to a successful conclusion.

At present the eastern end of the road, from Sanford to Wilmington, is operated under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line, with the western end between Sanford and Mt. Airy controlled by the Southern. The purpose of the movement is to have the entire road taken over by the Coast Line, the Southern or some other railway company, and the governor has announced the beginning of court proceedings to have the dismemberment order of 1898 annulled, in which event the state would then be free to make such disposition as it sees fit. With either the Southern or Coast Line in control of the line in its entirety it is felt that the service will be more satisfactory, but the main object behind the movement, it is understood, is to have the line taken over by some railroad with lines extending from the West Virginia or

some other coal fields and connecting with the old C. F. and Y. V. This is pointed out would give a direct line from the source of coal production to the state's only deep water terminal, and in addition to providing cheaper coal for all southeastern Carolina, it would afford the most essential necessity lacking to enable the interests of the Cape Fear metropolitan to build and operate a coaling station, something entirely lacking in this state.

If the plans of those behind the movement come through as it is intended they shall the revocation of the dismemberment order and the placing of the entire road under the same management, will mean much to the state, and it is indeed gratifying to learn that Governor Morrison and Attorney General Manning are losing no time in carrying out the mandates of a resolution adopted by the last general assembly directing that the executive and attorney general investigate the matter thoroughly. The outcome will be eagerly awaited by citizens in all parts of the state.—New Bern Sun-Journal.

A FINER PORT THAN WE KNOW There may be good opportunity for terminal improvements at Wilmington, the state's home port, but that there is already considerable facilities there was manifested one day last week when 1,820 tons of nitrate of soda were discharged at the Wilmington, Compress and Warehouse company's wharf, this setting a record that is reached by only one port in the south—Savannah. The manager of the company expresses belief that Wilmington is shortly destined to establish a better record for discharging cargoes than her only rival in that respect. That having been done, North Carolina will be able to claim a distinctively proud achievement. The people are waking to the fact that at Wilmington they have had all this time a finer port than they had realized.—Charlotte Observer.

THE SOUTHERN MAN AND THE PRESIDENCY

The Advertiser presents and gives unqualified approval to the forceful and thought-inspiring letter of Chairman R. B. Ewins of the state Democratic executive committee on the question, "Does Senator Underwood's residence in Alabama disqualify him as the Democratic nominee for president?" It is a timely letter and raises a question which should be of concern not only to the Alabamians who would want to see Senator Underwood nominated, but to every man of the south.

For, if a Southern man can not be elected or even nominated, 60 years after the war is over, when, in good truth, will the union of the sections be so consummated that a southern man can be nominated and elected? Are we forever to be a conquered province, forbidden to present the name of a patriotic and able citizen, merely because he lives in the south? There is a species of cowardice in the timidity of the south at presenting a southern man for president. It is strange that most of the talk that a man could not win because he comes from the south, comes mostly from southern, not northern men. There is



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a distinct hypocrisy about this sort of propaganda. It is a mask to oppose the nomination of some particular southern man, because the man who spreads it, favors some candidate from the north or west and resorts to it to cover his opposition.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Deeds Filed for Record Tuesday

The following deeds were filed for record on Tuesday:

H. C. Knowles and wife, to G. B. Swann and wife, for \$100 and other considerations, tract of land on Federal Point road containing 4 acres. James T. White and wife to Jacob A. Russ and wife, for \$10 and other considerations, lot number 1 of Manhattan. George F. Styron and wife to Edward E. Hunter and wife, for \$100 and other considerations, lot number 30, of Kenwood Place, 50x250 feet. E. M. Green and wife to Benjamin Davis and wife, for \$1 and other considerations, lot southwest corner of Fourteenth and Nun streets, 31 3-4 by 75 feet. T. B. Prease and wife, to W. H. West, for \$100 and other considerations, lot on northwest corner of Twenty-first and Perry avenue, 32x113 feet.

ONE MARRIAGE LICENSE License to marry was issued yesterday to George B. McKenzie and Miss Ethel Marie Costin, both of this city.



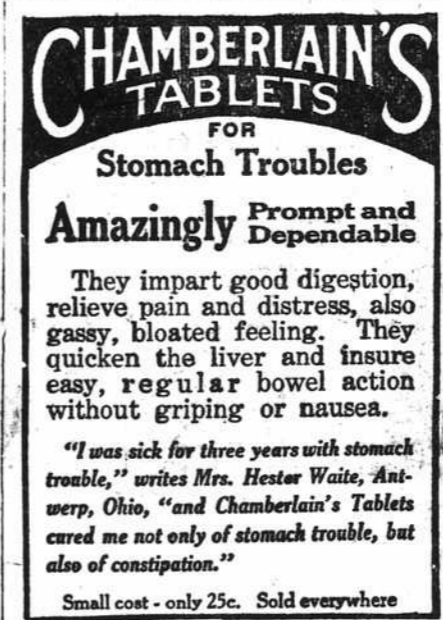
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The most persistent rheumatic twinges yield to Sloan's.

Sloan's Liniment—kills pain!

For rheumatism, bruises, strains, chest colds



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Amazingly Prompt and Dependable

They impart good digestion, relieve pain and distress, also gassy, bloated feeling. They quicken the liver and insure easy, regular bowel action without griping or nausea.

"I was sick for three years with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. Hester Waite, Antwerp, Ohio, "and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me not only of stomach trouble, but also of constipation."

Small cost—only 25c. Sold everywhere

Your Health is at Stake if You Suffer from Constipation!

Every man, woman and child who has constipation or constipation symptoms should leave no stone unturned to get instant relief! Keep away from the dangers of pills and cathartics, which are almost as much to be dreaded as constipation itself. Your physician will recommend Kellogg's Bran because it is ALL BRAN—and it is Kellogg's Bran that will give permanent relief if eaten regularly.

Most cases of Bright's and diabetes can be traced to constipation; in its milder form constipation is responsible for sick headache, nausea, pimples, sour breath, etc. And, we say right here—and guarantee what we say—that Kellogg's Bran, if eaten regularly, will give you permanent relief.

Kellogg's Bran is wonderful as a food as well as wonderful as a natural means of relieving constipation. Kellogg's Bran contains important mineral salts; it contains elements that are necessary in making bone, tissue and blood—yet, it acts as a sweeper, cleanser and purifier.

Eat Kellogg's Bran as a cereal. You'll enjoy its nut-like flavor. Or, sprinkle it on or mix it with hot or cold cereals. Many like it cooked with hot cereals. Two tablespoons of bran should be added in each instance. You have missed much not to have eaten Kellogg's Bran made into muffins, raisin bread or many other bakery batches. Recipes on every package. Prominent hotels, restaurants and clubs serve Kellogg's Bran in individual packages. All grocers sell Kellogg's Bran.



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At th. Close of Business April 3, 1923

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$ 8,874,182.51
Customers' liability acceptances	300,000.00
U. S. bonds	729,450.00
Banking building	368,600.00
Bonds and other securities	160,500.00
Cash and due by banks	3,494,160.55
TOTAL	\$13,926,893.06

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	\$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,165,839.74
Reserved for taxes	65,293.11
Circulation	541,600.00
Acceptances	300,000.00
Rediscounts with federal reserve bank	614,000.00
Deposits	10,240,160.21
TOTAL	\$13,926,893.06

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