

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS AND TELEGRAM Published Every Day in the Year By Greensboro News Company

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1922

BORROWED BRIEFS. "Radio Tune Plan Successful in Part," says a headline. It couldn't have been the part we heard—New York Morning Telegram.

Automobile and suitcase lost or stolen from Ford and Michigan. Liberal reward for return of suitcase, no questions asked.—Classified ad in the Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. X when the lightning struck the barn, jumped over the cow he was milking, and a resting very easy this afternoon.—From a news item in the Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Adversity brings out a man's strong points, and the world didn't know what a stomach could stand until Volstead put over his bone-dry law.—Detroit Free Press.

No doubt Europe thinks of Columbus as the man who discovered something to blame for everything.—Long Beach Telegram.

"A man with five wives is to be tried by a woman jury. Hasn't he been tried enough by women?" asked the Arkansas Thomas Cat.—Boston Transcript.

PARAGRAPHS.

The weather: Generally clear and somewhat cooler.

Builders of Greensboro they are; and doing a right nifty job of it, so far.

Even the wets and the dries are able, each in his own way, to extract comfort from the election figures. Truly, a wonder of an election.

Well, under the circumstances, we decide not to withdraw, for strategic reasons and according to plan, our late prophecy that the Patriots would cop the rag.

Folks say it is going to be a hard winter, but our scouts have been unable to prove or disprove that the idea originated in the wishes of those engaged in the coal business.

Senator Lodge got through only by leaving hair on both sides of the hole, figuratively speaking. Actually, not a supercilious curl in his aristocratic whiskers was disarranged.

The University of Chicago asks for two million dollars with which to prove or disprove the Einstein theory. Here is your opportunity, if you feel that much interested in said theory.

Railroad folks are astounded, or something like that, at the amount of freight gravitating into Greensboro—a lot more than they can handle. Even the tide of insensate material naturally flows towards a good town.

Speaking of boundary enlargement, and Armistice day, it will be easily recalled that Greensboro not many years ago undertook to combine the two; with highly interesting, although not conspicuously successful, result.

Norfolk is to spend \$40,000 on a city planning and zoning survey. Norfolk's preparatory step, however, was to spread out over all the land it needed for a well-planned and zoned city, and all that should properly be included therein.

The Salvation Army finds it necessary to draw attention again to the fact that its members no longer take up collections in tambourines or make house-to-house canvasses. The Salvationists have developed other and better means of financing their work. If you see a collector with a tambourine, he or she is not a member of the Salvation Army and has nothing to do with it; if you choose to drop money into the tambourine, that it under the impression that you are contributing to the Salvation Army.

Decorators, beflagging the town for Armistice day, yesterday left a pile of American flags on the sidewalk in front of an office building on Elm street. They lay there all afternoon, and were trampled upon, kicked about, and dragged in the gutter. Most of the offenders were children, but how is Greensboro going to inculcate respect for the national emblem in the next generation when children are allowed to see a thing like that? It was as disgraceful a spectacle as the town has ever seen. In the first place, the flag ought never to be used for festooning. Bunting will serve for that. The flag should be flown from a staff, or else hung flat against a wall. Under no circumstances should it be gathered up in a knot. But festooning it is a mild offense by comparison with throwing it down on the ground to be trampled.

ANYTHING BUT SOLID. Nobody, in the opinion of Mr. Poincaré, has any right to doubt the solidity of France. Yet on the very day that he spoke France were quoted that the New York money market at a shade over six and a half cents, whereas if nobody doubted the financial solidity of France they would be worth 19.3 cents. The financial world takes the liberty of disagreeing with the French premier.

In the face of this cold fact it is of no use for French politicians to get excited and demand for their country recognition that the world simply cannot afford to give it. Most Americans are sincerely desirous of seeing the time come when France may regain her old position in the world of finance; but it is silly to maintain that she never has departed from it. France is anything but solid, and the present course of her officials is doing nothing to strengthen her.

Admittedly the French are in a bad situation. The best part of their industrial country is still in ruins, and the enemy who ruined it never has been made to pay for the damage, because France's ally, England, when the settlement was being made, insisted upon adding her own pension bill to the reparations account. The French naturally added their own, and the Italians and Belgians theirs, with the result that the total went to such a staggering figure that there is no hope that Germany ever can pay it all; and she has therefore paid next to nothing. To this day England has never relinquished that pension claim, and consequently nobody has been able to collect anything except a few instalments on the interest.

Therefore it is not altogether France's fault that she is anything but solid; but no matter whose fault it is, the fact remains, and Mr. Poincaré gets nowhere by denying it.

Still, something is being done. In the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post there is an article by Isaac Marcossin on the Stinnes arrangement for the restoration of the devastated regions. Through this business men's agreement, negotiated between Hugo Stinnes, the German financier, and Senator de Laburasc, of France, the Stinnes corporations are to furnish certain materials, timber, cement, plaster, brick and tiles, to the owners of wrecked property to help them rebuild. The owners, instead of paying the Stinnes corporation, are to pay the French government, the payment to be credited on the reparations account; while Stinnes will look to the German government for his pay. As Mr. Marcossin points out, there are numerous economic objections to this arrangement; but at least it promises to get the cities of northern France rebuilt, which is more than the politicians have accomplished.

But what credit is that to Mr. Poincaré? He didn't even know that the arrangement was being negotiated until the thing was done. Yet Mr. Poincaré probably is as good as any of the politicians now monkeying with the reparations problem. The truth is, none of them will accomplish anything until they learn that the question is not to be settled by argument and oratory, but by the application of business principles. Neither France, nor any other country, can be solid as long as it is filled with nothing but hot air.

STARVATION, IN AN AMERICAN TOWN.

The announcement that a child had died of starvation in the very heart of their city no doubt shocked and horrified the people of Danville. It would shock and horrify the people of Greensboro; for the very word "starvation" has a connotation of defective social organization, so seriously defective that it may reasonably be called a deficiency in civilization. People, the citizens of Danville perhaps are ruefully reflecting today, do not starve in prosperous American cities. Famine is confined to faraway countries with an inferior civilization—China, India, Armenia, Russia—but it has no place in an American town.

Yet it can occur, as this instance shows. When it comes to dealing with certain psychological types the ordinary provisions of society against that sort of thing are hopelessly inadequate. In the story published there is no record that the mother of the dead child made application to any organized charity for relief. Theoretically, perhaps, relief should be carried to the people; but everyone acquainted with conditions as they exist knows that that is impossible; and it would seem unnecessary in a case of this sort. If a mother cannot be relied on to report the needs of her suffering child, what hope has organized charity of reaching such cases?

Pride, no doubt, is an excellent thing, but it can be carried through folly into sheer lunacy. If it was pride that restrained the Danville mother from applying for relief, then she is guilty of a monstrous sacrifice to her pride, and so far from being a proper object of sympathy, deserves the attention of the law. If it was ignorance, why such ignorance is to be deplored, but there is nothing in particular, that anyone can do about it, except to further every program for dispelling ignorance in the hope of preventing any more such tragedies. But in either case, the people of Danville cannot justly be held to account. Only in case it should be proved that the woman asked for help and was refused would the affair take on the color of a community scandal.

A LIGHT SENTENCE. Judge Collins has fined a man convicted of driving an automobile while drunk \$100 and the costs! A light sentence. "An automobile in the hands of a drunk is a deadly weapon, a fearful menace to everybody else on the street. The man who drives a car while he is intoxicated is threatening not only the property, but the lives of his neighbors as well as his own life and property. The drunk who would step into a crowded street flourishing a pistol and shooting at the arches would be lucky to get off with a fine of \$100 and the costs; yet a speeding automobile, with a drunken chauffeur at the wheel, is quite as deadly as a pistol.

On account of the narrowness of the streets and the congestion of traffic, driving a motor car through Greensboro is a perilous business at best. There would be no sense in looking leniently upon a multiplication of that peril by the invasion of the streets by drunken drivers. We hope that the police judge will establish \$100 and the costs as his minimum fine for a first offender; a second offense to mean the county roads.

A BOUNDARY-REVISION GESTURE.

The first voice to be heard on the subject of revising the boundary lines of Greensboro, as a subject for action through the general assembly elected Tuesday and which will convene early in the new year, is that of the Real Estate board, which now assumes as its subtitle "Builders of Greensboro."

As builders of Greensboro the realtors could propose nothing more pertinent than that some land should be procured by the municipality on which to build!

Something of the sort, no doubt, has been expected by the public; the time for the convening of the assembly has grown so near, however, that it began to appear as if no authoritative or official proposal was to be presented. Greensboro has profited nothing by experience if it has not learned that any boundary-revision proposal that is worth anything is likely to involve formidable difficulties. If the realtors have it in mind to offer for public consideration an expansion scheme that will in anywise accomplish what an expansion scheme ought to do, they should realize that they are cutting out a big job, one that must be considered from numerous angles, and one that may require driving power, unity and the full strength of civic spirit to conclude in satisfactory manner.

That is to say, if the future is at all to be judged from the past. A number of members of the board are reported to have expressed the opinion held in common that revision may be obtained "without difficulty or unnecessary friction."

"Without unnecessary friction" no doubt; "without difficulty" possibly. Our own guess would be that any revision expedition undertaken as a picnic would, if successful, probably be of little value.

A job of work that is to be productive of valuable results ordinarily involves hard labor and both wise and thorough organization for contingencies. An omelet is not made without breaking some eggs; and nothing in the history of Greensboro warrants the assumption that a logical enlargement of Greensboro boundaries can be made by universal consent.

There is hardly a candid person in or out of Greensboro who will not now readily admit that revision does, or at least should, command first place among questions of public consideration. If the Real Estate board initiating a formal consideration of it should lead to an effort, that will give Greensboro a real boundary revision it will have accomplished for its community what no other organization has been able to do and will have rendered a great, enduring service.

A SANITARIAN FOR GREENSBORO.

A decade's efforts culminate in the selection of a sanitarian for Greensboro. There seemed no good reason at any time during the decade why sanitary administration should not be placed in medical hands. A medical board of health in advisory capacity appeared for a long while to be the only practical solution; a qualified sanitarian with full authority in his field is no doubt a better arrangement.

During the decade the state board of health has taken over a number of functions that were formerly considered as in the purview of local authority. The individual qualifications of the health officer chosen at this time are important, but they are not all-important. The principle on which the council is working is sound, it commends itself to common sense. The chief sanitary officer will be paid more than a nominal salary; a salary sufficient to attract good men. While there will be cause for especial gratification if a fortunate selection is made at the beginning, a failure to make a good selection would not affect the correctness of the plan. The town's sanitary officer will have more than a general professional reputation at stake; he will have at stake his reputation as a practitioner of the new science of public health administration, of group preventive therapeutics; his pretensions as "one with natural aptitude and specialist equipment. When a community decides to employ for its protection such a man, or such a woman, if it scores a failure with the first choice that does not mean that it will not eventually get what it wishes.

No government in Greensboro has done a wiser thing than this. A competent, energetic sanitary department, properly equipped, means for Greensboro the reduction of the number of houseflies to negligible, and that there will never be an upsurge of the pest; contrast that with the experience of the past summer, when they overwhelmed us in billions. It will mean the final eradication of malaria and of intestinal diseases, of infancy and of adult filth, that are of insect transmission. It will mean a town kept clean, in the laboratory sense of the term. It will mean the introduction into the schools of a comprehensive prophylaxis, an educational function that is not of secondary importance to anything else that the schools can do for the boys and girls of the town. It will mean a vastly powerful auxiliary for those emergency organizations that are always ready to combat epidemic conditions. And it will, or should, be no less powerful an agency in supplementing the efforts of the state board of health to safeguard the preparation of the people's food.

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ERRORS CORRECTED. Editor of The Daily News: The member of the Civitan club who furnished you the report of remarks made before that organization about the first division fell into some very serious, though unintentional, errors. For your sake, for the sake of the Civitan club, and for the sake of the facts themselves, which are not without importance, may I correct those errors?

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