

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS AND TELEGRAM
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BORROWED BRIEFS.

If a printing press has a sense of duty, it probably doesn't know which to dread most, the job of printing marks on the job of printing marks—Baltimore Sun.

So far Will Hays' dictatorship has consisted in dictating speeches—Life.

More suspenders are being worn than all belts do not hold up hip pockets properly.—Worcester Post.

The old-fashioned religious revival depended on faith. And so does a business revival.—San Francisco Republic.

Volstead's successor is said to be even more strict than Volstead. Then good-bye tomato ketchup.—Raleigh Times.

PARAGRAPHS.

Do it early; do it now.

The weather: "December's as pleasant as May."

But a Rose by the name of negro-philic doesn't smell as sweet.

Seeing how hot the Turks have made it, no wonder Greece has run down.

Greece, says Venizelos, is ruined; and for once a statesman tells the plain truth.

A Christmas package mailed now will be delivered promptly; but that assurance will not last long.

The Russians seem to fit O. Henry's description of President Roosevelt: "The Great Displeasure."

Fortunately, Virginia has 364 days in which to forget the tragedy of Thanksgiving day before it happens all over again.

His board of deacons has called on Rev. Oscar Haywood to tell what he meant by it; which, we predict, will loose a new flood of talk.

One more reminder and we shall abandon the subject—you can still send that Thanksgiving check to the orphans, even if it is December.

A Congress in which Robert M. LaFollette held the balance of power might put on an interesting show, but not a profitable one to the party managers.

General Allen, on the Rhine, has urged his troops to "work for peace and harmony." Don't worry, general—the boys aren't going to do anything that will spill the beer.

The new administration plan for the relief of farmers has been perfected; which is a tremendous relief to the administration.

All lit up with radium and inspired by monkey glands, won't the old man of the future be a hummer, though? It isn't back to Methusalem; it's back to the whirling dervishes.

Another reason for extending the city limits: if an earthquake should overthrow the Jefferson Standard building, we don't want the top story to fall on some citizen of rural Guilford.

Travelers returning from the Charlottesville fray comment on the fine spirit exhibited by the Virginia student-body; and to have made such an impression on visitors is a greater thing for the university than winning any game.

The disheartening part of it is that, with all his distinguished record in Congress, Mann will be remembered primarily for the most foolish thing he ever did—the Mann act, which has made the government a bill collector for blackmailers.

John Wanamaker is desperately ill, and at last reports was losing ground steadily. Well, there's no chaffering with death; but we wish the prince of merchants might drive a bargain with the king of terrors that would send him away satisfied.

HAVE THE RAILROADS REACHED THEIR LIMIT?

A curious phase of the proposed packers' merger was brought out by Mr. Gilbert in his article in Friday's paper. That is the fact that high freight rates are seriously threatening the Chicago meat men's control of the market. Independent packers are able to compete with the big companies for local trade, simply because they are free from the terrific freight rates on a long haul.

This opens the way for almost infinite speculation. Will the problem of the trusts be automatically solved by running freight rates up to the point at which the railroads can be operated profitably? Obviously, not in some things. In the manufacture of steel, for example, such tremendous economies can be effected by concentration of plants that not even high freight rates will offset them. But it is easily possible that, if freight rates remain where they now are, centralization of certain industries will be rendered economically impossible, simply on account of the huge distances in this country.

Which opens up the question as to whether or not the United States has reached the limit of development of a civilization based exclusively on rail transportation. No such civilization as that of our middle west ever has been built before. In every other great nation the railways are adjuncts to a system of waterways that carries a large proportion of the heavy and bulky traffic. Our middle west depends absolutely on the railway, and there is plenty of evidence that the law of diminishing returns is beginning to operate on the roads that serve the middle west. The heavier their business grows, the higher their freight rates for several years past. Yet freight rates have risen to the point at which any further increase will mean a diminution of traffic and a restriction of business.

In other words, it is at least arguable that the middle west can not increase much more in population, or, rather, in traffic-producing business, until the railroads are supplemented by some system of transportation that can move the products of the middle west more economically than railroads.

At first it seems to be a fantastic conception; but even superficial study of the situation of the railroads at present will convince the observer that although it may be far-fetched, it is by no means unthinkable. The railroads are not making money, yet there is abundant evidence to prove that their operating costs can not be reduced materially. More than that, there is evidence to prove that their operating costs per ton-mile can not be reduced much. Volume of business, in other words, does not serve to reduce the cost per unit. Yet freight rates are already so high that it is not profitable to move certain products from the middle west to the markets of the seaboard. Freight rates are so high that it is seriously doubted that the great packing houses can continue to concentrate their business in and around Chicago; which means that freight rates are so high that it may soon be impossible for the average North Carolinian to eat western beef. The North Carolina product, although it is more expensive to raise, may be cheaper in the long run.

Obviously, there are certain phases of this development that do not seem altogether undesirable; but it is a thing so vast, so portentous, that every thoughtful man must regard its possibility with uneasiness.

M'NEILL AND AVERY IN PRINT AGAIN.

The books of John Charles McNeill and Isaac Erwin Avery are in print again. This is an announcement that contains more real news than the ordinary advertisement of a publisher, for McNeill and Avery are not merely conspicuous figures in our state literature—they come close to being our state literature. Other North Carolinians have written as well as they; but rarely about North Carolina. O. Henry, for example, belongs to the state by nativity, but as a literary artist his connection with North Carolina is so remote as to be practically non-existent. Benjamin Stoddard, on the other hand, lives in North Carolina, but his poems, when they are localized at all, are localized in Virginia, his native state. Archibald Henderson lives in North Carolina, but will any sane human being contend that a life of Bernard Shaw is North Carolina literature? We have histories, of course, biographies and other works of scholarship; but in the field of creative literature, produced in North Carolina, and colored by its North Carolina setting, we have the work of McNeill and Avery, and precious little else.

Hence the three slender volumes that these two lyric poets—for Avery, although he wrote in prose, was as essentially a poet as McNeill—ought as a matter of state pride, if for no other reason, to be in the bookshelves of every North Carolina home. The fact that the state allowed them to go out of print, after they had sold a couple of thousand volumes each, is an appalling commentary on the state's cultural level. But that commentary is somewhat softened by the fact that there has recently arisen a demand for these books that has induced the publishers to get out new editions. Perhaps North Carolina is going to redeem herself yet. Certainly we hope so.

THE RIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX.

The action of Governor Morrison in declining to take part in the campaign to suppress the night-riders vis et armis is indorsed by Charity and Children, which thinks that there is no danger that the same citizenship of this state will be swept off its feet by the "specious pretensions" of the Simmons organization. "Furthermore," continues our Thomasville contemporary, "there is a better way to deal with the Ku Klux than the drastic measures that are proposed in many states to suppress it. The membership embraces many excellent citizens who are neither cowards or fools. We think they are misled, but we do not doubt either their honesty or their courage. They are going about law enforcement in the wrong way, but they are sincerely anxious to secure a thorough enforcement of the law. To browbeat and abuse them only deepens their determination to stand by their organization. Governor Morrison knows whom he is dealing with, and he is pursuing the wise and proper course."

No doubt the governor is pursuing the sensible course in refusing to have anything to do with a movement to suppress the Klan by law. That would be to adopt the tactics of the Klan itself, which is attempting to dictate to the people of the state what they shall think. No such dictation is tolerable in a free country; and if it is intolerable in a private organization, it would be infinitely more so in the government. Every American has a right to make a fantastic fool of himself if he likes, provided that he does not infringe upon the rights of others in doing so.

The trouble with the Ku Klux is that they have endangered the rights of others in attempting, first, to substitute an "invisible empire" for the government of the United States, which is the guardian of the rights of us all; and second, in affording protection to every gang of thugs and gunmen in the country.

The right of the Ku Klux to exist is indisputable; but their right to maintain a system and wear regalia that enables bands of criminals to operate with impunity is altogether something else.

The Ku Klux coming out in the light of broad day, with their faces uncovered, would be a menace to nobody, except to criminals. Without doubt the government has the right to compel them to come out in the open; for the practice of wearing masks and operating in the dark is dangerous to honest men. If the Ku Klux are not afraid of the evil-doers whose activities they propose to suppress, why do they not work against them in the open? If they are afraid of the lawless, where is their courage?

A COARSE INDIVIDUAL.

Sir Arthur Quiller Couch says, "If we could rid ourselves of idleness and want when we talked about Shakespeare we would admit that his wit usually is cheap, not seldom exasperating and at times merely disgusting."

"A hit, a palpable hit!" But Sir Arthur did not make it strong enough. He need not stop with Shakespeare's wit. He might just as truthfully assert that Shakespeare's plays as a whole are unexciting. He was a gross person, this English actor-manager, who would have been positively uncivil to a generation sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought—or if not that, at least pseudo-thought. Probably Sir Arthur Quiller Couch himself might have been the victim of that wit; for it had small respect for dignitaries of questionable dignity. And surely a wit that would exercise itself upon so nice a man as Arthur Quiller Couch is cheap, exasperating and disgusting—to Arthur Quiller Couch and his friends.

Yes, there can be little doubt that Shakespeare, if he were alive today, would be out of harmony with what we are constantly and somewhat stridently informed are our noblest concepts. We doubt that he would be constantly and consciously in search of the finer things of life; he greatly fear that, if he were brought to life in America, he would spend much more time in search of a reliable bootlegger. We are not certain whether the funerals of the theologians and the theosophists would divert him more; but we are sure that he would be diverted by both. The absurdities of Socialists and Ku Klux would move his laughter. Hiram Johnson would entertain him, but would not impress him; and he would perhaps adopt the same attitude toward Judge Gray and Eugene Debs. For Shakespeare was gifted with the greatest fund of common sense ever possessed by a member of the English-speaking race. He was thoroughly bourgeois, thoroughly at home with the common run of mankind, the sanest man in the history of literature. No wonder the super-refined think him "cheap, exasperating and at times merely disgusting." Their impotence rises from that fact that that is the way in which they regard the human race.

SOLICITOR BOWER.

John C. Bower, retiring solicitor for this district, was honored by the Davidson county bar the other day in the passage of suitable resolutions commending his record as solicitor of the 12th judicial district. On his own initiative the presiding officer of the court, Judge Harding, added his name to the list of signers of the resolutions.

The honor was merited. Solicitor Bower has conducted the affairs of his office with energy, honesty and ability. Doubtless he has made enemies in the course of his service—that is to be expected by every active solicitor—but we think that he has made an excellent impression on the vast majority of the citizens in the district, and for every enemy whom his vigorous prosecution may have embittered, he has made ten friends among law-abiding men.

Solicitor Bower retires from office with a record that commands the respect of the people of his district, and he has so conducted himself as to earn their good will. He is to be congratulated.

Thirteen senators and 26 representatives are confabbing with LaFollette in the formation of a "progressive bloc." What that may mean can be better understood when one reflects that a switch on the part of four Republican senators, or nine Republican representatives would knock the majority into a cocked hat. At last Battling Bob seems to be climbing into the heavyweight class.

PUBLIC PULSE

A QUERY
Editor of The Daily News:
It concerns for the probable 1-30-22, the election of our grandchildren or votes to be cast in a primary to be conducted in June, 1924, that I wish to bring this solicitation? Should the votes of that year result in returning any progress that is to be inherited by these grandchildren they will have abundant cause for congratulation.
W. H. TAYLOR,
LaGrange.

MORE OF METHOD AND MELODY.
Editor of The Daily News:
I wish to thank heartily the "Reader," who writes "Of Method and Melody," published in Public Pulse of November 15. These words are the expression of the ideas of more than one of his kind.

We are deeply grateful for Miss De Kyser's beautiful singing. We are grateful for all those who, less gifted by nature and training than she, nevertheless sing with the spirit and the understanding and make the church music an indispensable part of the service. The superficial, unfeeling, mechanical presentation of the grand, noble hymns of God's poet-preachers is so disappointing sometimes as to make us almost want to weep, and certainly not with any proper reception of the minister's message to follow. To the "Reader's" words, "My dear singer, please cut out that unnatural attempt at voice," please let me add, "And if you have any feeling for humanity, please show it in your church singing. It is yours to create an atmosphere of solemnity and holiness for the hour of worship. Happy you, and happy your hearers, if you are true to the great and sweet mission of worshipping with the voice in sacred song." ANOTHER READER, Greensboro.

"TURKEY AND PROHIBITION."
Editor of The Daily News:
Your editorial in this morning's paper entitled "Turkey and Prohibition" is interesting. If true. Since when has Christianity found it expedient to carry favor with Islamism? I doubt that our foreign mission work has any prospect of being successful, that Christians have done well because they have taken a leaf from the Koran and inserted it in the Bible. Some of these boards are rather worshipping the spread of Mohammedanism in the United States with its bloodthirsty gospel.

Another thought on prohibition—why should non-drinkers have been allowed to vote on the question? For example, my friend H. J. voted for prohibition, but he voted not deprive him of any privilege. It did take away from me something which experience taught me was beneficial. I would have been perfectly willing to tell me that I was not competent to decide who was good for me. Jesus said "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also." Does that mean that I should in my mind settle my own problems, such as the church I should attend, the books I should read, the clothes I should wear, etc.?

As an alternative proposition should my friend give up something that he has a right to, in order to give my discretion to compensate me for the thing I gave up at his discretion? Let's be fair about this matter, not forgetting that old man John H. H. is still the father of good citizenship. GREENSBORO, NOV. 27, 1922.

"NO LADIES-FIRST RULE."
Editor of The Daily News:
I have just finished reading with a great amount of interest, your editorial captioned "No Ladies-First Rule." A notice from the quotation book, taken from Washington patches, that the lady suffragists no longer demand honor by reason of their sex. However I am glad to read that the quotation is not the expression of their sex, but the expression of a few suffragette leaders. In the closing sentence of the quotation, I read thusly: "The woman has no right to give up something that she has a right to, in order to give my discretion to compensate me for the thing I gave up at his discretion." Let's be fair about this matter, not forgetting that old man John H. H. is still the father of good citizenship. GREENSBORO, NOV. 27, 1922.

"LET'S DEVELOP OUR MINERAL RESOURCES."
Editor of The Daily News:
Now that the legislature is soon to assemble, I beg leave to call to their attention the fact that the Government is trying to develop our mineral resources. There is annually consumed in this state about 15 million dollars worth of coal, all of which is brought here from elsewhere, except what is produced at the mine near Gulf. There are known to be deposits of coal at several places in North Carolina, and there is reason to believe with proper efforts put forth we might mine here most of the coal we consume. Parties from Birmingham have recently purchased the mine near Gulf and are preparing to increase the output to 1,000 tons per day.

There is an annual consumption of about 20 million dollars worth of fuel oil in the state all of which is produced out of the state. There are the best kinds of indications of oil here, but no well has been drilled to test the surface indications. We estimate about 15 million dollars worth of oil is imported here, all of which is produced in the Gulf coast section of this state.

All the iron used in this state, amounting to several million dollars per year, is brought here from beyond our borders, except what is known to be several very valuable deposits in this state that have never been worked. Paving and fire brick should be manufactured here. Great quantities of kailin has been established to use in the state. It is produced at East Liverpool, O., and Trenton, N. J. Paint and paper plants might be built to consume our barates. The abject failure of the iron mining in the Gold Hill district, that there was without prospect of the greatest undeveloped precious metal territory in the world in that section.

We have the most valuable deposit of platinum ever discovered, but this is a chemical engineer, and the practical method of extracting the metal from the ore. There is a gold mine in this state showing in plain view more than a million dollars worth of free silver. Our educational institutions should teach their students that in this field of endeavor lies the greatest opportunity for profitable employment and the most desirable service to their state. The legislature should appoint a commission whose duty it should be to locate, survey and drill out our mineral resources. It is estimated that about 100 million dollars new leaving the

were suffragette enthusiasts, then I think it would be more applicable to let it be known that they no longer demanded honor by reason of their sex, but until then.

There is honor in politics as well as in other games or professions. If there is honor in being bestowed, then the fairer sex should share them. They have received them. I hope to never see the issue in politics: "Men or Women."

It is probable ever had higher respect or greater esteem for womanhood than the writer. I admire their stand for their rights, but, quoting from your editorial, "If they must and will fight they will win, if they fight hard enough and intelligently enough. But whenever they fight as women, to get things in politics, they will, it would seem, be taking on an impossible handicap in a business heavily enough handicapped at least." One of the prettiest thoughts I ever read was printed in your borrowed briefs from the Ohio State Journal, to wit: "We live, that it will never be up to you to tell the reporter in a voice choked with emotion that you wish to devote the remainder of your life to forgetting."

Again expressing to you the interest with which I read your article, I am, Yours truly, THAD A. EURR, Winton, Nov. 31.

THE STRANGE CASE OF THE REV. MR. BUCKNER AND THE MORAL THEOREM.
Editor of The Daily News:
Of course you've read the story spread of late throughout the nation; The preacher whose too modern views brought "superannuation."

The Daily News has found excuse for editorial comment; Its readers, too, at least a few, Have had to give their minds vent.

With what's been said, far as I've read, I've no intent to quarrel; I just review the case for you So we can find the moral.

In the first place, let's view the case In a correct perspective; So when we've thought through none can say our moral as defective.

What is the charge that looms so large Against the hapless preacher? Why, that he taught just what he thought Of God, and man, His creature.

It seems he wrote a lengthy note, Or maybe twice as long, Wherein he said (you may have read) God would do some things better Than that the Book which some folks took As all inspired and read it, The Sacred Word, so long revered, Is wont to give Him credit.

For instance this, He would dismiss As mythologic writing, That Joshua did ever fight The sun to help his fighting.

THE SCIENTISTS ARE NOW WORKING ON A LIFE-FOR-EVER SERUM



AND WE MIGHT HAVE A PROBLEM ON OUR HANDS TO KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH ALL THESE EXTRA PEOPLE—



IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE TIMELY ASSISTANCE OF THE MANIAC ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

DAUGHERTY PRACTICED FRAUD AND DECEIT ON EX-PRESIDENT, HE SAYS

(Continued From Page One)

state each year may remain with us. Our citizens would have a profitable field for investment, and our labor a means of lucrative employment. Greensboro. VICTOR C. MCADOO.

"3. A willful and deliberate refusal to prosecute war grafters, failures and defaulters, corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people of the United States, knowing at the time of such appointments that they were men of such character.

"4. Gross favoritism, deliberate refusal to prosecute war grafters, failures and defaulters, corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people of the United States, knowing at the time of such appointments that they were men of such character.

The Jones Case.

The reasons why Mr. Keller desired to have Chief Justice Taft and Mr. Wickersham testify were set forth in his bill of particulars. He stated the case of William N. Jones, convicted in 1907 for alleged land frauds against the government in Oregon and subsequently pardoned by President Taft. He alleged that William J. Burns, now chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, and then employed by the government, "got possession in advance" of the prospective jurors who were to be called in the trial of Jones, and placed opposite their names a notation as to their political opinions from a prosecuting standpoint.

Through the influence of a secret service agent associated as a defendant, he said, "Jones was induced to accept as jurors men who had never otherwise he would have objected. Attorney General Wickersham after investigating the circumstances returned to Mr. Taft, as set forth in the Keller bill, that he could not "countenance the methods employed in the prosecution of these cases by requiring an enforcement of the sentence imposed in the Jones case."

On receipt of the report by Mr. Wickersham President Taft promptly pardoned Jones, the bill set forth.

At the time of Burns' appointment as chief of the bureau of investigation he asserted that Mr. Wickersham had protested, called attention to the record in the Jones case, and that Mr. Daugherty, in his presence, sent for the files which were "produced and which contained the report of Attorney General Wickersham and the direction of President Taft for the issuance of a pardon." In the "full knowledge of the facts," Mr. Keller stated that Mr. Daugherty went ahead and made the Burns appointment.

Mr. Keller said it would require at least a month additional time for him to prepare full particulars in his case, and that most of this time would be taken up in examining documents at the department of justice to which he demanded he be given access.

"Test to Hold Office."

Declaring he had evidence to prove that "Harry M. Daugherty is unfit to be attorney general of the United States," Mr. Keller said Mr. Daugherty's consistent refusal to prosecute offenders charged with violations of the anti-trust laws had become a "public scandal."

"Reverting to your extraordinary demand that I furnish names and addresses of witnesses on whom I rely to support my charges," Mr. Keller said, "I assume you do not thereby intend to limit me to the calling of witnesses who are named. However, apart from that consideration I respectfully and emphatically protest against being compelled to comply with this demand and beg to advise you that I shall refuse to do so except in the particulars in which I and my advisors regard it as safe for me to obey."

Mr. Keller said he had no objection to furnishing the names of Chief Justice Taft, Mr. Gompers, Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Oyster, but that in general he does not propose to have the witnesses subjected to the sur-

veillance of the detective bureau of the department of justice, under the guidance of Mr. Burns or of Mr. Burns' private agency, especially in view of the character of the charges made against the attorney general involving Mr. Burns.

He "called attention to complaints that were made on the floor of the house and senate by members who have assailed the attorney general since their announced opposition to the attorney general. They have been shadowed by detectives and their offices broken into and papers stolen."

Mr. Keller made formal demand for documents he said were in the possession of the department of justice and other government departments and declared that if the attorney general was called upon before the committee he expected to be permitted to examine him through his counsel.

Mr. Keller declared that since Mr. Daugherty had assumed office more than 30 complaints of alleged anti-trust law violations had been made in writing by the Federal Trade commission, and prosecutions recommended but that none had been instituted.

The statement of Mr. Keller was sent to the judiciary committee at its request and it is expected that members will discuss it informally tomorrow. A meeting already has been called for December 4, to consider the Daugherty charges.

HARDING NOT WELL PLEASED WITH ACT

President Regrets Changes Made in Ship Subsidy Bill by the House.

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Harding was not entirely satisfied with the shipping bill as it was passed by the house, it was declared at the White House today, but at this time will not make his objections, as to do so, in fact, would only confuse the issues which are to be met when the measure is taken up in the senate.

The executive, it was declared, had never recommended anything to Congress in which he had a sincere interest, and he felt it to be inconceivable that Congress would fail to give the needed aid to the American merchant marine when there was such an economic loss involved in the destruction of the great fleet built up during the war.

There executive was said to feel that there would be "no hard sledding" for the bill except the rules of the upper house, and that it would be enacted into law.

26 Million Pounds of Weed Are Sold in South Carolina

Florence, S. C., Dec. 1.—Sales of tobacco on the floors of independent tobacco warehouses throughout the state this year totaled \$4,262,000, according to figures compiled here today from reports made by warehouse managers. The total money realized was \$5,531,575. Tobacco delivered to the South Carolina Tobacco Growers' association is not included.

The Lake City market led the state with a total of \$1,249,932. An average of \$21.25 a hundred pounds, and Mullins was next with 7,096,517 pounds, which brought a total of \$1,187,750.40.

Wolf Lindenfeld brought back. New York, Dec. 1.—Wolf Lindenfeld, who was arrested by department of justice agents in Warsaw, because he said he knew the man responsible for the Wall street explosion in 1920, but who later was released, has been brought back to this country. It was learned today, he was brought here and his whereabouts constitute a mystery as far as any official announcement of the department of justice is concerned.