

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

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1922 BORROWED BRIEFS She's a kaiserin; he's a kaiser—Syracuse Herald.

PARAGRAPHS At-chool Day by day, id every way, we're getting better and better.

As for old Nineteen-Twenty-Two, this is the day that says he's through.

As they say in sections of Little Alex and the Free State of Wilkes, pretty nearly everybody has got the cold.

Or as Salisbury and Winston-Salem contemporaries might print it: You're thru.

Well, it is interesting to find out that the Atlanta police headquarters might have been work-robbing.

At any rate, you can't accuse Mr. Daugherty of falling to go after the man higher up. He went just about as high as it was possible to go.

The department of justice, in other words, has decided that the phrase, "dollar-a-year," was entirely a figure of speech, the figures in writing being something else again.

Or to frame the same idea with a touch of pungency from the vernacular, '22, it's '23 for you. That is, if a thing can be framed with a touch of pungency; which we doubt.

It's a big town when four and a quarter million dollars' worth of houses make no more change in its appearance than the building program of 1922 has made in the appearance of Greensboro.

The weather, the last day's batch but one to be furnished by one thousand nine hundred twenty-two: Cold without severity, fair for the most part, cloudy in afternoon; easterly winds.

Page W. C. A. Hammel and ask him if there is any of that licker left, and if so, to come a-running. It seems next door to impossible there should be any of it left; licker don't last that long these latter times. Still, if this community has got to have an epidemic, W. C. A. might as well understand that he's expected to find some, somewhere, and get on the job.

The Christmas gift of \$100,000 to Guilford college is contingent on the raising of \$275,000 more by the friends of the institution. But that should present no insurmountable difficulties. Considering the benefits that the community and the state have drawn from Guilford in the past, the investment of an additional \$275,000 in the school in order to extend its work is obviously the best sort of good business.

One item in a report on road conditions furnished by the Carolina Motor club and published in this paper yesterday morning reads: "Hillsboro to Greensboro, bad, five miles out of Greensboro." The old road between Hillsboro and a point near Mebane is heavy in wet weather, but from Mebane on to Greensboro the road is not bad five miles out of Greensboro or anywhere else. On the contrary. Due to official procrastination, there are two detours. The one at Gibsonville can be negotiated without chains, a maintenance gang being constantly on the job. The other, at South Buffalo creek, is good. Elsewhere the road is paved, except that it may be necessary to get off the pavement for a short distance between Mebane and Trolingwood, in order to pass around the contractor's equipment.

AN ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT.

Maybe Mr. Borah did it. Maybe he didn't. At any rate, something has persuaded the administration that it is time for some high official to say something about reparations and the United States. So we hear the secretary of state opening an address with this significant paragraph:

The economic conditions in Europe give us the greatest concern. They have long received the earnest consideration of the administration. It is idle to say that we are not interested in these problems, for we are deeply interested from an economic standpoint, as our credits and markets are involved, and from a humanitarian standpoint, as the heart of the American people goes out to those who are in distress and cannot dispose of these problems by calling them European for they are world problems and we cannot escape the injurious consequences of a failure to settle them.

Mr. Hughes has not lost his power of clear and forceful expression. He has covered the situation in that utterance—presented it as lucidly as anyone in the country could have presented it. He is equally clear and precise in his qualification:

They are, however, European problems in the sense that they cannot be solved without the consent of European governments. We cannot consent for them. The key to settlement is in their hands, not in ours.

The American secretary of state therefore proceeds to set forth very discreetly but very definitely an American suggestion—namely, the appraisal of Germany's available assets by a disinterested jury. He is explicit and emphatic in his assertion that this jury must be made up of competent financiers, free from political entanglements; and he expresses the opinion—undoubtedly with authority—that the most eminent American financiers would be willing to serve on such a jury.

The problem of reparations in the political sense would still exist, even after such an appraisal had been made. But it would be enormously less obscure. It is pretty generally agreed now that the question is no longer what Germany owes, but what Germany can pay; and no sensible method has as yet been adopted to get at that. Mr. Hughes' suggestion, therefore, is in accord with the plainest common sense.

Furthermore, it is hardly credible that the administration would make a suggestion of this kind were it not prepared to use moral suasion, at least, to see that the resultant program goes through. If a non-political commission, including American experts, renders a judgment as to what Germany is capable of paying, then the American government would doubtless use its good offices to scale down reparations claims to that sum.

As to our own claims against the allies, Mr. Hughes neatly passes the buck. It is a question exclusively within the power of Congress to handle, says he; suavely adding that Congress to date has made a shocking mess of it:

It has created a commission and instead of giving that commission broad powers such as the administration proposed, which quite apart from cancellation might permit a sound discretion to be exercised in accordance with the facts elicited, Congress has placed definite restrictions upon the power of the commission in providing for the refunding of these debts.

The inference is plain—if Congress is incompetent to attend to its own business, why should it attempt to intrude into the affairs of the executive, by compelling the executive to call a conference on reparations? There is evident here a certain divergence of view between the administration and Congress—a divergence of view, if not a disposition on the part of the administration to bust Congress one on the beeper.

However, warfare in Washington is of minor interest only. The main thing is the fact that the administration is viewing the European situation realistically, and apparently proposing to deal with the facts as they exist, and not as we might like to have them. And this is an encouraging development.

BOOKS FOR THE LAWYER.

There is no class of men less in need of advice from the Daily News about what to read than the lawyers. Even more than doctors they employ books as the tools of their daily labor, and librarians admit that, as a class, they are the best-read people in the state. Nevertheless, on the book review page today there is a list for lawyers; however, it is not our list—it was prepared by an eminent member of the profession for his professional brethren, and the editors of the book review page pass it on untouched.

Carolina is not a reading state principally because North Carolinians have been so slow to realize the value of books as tools. Technical works and works of reference we may be willing to admit into that classification—but the novels of Charles Dickens? Yet we are ready enough to admit that the more a business man knows of human nature, the better his chances of succeeding in business. Now where is there a greater store of information about men than in the books of the great masters of fiction? It doesn't exist. Yet North Carolinians as a whole rarely think of even the greatest of novels as being by any possibility a business asset to the reader.

ATHLETICS AND GIRLS.

The New York state supervisor of physical training in the schools makes the point that girls need athletics involving team play and the suppression of the individual for the benefit of the group even more than do boys, since women are coming to bear equally the obligations of citizenship.

The point is interesting. If team play, as developed on athletic fields, with its constant insistence that the individual player shall think for the team and act for the good of the team, is first-class training for citizenship—and few will deny it—then it ought to be as valuable to the woman as to the man, since the woman henceforth shares equally with the man the rights and duties of citizenship. Naturally, the protagonist of this theory doesn't recommend the same games for girls that boys play; he merely calls for as high a degree of organization of girls' as of boys' athletic teams.

But, like many another plausible theory, it is to be doubted that his assertion of girls' greater need is based on a careful estimation of all the facts. Apparently it goes on the assumption that the lives and activities of most women have been radically modified by the enactment of the nineteenth amendment. That we venture to doubt. The expression of the feminine influence may find an outlet through new channels; but the influence itself is unchanged. That is shown by the fact that practically every election since woman suffrage was established would have gone just as it did had all women's votes been thrown out.

At that, any human being is better for a little training in the suppression of self for the good of the group, whether that group be the team, the family, the community or the state. It is good for girls as well as boys; but we do not believe that girls stand in any greater need of it than their brothers.

A STATION CONTRACT AT LAST.

The municipality of Greensboro and the Southern railway months ago reached an agreement in principle on certain things they wish to do, in connection with the erection of a new passenger station, that may or may not be legal, in the contemplation of the Supreme court of North Carolina. Reputable lawyers have expressed opinions both ways. Certainly neither party to the agreement is minded to do an illegal act, or an inequitable act, or an act prejudicial to the rights of either party or of anybody; but because some of these things have not been done hitherto in just the manner in which it will be necessary to do them, there is no way to determine the facts as to literal legality except that of submitting to them in the form of suits at law in the courts.

The attorneys for the city and the company have, after considerable delay, at length come together on details, and the form of contract proposed is this morning submitted to the Greensboro public, which has voted approval of the enterprise in principle. It is the understanding—at least nothing is known to the contrary—that council is prepared to ratify this agreement after the people have had time to consider it, and if no good objection thereto arises. So far as the Daily News can see, the contract proposed meets the numerous points raised and debated with considerable energy a while ago; although we do not profess to have given it exhaustive examination.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The North Carolina Good Roads association, as has hitherto been disclosed, finds it necessary to offer a program of legislation for the session of the general assembly now about to open. That is to say, a program of legislation is necessary, the state highway commission will be one proponent, state officials in general who are in any way concerned will doubtless be in agreement, and since the program proposed meets the approval of the Good Roads association, it is highly appropriate that this body should lend its service in work supplemental to an enterprise in the inauguration of which it bore so conspicuous and brilliantly effective a part. The contemplated supplementary legislation is of a character that would be presumed to have the approval of Governor Morrison, and to be presented to the legislature in a gubernatorial recommendation. It is of so highly important a nature that prudence demands that every disposition be made to support the bills that will be introduced.

All of which means the necessity for Miss Harriet M. Berry resuming activities as secretary of the association that will require all her attention and splendid industry. Miss Berry is therefore today resigning her position on the staff of the Daily News and will presently open the association's office at Raleigh. The secretarial duties have been merely nominal since and for a period prior to Miss Berry's association with the Daily News. This newspaper is heartily in accord with the plans and purposes with respect to highway legislation and desirous of co-operating in every possible way; and it is perceived that Miss Berry ought to be entirely free to devote herself to the duties of the secretarial office and without any connection or association that might possibly be prejudicial to that work.

OUR RANKEST INFIDELS.

And what concord hath Christ with Balaam? or what hath he that believeth with an infidel? Second Corinthians 11:15.

When the Anglican movement was at its height and Cardinal Newman had the church standing on its head, Thomas Henry Huxley started the world with a declaration that Cardinal John Henry Newman, author of that glorious "Lead Kindly Light," was a skeptic.

Paine a hundred years earlier had observed that infidelity consists not in believing or disbelieving, but in pretending to believe when one really does not. But there was no pretense about Newman. He believed intensely in God; but he did not believe in man. And for all the ecclesiastical hysteria about men's belief in God, the Trinitarian doubts, the evolutionary conception of creation, disbelief in man is as disastrous form of unbelief as the aggressive and dogmatic doubt of God.

And this form of infidelity is more common than atheism, agnosticism or even simple theism. Disbelief in man is the parent of a whole brood of unfaiths which repulse and beguile, discourage progress and breed despair. The theologian disbelieves in man—in his ability to reason on divine things, to know divine truth, to have direct personal fellowship with God; believes that man's Maker has not endowed him with the ability adequate for the place he ought to occupy or the function he ought to fulfill. So this theologian becomes an ecclesiastic or a dogmatist, or both, constituting a priesthood who are to stand to orphaned man in the place of God, and to teach on authority truths which man is incompetent to obtain unless he submissively accepts them from the church and its creed.

The philosopher disbelieves in man—in his ability to enter at all upon the sphere of invisible truth, or to know anything which is not proved by sensible demonstration. So the philosopher becomes an agnostic, declares that man must ever remain in ignorance of those things it most concerns him to know, namely, whether he has any Divine Law-giver and any undying future. So this philosopher banishes man from the tropical land with its flowers and fruit, to the treeless, ablerless desert that is without God in this world and without hope in the next.

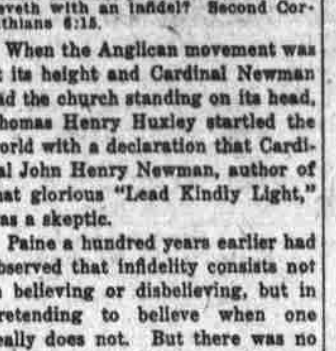
The politician disbelieves in man—in his ability to hold the helm of his own career, to judge his own interests, to choose his own course of conduct, and to administer his own life. So the politician constructs a paternal government, not unlike that of Russia through so many dreary years, or a government of landlordism such as has cursed Ireland so long, or of bosses and rings such as have damned New York and Philadelphia almost immemorably.

The political economist disbelieves in man—in his essential manhood, and thinks of him as a thing, as "a hand," a commodity; believes that every hour taken from his drudgery in the mine or factory will be spent in slouching for blockaded booze; believes that at best the wage-earning man is not a man at all, but a mere machine which may easily degenerate into a brute. The dogmatism of the first, the agnosticism of the second, the bossism of the third, and the pessimism of the fourth, all have a common origin—disbelief in man.

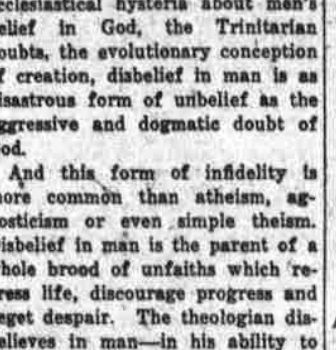
The great questions of the day divide men into two classes: those who believe in man and those who do not. That's every blessed bit of the trouble in the American international policy. America does not trust the men with whom she lately fought. Those who believe in man are optimists and those who do not are pessimists. One looks forward to progress with hope; the other desires to keep things as they are, last the last state be worse than the first. The one believes in manhood, in emancipation; the other believes that man should be kept in a state of pupillage because of a fear to trust him. The one would abolish the Indian reservation and absorb the Red Men into our American citizenship; the other would keep him a ward of the nation, because it is impossible to believe in the Indian, in his manhood. One would restrict suffrage to Americans, to property-holders, to male voters; the other believes more in man than in any particular class of men. One opposes Home Rule because he does not believe in the Irish, the other favors it because he does believe that the Irish are men and has faith in the dormant manhood of all men and in the power of liberty to evoke that dormant manhood and develop it. The one would keep the church obedient to the hierarchy and moored to ancient creed; the other believes man is a temple of God; that revelation, inspiration, and the incarnation are perpetual facts; that in every man is a capacity for seeing God, knowing, obeying and living with God, living in and for God.

The most of those whom we call good Christians, believe and disbelieve, are skeptics, are pessimists and even mystics. They have a trouble believing in God but they can find no sensible demonstration of God adequate for the soul's need. They do not believe enough in man to see that he has a capacity for

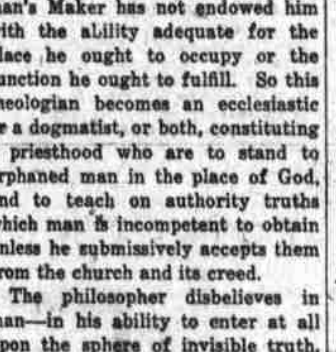
PROBLEM FOR THE CLASS IN "A LIVING WAGE"



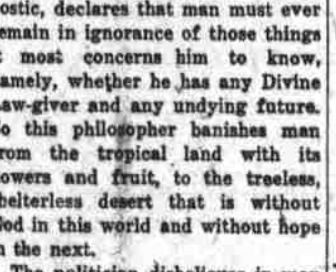
IF A CHINAMAN FISHING FOR POLLYWOGS ON THE YANGTZEKING CAN SUPPORT A FAMILY OF 12 ON 12 1-2 CENTS A MONTH—



AND A FARMER WORKING 16 HOURS A DAY CAN SELL HIS CROPS FOR ALMOST ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE MONEY HE BORROWED TO BUY SEED—



MUST BE ALMOST TIME TO LAY ANOTHER BRICK!



HOW MANY WILDS OUGHT THE GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE TO X FOR WORKING 16 HOURS IN MUD AND ICE WATER UP TO HIS KNEES, TO FRIED A FAMILY OF FIVE!

God, and ability to receive Him, to fellowship with Him. They disbelieve utterly in man. While the most of us are resolving to strengthen our faith, we could not make a nobler start than to begin at the ground and build up. For our faith in God will rest mightily on man as he manifests Him. PUBLIC PULSE A MESSAGE SUPREMACY DIVINE. Editor of The Daily News: I want to express my appreciation of the prominent place you gave the Scripture of our Lord's birth in your Monday's issue. That message is so simple yet so profoundly divine in its content. Here we have the fact—the mystery—the joy—and the proclamation of a universal salvation. You gave the message to thousands our heavy or student body. I will appreciate it if you could find space to reproduce this letter, which is a copy of the original I have on file. J. A. B. DUDLEY, President. Greensboro, (Inclosure).

Dear Sir: On behalf of myself and all the people of this community, I desire to sincerely thank you for the donation from the students of the A and T college of \$119.47, which has aided us in the relief work, now being carried on, to relieve the fire sufferers in recent fire disaster here, which is admitted to be the greatest conflagration in the history of the state. Without your aid the task would have exceeded our ability to have fully accomplished the stupendous work confronting us in alleviating the suffering in our midst. Your generous contribution and the magnanimous spirit which you have shown has incurred a debt of gratitude and appreciation of our entire citizenship that will last for all time to come. Feeling deeply grateful in terms of unmeasured gratitude for your aid, loyalty and patriotism, I have the honor to be. Sincerely yours, EDWARD CLARK Mayor.

Views with Considerable Alarm. The legislature will soon be upon us. To the making of laws there is no end, no, not even in taxes. Taxes are the supposed solution of all evils, and our people are already overburdened and the end seems as far as the bag of gold at the end of the rainbow. In Pitt county there are many farms which can not support owners and pay taxes. Property is verily being confiscated for taxes. And yet while the poor man is struggling trying to pay, 1 per cent per month, 12 per cent per annum, is added to his misfortunes, while the rich man, with his bonds, etc., gets 1 per cent off for paying when taxes are due.

of numerous army officers who, it said, were decryed, misled and overruled by the defendants, causing great waste of money appropriated by Congress and unjustly profits to the defendants and their associates. Officers regularly responsible for the administration of construction work who found themselves out of harmony with the plans of the conspirators, the indictment continued, were replaced by others as a part of the program of the defendants to "procure control of the determination of the policy and plan to be used in the administration of said construction program of the United States by and for themselves and the other conspirators." In this manner, the indictment continued, the conspirators were "thus to be in a position to delay, impede, obstruct, contravene, prejudice and cause to be delayed, obstructed, perverted, contravened, prejudiced and defeated the true purpose and intent of said laws and regulations aforementioned."

Forty-seven acts enumerated. Forty-seven acts were enumerated and others without number were charged in the federal accusation. On count declared that the alleged conspirators refused during the years of 1917 and 1918 to consider various offers made by reliable contractors to do any required construction work for the United States at less than the scale of fee and compensation proffered by the defendants to be written into the various editions of the cost plus contract. The defendants also were said to have procured persons directly interested in furnishing certain classes of materials to the government to influence the awarding of such materials, particularly lumber.

While acting in the government service, another count said, the defendants "so maladministered the laws and regulations of the United States as to carry favor with persons and concerns whom they were dealing as contractors doing the work for the United States, and particularly with certain persons and concerns among which were contractors who were prominent in the construction and engineering industries to the end that each of said conspirators would and should, and most of them did procure, in return for such prejudicial and favorable administration, lucrative positions in said industries from and at the hands of such favored persons and concerns." From August 10, 1917, to March 22, 1919, it was said, the defendants "participated in the awarding of contracts and the giving of orders for the furnishing of materials, labor, services, materials, supplies and other property in some of which contracts and orders of said defendants had a pecuniary interest and in others of which contracts and orders some of said conspirators had a direct or indirect interest in the pecuniary profits as stockholders of corporations, or members of firm." It was specifically charged that the defendants, acting between armistice day, 1918, to July 1, 1919, "procured the United States to be obligated for extensive new war and military construction, the exact amount of which is to the grand jurors unknown, but which they charge was in excess of \$80,000,000 of which amount in excess of \$11,000,000 was to contractors selected by said conspirators and given such work under the cost plus form of contract heretofore referred to." In a formal statement issued tonight by Attorney General Daugherty, it was said the indictments spoke for themselves, and the responsibility of future action now rested upon the courts. "It is felt that it would be highly improper for me to comment upon a grand jury action," Mr. Daugherty said, "it would also be manifestly improper for me to discuss what further similar steps may be taken or the extent of the investigation by the department of justice."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY UNDER WILSON WITH 6 OTHERS FACES CHARGE (Continued From Page One) The indictment recited the names of favored contractors selected by the defendants.