

AT HOME AND ABROAD

A Review and Interpretation of Current Events as Seen by G. W. PASCHAL

PRESIDENT WILSON On July 10 ON THE TREATY President Wilson laid the Peace Treaty with Germany before the United States Senate, and made a speech of 5,000 words explaining the spirit in which the treaty was made and how it was given necessary safeguards to secure its permanency.

The problem before the Peace Conference was to secure peace and safety for the numerous peoples set free from the tyrannical rule of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. This was the starting point for the League of Nations. In devising means of protecting these new nations, the Conference found, said Mr. Wilson, opportunities to attempt what statesmen had never before found the way before to do; an opportunity to throw safeguards about the rights of racial, national and religious minorities by solemn international covenants; an opportunity to limit and regulate military establishments where they were most likely to be mischievous; an opportunity to effect a complete and systematic internationalization of waterways and railways, which were necessary to the free economic life of more than one nation and to clear many of the normal channels of commerce of unfair obstruction of law or of privilege; and the very welcome opportunity to secure for labor the concerted protection of definite international pledges of principle and practice.

At first the League of Nations was not popular as a method for their solution. But by degrees it came to be recognized that no peace treaty worthy the paper written upon could be made on any other basis. With a league of nations everything was easy, without it permanent adjustments seemed hopeless.

July Clearance Sales

NOW GOING ON

Prices on Summer Dresses, White Wash Skirts, Shirtwaists, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc. Are Greatly Reduced--BUY NOW--You'll Save Money on Every Purchase.

M. LEIGH SHEEP COMPANY WOMAN'S WEAR

good politics, perhaps wise statesmanship, for Mr. Wilson to carry Senator Lodge to Paris with him. But though mad for good reason the Senate will have to digest its bile and ratify the treaty, League of Nations and all. Long ago the Senate recognized that it was making no headway in opposing the treaty or even the League of Peace. Now it sees that its only hope is to make reservations, as to the terms of the treaty, and that the only kind of reservation possible is one that will not modify the treaty but will be only an expression of opinion as to its application. The fact is the Senate would ratify the treaty at once were not some delay necessary to save its face.

TRADE WITH GERMANY On July 11, the Council of Five, that is, the representatives of the Allied Powers at Paris, decided to raise the blockade against Germany. The effect was immediate, especially in the cotton market. Off grade cotton has advanced the most; cotton that was practically unsalable a week ago is now bringing 25 to 30 cents while middling is 24 to 35 cents on a rising market. Wild predictions are current that cot-

ton will go to 75 cents a pound. Such a price would be a world-wide calamity, but not out of keeping with the high prices demanded by shameless profiteers in other necessities such as meats, leather, and coffee. The world seems crazed with hellish greed—one of the results of the war.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO President Wilson vetoes the agricultural appropriation bill with its rider repealing the so-called Daylight Saving Law. This is only another instance of the arbitrariness of Mr. Wilson. He does not see that on a matter of this kind the members of Congress know much better than he the will of the people, or if he knows this, he despises the will of the people when it conflicts with his plans for a long afternoon to play golf, as if golf was of more importance than labor on farm and in mill. Congress ought to pass the bill by unanimous vote over the President's veto. He has no moral right in a matter of this kind to put his will to block the will of the vast majority of our people.

THE R-34 After a 75-hour flight from Roosevelt Field, New York, the great British dirigible R-34, completed her

voyage across the Atlantic and lit at Pulham, Norfolk, England. During the first part of her voyage she sailed along above the Newfoundland fogs, making 100 miles an hour. The latter part of her voyage was slower. When she had landed and was hauled snug in her berth, the crew climbed out, and Major Scott, her commander, said: "The voyage home has been without incident. We want breakfast."

THE PROHIBITION BILL The debate on the new Prohibition bill in the national House of Representatives has been pretty warm. One opponent of the bill declares it is not a House bill at all, but owes its authorship to the anti-saloon league and the patent medicine vendors.

Whether or not Congress has the power to define intoxicating liquors is an interesting question. Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee on July 12, Samuel Undermeyer, a New York lawyer, declared that the new constitutional amendment confers no such power upon Congress—that what per cent of alcohol is sufficient to make a beverage intoxicating is a question of fact to be determined by the courts.

If one Congress has the right to determine the amount of alcohol necessary, so has another; and while one Congress might agree to the rate of the present bill, one-half of one percent, a succeeding Congress might with equal right declare proof spirits not intoxicating. This is a contingency to be reckoned with. On every consideration it would be better to leave the definition of intoxicating beverages with the courts.

THE IRISH It is hard to have much patience with the clamors of Irish revolutionists for independence; much harder to have patience with members of our Congress, Representatives and Senators, who dance when the Irish revolutionists pull the strings. The Irish want some resolution urging Irish independence sent to the Peace Conference, Congress votes it. Later the United States Senate votes for another similar resolution with only one dissenting vote. That vote was by John Sharpe Williams who stood forth for the right alone like Abdiel among the rebellious angels. "At present the 'President of the Sein Fein Republic of Ireland' a man named De

Valera, is going around this country trying to gain support for his rebellion against Great Britain, for rebellion it is; On July 10, 17,000 members of the Sinn Fein at Madison Square Garden, New York, hissed and booed the name of President Wilson for three minutes. De Valera speaks of the god will of the American people for his propaganda. But for my part, I have quite another feeling. It cannot be forgotten that these same Irish rebels proved traitors in the war, did all they dared do to aid Germany, and at best sat at home and grew rich while the rest of the world was fighting for the salvation of mankind. It was this crew that now asks our friendship that tried to shelter German submarines, such as that that sank the Lusitania. We had better let Great Britain settle this question. It is none of our quarrel. And so the British feel. On July 12, the famous Unionist leader, Sir Edward Carson in a speech at Belfast said:

"Seriously we say to America today—you attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours. You look after your own questions at home; we will

look after ours. We will brook no interference in our own affairs by any country, however powerful. It is not for that we waged the war of independence which has just been concluded."

The United States Senate has no more right to tell England what to do in a part of Ireland than the British Parliament would have to tell us what to do with the Negroes. And yet so great is the desire for the Irish vote that only one lone Senator stands up and says so.

W. M. U. AT HERTFORD

The Woman's Missionary Union of Chowan Association will meet with the society at Hertford Baptist Church, Hertford, N. C., July 31 and August 1. Dr. Rev. Cullom of Raleigh, will give the opening address on the evening of the 31st, his subject being "Making a New World."

Daily Thought.

To receive honestly is the best thanks for a good thing.—George MacDonald.

Philadelphia's Experience-

In six years' practical test of brick and concrete laid on the same road the brick remains when part of the concrete is gone. Repairs on concrete cost as high as 35 cents during test periods; highest repair cost on brick was 2 cents. But Read:---

In determining what type of material to apply on the construction of roads in Pasquotank county—or any other county for that matter—the tax payer should consult the experience of older road building communities. Last week we quoted Governor Glynn of New York in favor of brick. This week we give you Philadelphia's experience in a rigid test of concrete and brick. The facts herein are taken from the ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, issue of April 3, 1919.

In 1913 Philadelphia laid a test road 18 miles in length, built in sections composed of standard road building materials. Bituminous Asphalt, Tarvia, Macadam, Concrete, Brick and other approved types were used. Four sections of the road were built of concrete. Seven sections of the road were built of vitrified brick.

At the end of six years the records show that on five sections of the brick no repairs at all have been made. Only two sections of the brick required any repairs at all.—No. 4 with 1c and No. 15 with 2c per square yard per year.

But, in meantime, what happened to the concrete? The ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD says:—

"Concrete was used for paving four sections, 3, 5, 9, and 14. Of these, sections 3, 5 and 14 received originally bituminous mats. These mats failed badly and were replaced in each case in 1916, by the use of various methods. In 1918 all sections were resurfaced with one inch binder and one and a half inch of top, forming a sheet asphalt surface. In figuring the yearly maintenance the resurfacing was included. Section 9 was constructed with bituminous mats of various kinds, ONE DIVISION BEING LEFT PLAIN CONCRETE. THIS SECTION HAD WORN SO BADLY THAT 860 YARDS HAD TO BE REPLACED IN 1914, after which a bituminous mat was again applied. The section is reported in good condition. The lowest maintenance cost of the concrete sections per square yard was 10c, while the highest was 32c. The average maintenance cost per square yard per year was 26c."

It is the purpose of these advertisements to give the public authentic facts about road building materials. The facts invariably bear out our claim that vitrified brick is the safe and sane material to tie to, especially when a county has a limited amount of money to spend and can not afford to experiment.

DUNN WIRE-CUT LUG BRICK COMPANY CONNEAUT, OHIO

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