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"All the News That's Fit to Print!"
Reliability the Main Feature. NO 13

LITTLE STINGERS.

As Plucked From the Columns of Don Law's Yellow Jacket.

Mr. Youvius is again in eruption and it is William Jennings Bryan. Democrats call it a "do nothing" program, but that's a blame sight less than a Congress that "did nothing."

We have to destroy Americanism in order to reconstruct Europe, by gallies, let Europe go to the devil.

The man who is a Democrat "just because his daddy was a Democrat" shows less sense than the fellow who thinks his granddaddy was a Democrat.

That Bagger, Mr., youth who married his stepmother must have been had off as the fellows who really wanted to see Jimmy Cox elected President.

When the Senate turned down the League of Nations, President Wilson challenged the Republicans to offer something constructive as a substitute. They have.

The North Pole is reported to be left out of position. We had expected something wrong with the trip since even Wilson failed to "keep us out of war."

Canada has paid off her war debt for the next three years with the money she has secured from this country for "war" bonds. And then to think we've got Prohibition.

News dispatches tell of a man in Los Angeles, Calif., coming to himself after his memory had been dead for 17 years. Happy news that, who has no knowledge whatever of the dozen years and the war that Wilson "kept us out of."

One hundred and seventy-five of the leading railroads of the country propose wage reductions and nearly all the labor unions demand an increase in wages. So there you have two strong reasons why busi-

THE SENATE RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY.

All Efforts to Make Reservations Beaten—"No Alliance Clause" Approved—Vote 67 to 27.

Washington, March 24.—The four-power Pacific treaty, the center of controversy over accomplishments of the Washington conference, was ratified by the Senate today with no reservation except the "no alliance" declaration proposed by the foreign relations committee and accepted by President Harding.

The final vote of 67 to 27, representing a margin of four over the necessary two-thirds, was recorded after the opponents of ratification had made more than 20 unsuccessful attempts to qualify senate action by reservations or amendments distasteful to the administration.

On the deciding roll call 12 Democrats voted for the treaty and only four Republicans, opposed it.

Senators Simmons and Overman voted for rejection of the bill. The four Republicans opposing were Borah, France, Johnson and LaFollette.

TEXT OF FOUR-POWER TREATY.

The text of the four-power treaty, together with the supplement excluding the home islands of Japan from the terms of the pact and the Branderage reservation excluding the use of force, follows, omitting the preamble:

Article 1.

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and in likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the high contracting parties to a joint conference, to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

Article 2.

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

Article 3.

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the date of ratification.

Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

Reservation.

The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to alliance, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

"LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU."

What Our Shears and Paste Pot Captured of a Humorous Vain From Our Exchange.

WHAT BOTHERED HIM.

Teacher (after putting examination on the board)—Now, do any of the questions bother you?

Student—No sir, it's the answers that bother me.

SUFFICIENT.

"Can you refer me to any one for whom you have worked before?"

"Well, mum, I worked for you a couple of days last winter."

LITERALLY CORRECT.

In a written examination on astronomy one of the questions ran: "What happens when there is an eclipse of the moon?"

One student who was expert at getting out of difficulties wrote: "A great many people come out to look at it."

HIS MOMENT.

Wife (at the breakfast table): Oh Henry, I dropped my diamond ring off my finger, and I can't find it anywhere!

Hubby (triumphantly): It's all right, my dear; I found it in my trousers pocket.

NONE OF THAT.

Just recently a girl was married to a man whose name happened to be Nunn.

On hearing of the wedding a friend remarked to the bridegroom: "You're a poor sort of chap."

"Why?" was the reply.

"Because when you took your wife into the church she had a name; when she came out she had none."

SHE HAD PLANS.

At a certain girl's school they do not allow the pupils to drive out with men unless there is a near relationship between them, or unless there is an engagement in prospect.

A girl asked permission to take a drive with a young man.

"Is he your father, brother or cousin?"

"No, ma'am."

"Are you engaged to him?"

"No, ma'am, but I expect to be before we get back."

A HARD PROBLEM.

Quinsey, colored, was always complaining about his wife. One day he said: "My wife, Mandy, is always asking me for money. She done ask me for three dollars just now. Once she ask me for seven dollars. Last week she done begged me for five. This morning she comes whining for fifty cents. Always money—money—money!"

"Well, what does she do with all this money?" Quinsey's listener asked.

"'Deed I don't know, sah. I neebber give her none!"—Judge.

NOT YET BUT SOON.

A young man and woman entered a street car accompanied by a pretty little girl about five years old. Her blue eyes were twinkling with fun. She was daintily dressed in a summer frock of pink, and wore white canvas shoes.

After they were seated the little girl mischievously put her foot out and deliberately made a conspicuous streak of white on the man's blue serge suit. She then looked around anxiously to see if she had been noticed. A gentle-faced lady sitting next to her said:

"Little girl, you mustn't do such naughty things. You're making your daddy's suit look awfully bad."

Then the car came to a stop, and a shrill little voice piped out: "He ain't my daddy—but he's going to be!"—Judge.

A Long Day in Court.

Thirty years ago the wife of John Meekers, of Plainfield, N. J., brought suit against him for alimony. The case had been in the courts since that day until recently when a surviving judge made up his mind to end it. He decreed that Meekers owed his wife \$144 alimony and sent him to jail because he had not paid it. Three judges died while having this hearing under advisement. One of these judges had ruled against the man, but died before he could sign the decree, and that, as a matter of course, opened the way to keep the suit going. It is not stated that the \$144 was the original amount sued for, but if it was, the court should have added 30 years interest, and given the loser an opportunity to work it out on the roads, if he did not have the cash handy.—Charlotte Observer.

(The court's delay not only applies to civil but to criminal cases as well. There should be more dispatch in the business of our courts. First, there should be longer hours. Elimination of much argument by counsel. In a majority of petty cases the taking of evidence and the charge of the judge should suffice. These alone would do much to clear the dockets and avoid continuance. By delay, witnesses die or move away and in this manner the ends of justice are hindered and hampered. Until there is some reformation of the old phrase, "Once in court, never out of it," will remain in full force and effect.)—Local Editor.

HOUSE PASSES SOLIDERS BONUS BILL.

Vote For the Measure 330 70—Now Goes to the Senate.

Washington, March 23.—The four billion dollar soldiers' bonus bill was passed tonight by the House by an overwhelming majority. It went to the Senate where its fate was a majority vote for the measure.

The vote was 330 to 70, or 64 more than the two-thirds majority necessary for passage of the measure under the parliamentary procedure selected by Republicans for the expressed purpose of preventing the Democrats from offering a motion to reconsider.

Party lines disappeared both in the general debate and on the final roll call, 242 Republicans, 90 Democrats and one socialist supporting the bill and 42 Republicans and 28 Democrats voting against it.

All the N. C. Congressmen voted for the bill except Kitchen, Kitchen, Brinson and Ward not present when final vote was taken.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

As passed by the House, the bonus bill would provide for immediate cash payments to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50, and would give the other veterans the option of these four plans:

Adjusted service certificates, with provisions authorizing loans by banks in the first three years after next October 1, and by the government thereafter; the certificates to run for 20 years and to have a face value at maturity of the amount of the adjusted service credit at the rate of \$1 a day for domestic service and \$1.25 a day for foreign service, increased by 25 per cent plus interest at the rate of 5 per cent, compounded annually.

Vocational training aid after January 1, 1923, at the rate of \$1.75 a day, the total payments not to exceed, however, 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Farm and home aid under which veterans who purchase or improve farm or homes would be paid after July 1, 1923, a sum equal to their adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent.

Land settlements, under which lands would be reclaimed under the supervision of a special board and farm units established for sale to the veterans at a price fixed by the board, less the amount of the adjusted service credit due the purchaser.

(The above bill is now in the Senate where it may be referred to some committee for an indefinite period. It may be also much changed, as the present bill gives no method of raising the money to meet this additional obligation. If passed and with the sales tax provision of the President with which to raise the necessary bonus money, it may receive his veto.)—Local Editor.

A Sore Finger Crime.

The police department of Fall River has been asked to begin criminal proceedings against an industrial nurse employed by the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Medicine. The crime charged is curing a mill hand's sore finger without calling in a physician.

It may be said at once that the accused nurse admits her guilt. She confesses that the employee came to her with a braided finger, that she believed a herself entirely competent to take care of it, that she did take care of it, that the sore finger got well, that the employee went back to work. She confesses also that she did not call in a physician, presumably on the assumption that the injury was so trifling and so wholly within the ability of any nurse to handle that summoning the faculty of medicine to the scene would have been as ridiculous as calling out the fire department.—New York Herald.

(We are heading towards the same condition down this way with our ever increasing departments of supervision which are regulating about everything we do. If it keeps on increasing, it will eventually be necessary to obtain a permit to trim our nails or crop our hair and have this, as well as many other things, supervised by this army of regulating supernumeraries.)—Local Editor.

The Result the Same.

A man in Hickory Mt. township remarked the other day that if the wind had not blown his house away he would have mortgaged it for an automobile, and it would have been gone anyway.—Cathlam Record.

CATCH-ALL COLUMN.

What has become of the old-fashioned young man who took off his hat while he talked with the ladies?

Here is a question propounded to a good friend the other day: "Ashcraft, do you know what's the cause of 'spontaneous combustion'?"

In shame we had to expose our "ignorance."

"It's a mortgage rubbing against a fire insurance policy."

The bureau of education estimates that \$15,000,000 was spent in this country last year carrying pupils to school in free conveyances, and that represents a considerable advance upon the period when attendance was secured merely by thrashing the run-aways.

"Petting and even a kiss, if stolen under the eyes of a competent chaperone," were championed by Dr. Lee A. Stone, of the Chicago Department of Health, in a speech recently before the State Health Commission of Chicago. "There is too much prudery going on today," he said. "I can see nothing wrong in a young man becoming affectionate if the young woman is willing and it is done under proper safeguards."

Yeah! Proper safeguards! We'll bet our last dollar that no Union county young man will kiss his girl when her daddy or mammy is chaperoning.

Dr. Stone may be talking about city folks, but out here in the country there is still some respect for the proprieties.

Just to show how rapidly this country is drifting into paternalism, or bureaucracy, or red-tapeism, let me recite what happens when a maimed or helpless person is found in Union county and who needs outside assistance. Public Welfare Officer Snyder finds, for instance, a man who needs help and that at once. The law makes it obligatory for the officer to report the case to a committee, which is a good one, consisting of W. M. Gordon, J. A. Stewart and C. W. Orton. These in turn investigate Mr. Snyder's "find" and report to the Bureau of Maimed and Afflicted at Raleigh. An agent is sent out from Raleigh, he of course coming by rail, stopping at the best hotel in the city, and of course going in the best of style, for is he not spending the people's tax money? The gentleman hires a car to go out and see the poor man who needs assistance. He reports back to the Bureau for the Maimed and Afflicted at Raleigh. Maybe if the poor man is not dead by this time, he gets a recommendation to get some assistance, provided his case is passed on favorably. Mr. Snyder's hands are tied. His initiative is taken from him, as well as that of the local committee to a great extent by a maze of red tape. Why, more money is often spent in "investigating" than is spent on the crippled man. Good gosh!—McNroe Enquirer.

How Parents Suffer.

We referred some time ago to the \$700,000 increased burden to be placed upon parents on account of the change of text books.

A parent showed us some letters that show how parents are treated.

He was requested to get a new first reader for his child and was asked 75 cents for it and would not pay the price.

He wrote the State Superintendent, who wrote the publisher, and the publisher wrote the parent that the book was sold for 48 cents to the local bookseller plus the freight or carriage, and no risk on the part of the dealer as to the books being left over.

Thus our parent got it in the neck on all sides. The officers change books and add new burdens and the dealer hits them another lick and thus we go from bad to worse.—Newton News-Enterprise.

(And yet when the Republicans offered to furnish free school books to the children of the public schools of the State, they were voted down by the party responsible for this \$700,000 burden imposed upon the parents. Those who voted the Democratic ticket should keep silent and not complain. They got just what they voted for.)—Local Editor.

And the Bond Money With Them.

The sand clay roads have gone to pieces under the excessive rains that have deluged the earth for the past month. Only the hard surface can stand such a strain as that.—Charlity and Children.

(Editor Johnson also might have added that much of the bond money voted for these good roads has been washed into the gullies and ditches along the roads. But one thing remains and that is the bond interest payments. They never wear out. Hard surfaced roads are the only permanent roads and it is money wasted to build any other kind.)—Local Editor.

The Painter is Forgotten.

"We gaze upon the splendor of the setting sun, but seldom stop to think who put it there."—Charlotte Observer.

HARDING WISHES FOR OLD DAYS.

Good Old Days Appeal to the President; Personal Reminiscence.

Recently, during a fanning bee with "other newspaper men," the President puffing a sweetly odorous pipe waxed reminiscent and spun a tale which should go down in all the economic primers of the land. While a great deal of the charm is lost in the retelling, the story intrinsically is worth much as evidence of what the dollar once would accomplish. Substantially, the President told the story as follows:

"This was back in the days when the Marion Star first became affluent enough to afford a reporter. Before that day I had been the editor, the reporter, the advertising man and quite a bit besides.

"Our reporter, let's call him Bill Jones—was the most ardent admirer of William Shakespeare I've ever seen. I had Shakespearean leanings myself in those days, being particularly partial to Julius Caesar. I've since lost some of my fondness for Caesar, but that is no part of this story.

"At any rate, a noted Shakespearean troupe came to Cleveland one week. Cleveland is about one hundred miles from Marion. Bill yearned to go to Cleveland. He would have gone to Timbuctoo to see Shakespeare creditably acted. I had some yearnings about going myself. So we decided we could make it by a little financial manipulation. We planned to go on Saturday.

"In those days the railroads used to issue passes to proprietors of newspapers. I had one myself, and one for my father. I figured we could get father's pass O. K'd over to Bill for this trip, so I sent a request into headquarters to this effect.

MEETING PAYROLL LEFT LITTLE CASH.

Came along Saturday morning, and the authorization had not come through. We were in somewhat of a fix. After paying off the Star force with the exception of Bill and Jack, the foreman, I had just \$16. The foreman's pay was \$10. So I went to Jack.

"Jack," I said, "I've got money here to pay you, but I want to go up to Cleveland to see a show. How about letting me give it to you next week?"

"It looks to me," he said, "if you've got money enough to run around to shows you ought to have money enough to pay your help."

"Well, that made me mad, so I said: 'All right, take it. But I decided to go anyway.'

"I knew all the railroad boys on our division, so we went down to the station and climbed on the train for Cleveland, I with our \$6, one pass made out to Warren G. Harding and another to George T. Harding my father.

"HE KNEW ME AND 'T WAS ALL RIGHT."

When the conductor came through I gave him the passes and explained that the authorization had not come through in time for Bill's using my father's pass. He knew me, and it was all right. Everything looked rosy.

"Then we got to Galion, twenty miles away. Galion in those days was the division point. They changed conductors there. When the new conductor came through I repeated my explanation. But it didn't get anywhere.

"Two-sixty," said the conductor, 'or off you go.'

"There wasn't anything to do but pay it. That left us \$3.40, and we landed in Cleveland with \$3.40.

"We went straight to the theatre and bought two seats at a dollar apiece. That left us \$1.40, and a hundred miles from home.

"I don't think I ever enjoyed a show more. Nor did Bill. We just fairly revelled in that show. We forgot that we had \$1.40 and were a hundred miles from home.

"Coming out of the theatre we started down the street, figuring how we were going to get something to eat and a place to sleep and get back home.

"Looking for a match or something I poked my finger in my watch pocket. And there, long forgotten, was a one-dollar bill. Never did a bill look so big. It was monumental. That gave us \$2.40.

"Well, we went down to an old but very good hotel, and with my heart in my mouth I asked how much it would be for us to spend the night, two in a room. The clerk said a dollar and a half. We took it.

"Next morning we rose, paid our bill, had a substantial breakfast for twenty-five cents apiece, had our shoes shined and purchased the morning papers.

"Then came the question of getting home. We went down to the station, and I said to Bill:

"There's nothing to it now. You're George T. Harding and that ends it."

"Well, sir, we went through a flying. The conductor never glanced at Bill posing as my father, and we landed in Marion some hours later, still with ten cents.

"There we had gone one hundred miles from home, attended a theatre, slept in a good hotel, had breakfast, had our shoes shined and read the news of the world in a leisurely fashion next morning—all for less than \$7.

"And those," sighed the President of the United States, "were the Good Old Days."

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

2,173 Joined Churches Each Day For Five Years—233,104 Congregations—4,070,345 Members.

Every day during the last five years an average of 2,173 persons joined the various churches of America. During the same time an average of three congregations have been organized daily and the average number joining the church has been four and one-half persons a day.

These facts were brought to light by religious statistics for the United States compiled by Dr. E. O. Watson, Washington secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The figures show that the churches are steadily overcoming their war losses.

The total church membership of the country according to the latest available figures is 45,997,199. This is an increase of 4,070,345 over the 1916 census figures and indicates a gain of more than a million members for the preceding five years.

Of the 45,997,199 persons listed officially as church members the Roman Catholics have 17,885,646. Roman Catholics figures represent estimated population, including all baptized persons. Protestant bodies count only communicants.

The thirty bodies related to the Federal Council of Churches have 19,933,315 members. They have a total of 12,722 congregations, manned by 113,763 ministers. Their gain in membership during the preceding five years is 1,245,725. Their total constituency is 55,122,722, a gain of 3,448,618 over the 1916 census figures.

The total religious constituency of the country (including all members and adherents) is placed at 95,858,096 persons. According to different statistical methods the various churches these figures are estimated in accordance with the methods made by statisticians. On this comparable basis the constituency of

the various great bodies is as follows: Protestants 74,795,226; Roman Catholics 17,885,646; Jews 1,120,000; Eastern Orthodox (Greek and Russian) 411,054; Latter Day Saints (Mormons) 1,646,170.

Of the Jewish figures—400,000 are estimated. The Jewish bodies have different methods of reporting, some counting only heads of families and others only heads of families who are church members. Volume 22 of the American Jewish Year Book estimates the Jewish population of the United States at 3,300,000.

As the churches report their statistics as a whole it is practically impossible to tell in what part of the country the great gains have been made. Indications are that the advance is all along the line. A specially significant growth has been reported by the Southern Baptist and Southern Methodist.

For the first time the Baptists have passed the Methodists in total membership, now having 7,835,250 members, against a Methodist membership of 7,797,991. The Lutheran bodies stand third with a membership of 2,466,645 persons and the Presbyterians are fourth with 2,384,683 members.

Practically all of the major religious faiths have made a gain except the Unitarians, who show a loss of 30,800 members as compared with 1916 figures. The total membership of last year was 51,635; and the Methodist Protestant Church, which shows apparently a loss of 8,625 members for the five-year period. The churches of God in North America, General Eldership with a membership of 25,920, also show a decrease of 2,456 members. The Roman Catholics show a membership and adherents gain of 2,163,831 during the last five years. They have 16,580 churches manned by 21,643 priests.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, North, reports an increase in membership of 220,870 over the 1916 figures and 62,595 members over last year, its present membership being 3,938,655. It is the largest single Protestant denomination. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shows a great gain of 91,315 members for the preceding year, with an addition of 231,588 over the 1916 figures, its total now being 2,466,067. The Protestant Episcopal Church has recovered its war loss and now shows a gain of 11,208 over the 1916 figures, of which 7,134 were reported.

Right and Wrong.

From the way some of them talk one class of people in the State is paying all the taxes, but the records show that the bulk of the taxes come from people who are best able to bear the burden, if it must be a galled burden.

The tax of the Local Editor in this county, this year, was one-third higher than last year, and we can see no reason for the increased outlay. And what is true of Forsyth county, evidently applies to other counties as well, judging from the mass meetings that are being held all over the State demanding a reduction of both taxes and expense.—Local Editor.

Look Out, Henry!

So it seems that Henry Ford, with his years of experience, is a "young whacker." He came very near being run over by an automobile in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, and he was by a Ford, at that. And he was not just like ordinary mortals are accustomed to doing. He gave the driver a piece of his mind.—Charlotte Observer.

Our Little Dog Says.

...the birds. The dove ... peace, and the stork brings ... tax exemption."—Yadkin ...

Happiest Man.

It was The Lincoln Journal which said: "The happiest man in the world lives in North Georgia and he has six kiddies, ten children, thirteen hounds, a deaf-and-dumb wife and a moonshine still that has never been spotted by law enforcement officers."

War Created 10,000 Words.

No fewer than 10,000 words were added to the English language by the World War.

Kentucky Tobacco Crop Leads.

Before the Civil War Virginia was the largest tobacco-producing state, but Kentucky took the lead in 1869 and has held it ever since.

Carpet Designs Inherited.

In Persia the carpet designs have been handed down from remote ages. Each family keeps its own designs, so two carpets being alike for fear of the evil eye.