

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEWS AND OBSERVER PUBLISHING COMPANY
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, President
OFFICE:
NEWS AND OBSERVER BUILDING
116-118 West Martin Street
Telephone:
Editorial Dept. 117 Advertising Dept. 118
Local News Dept. 119 Circulation Dept. 117

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Payable in Advance

Daily and Sunday	Daily Only
One Year \$1.00	One Year \$0.80
Six Months \$0.50	Six Months \$0.40
Three Months \$0.25	Three Months \$0.20
One Month \$0.08	One Month \$0.07

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Six Months \$0.80
Three Months \$0.50
One Month \$0.25

The News and Observer is delivered by carrier to Raleigh and suburbs at fifteen cents per week Daily and Sunday. Daily only, twelve cents per week.

Entered at the Postoffice at Raleigh, North Carolina, as second-class matter.

All unpaid communications will be returned. No subscription will be returned unless accompanied by postage.

THE REAL ISSUE.
It is unfortunate that the real issue in Washington cannot be made plain. To some observers the actual matter at stake appears to be whether the United States shall adopt the peace treaty and enter upon the reconstruction of peace and industry throughout the world. But there are others who seem to be of the opinion that the sole issue is whether the administration has a right to have a voice in the terms of the settlement. The country, as a considerable majority, is evidently concerned in arranging the peace and closing the war. A limited number are for settling whether or not the President can have his ideas accepted as they have been agreed on at the Versailles conference.

Here in the South the people have two views on the subject, but the views are not contradictory. They believe in a quick and definite peace, and they also believe in standing by the peace that has been made by the American delegation acting in harmony with delegations from every other nation. It is absurd to presume that Wilson had such complete control over the delegations from England, France, and the thirty or so of the other nations that he twisted them around his finger. It is well enough known that he has an influential factor, and was a leader, but that he was an arbitrary and absolute monarch in the peace conference is not even the refractory Senators profess.

The offense that is hurting the feelings of the insurgents is that Wilson has figured in the treaty. To accept the treaty is to grant that he has some ability to serve the country and some patriotism and some qualities that will commend him, and as an election takes place next year, and he may have some advice to offer, he must be made as impotent as possible, and be discredited.

The question therefore turns on whether the treaty shall be condemned because Wilson was chief of the delegation from this country, or whether he shall be allowed to have the prestige that will come from taking an active part in a good job. If the Senate could dispose of Wilson and his relation to the treaty it would go through with a hurrah tomorrow. If the treaty had emanated from Roosevelt or Taft, or another prominent Republican those now opposing it would have no occasion for opposition, for as a real basis for agreement among the nations there is no particular opposition. The issue at Washington is whether the treaty shall go through as Wilson's treaty, or shall be suppressed even if the treaty has to be sacrificed to catch him.

It is hard to believe it is going to fail of ratification for this inexcusable reason.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEAR AT HAND.
The people of North Carolina have probably not realized the strong probability that not only will women be allowed to vote for all offices from that of constable to that of President in November, 1920, but that in all probability they will vote in the primaries next June and that no action of the North Carolina Legislature will be necessary to this end.

It is not yet sixty days since the constitutional amendment passed Congress and already fourteen States have ratified the amendment. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in a recent speech stated that a poll of the Legislatures of twenty-two other States indicated that the measure would be ratified and that the governors of those States were pledged to call special sessions before the first of January next. This would give the necessary thirty-six States and if Mrs. Catt is well advised in her statement the women will in the next six months have full suffrage in every State in the Union without further State legislation. Mrs. Catt is conservative in her statements and her conclusions usually can be relied upon. That she has good reason for her optimism with respect to the action of the twenty-two States which she is counting on as certain for woman suffrage is indicated from the fact that nineteen of these States already have either full or presidential suffrage.

As the primary act in North Carolina authorizes "every voter" to vote in the primary this will automatically entitle the women to vote in all the primaries next summer. The special sessions are being called very rapidly and the ratification so far has been in each State by overwhelming majorities and in several by unanimous vote. In two States, Arkansas and Kansas, the legislatures came together with a promise to exact no per diem or mileage, met at noon, ratified the amendment and adjourned before sunset.

The ratification of the prohibition amendment failed in only three States out of the 45. It looks now as if the suffrage amendment will make practically as good a showing.

Somewhat Incongruous
By SAVOYARD.

William E. Borah, Senator in Congress from Idaho, holds a commanding position in the political situation of the hour, if he prove strong enough to withstand the cajoleries and defy the arrogance of the Standpatters. He is an out-and-out in his opposition to League of Nations, and announces that he will not support it even though the Blessed Redeemer of Man should appear on earth and advise him to do so. He is clamoring for a referendum of the question to the electorate, but declares that even if instructed by a majority of the people to vote for the League he would refuse, though he rather vaguely insinuated that he might resign his seat in that case.

Well, Mr. Borah and his two fellow-irreconcilables, Johnson and Poindexter, have the cards in their hands to defeat the League—if Henry Cabot Lodge and his lieutenants are not bluffing when they signed that round robin, Lodge, Knox, and their associates assert that the League can never be ratified unless it is amended. It cannot be amended without the aid of Borah, Johnson, and Poindexter. Will they, with their announced views of the League, "perfect" it to the end that it may be accepted by the fastidious palates of Senators Lodge, Knox, New, Watson, and the others? In other words, is Mr. Borah a man or a mouse? Is he Senator from Idaho, or a henchman of Henry Cabot Lodge? If he fixes the League so that Lodge, Knox, and numerous other Standpatter Senators agree to accept it, what confidence can be placed in any manifesto the Hon. Borah may feel called upon to deliver himself off? Mr. Borah at an enormous mess of leaks when he assented to the selection of Boies Penrose as chairman of the Senate committee on finance. Is he fond of leaks? We shall see when he votes on the proposed "amendments," "reservations," and "interpretations."

A man named De Valera is in our country seeking a loan with which to finance the opera-bouffe Irish Republic of which he claims to be president. His main purpose is to create enmities between the great republic of the Anglo-Saxon and the great empire of the Anglo-Saxon, and if it should lead to war, the better he and his supporters will be satisfied. The impudence of this fellow's propaganda surpasses all the other impudence I have ever heard of. He holds meetings, at which large crowds gather to hiss the name of the President of the United States. Suppose the President of France or the King of England should do what this professional Irishman does? He would be ordered out of the country and a war possibly follow. But nobody takes this Irish "republic" seriously and its "president" is allowed to bloat around without let or hindrance. And then what a name he wears—De Valera! It sounds more Spanish than French, and more French than Irish. However, there may be method in his mission—he may get a pocket full of money.

God knows the Irish quarrel ought to be composed, and long ago it would have been composed if it had been altogether political. But there is a religious fanaticism involved that the devil chuckles over at every rise and set of sun. There is room to suspect that the darling wish of Sinn Fein Ireland is to rule Ulster, and Ulster does not intend to be ruled by the Sinn Fein act. Thus if the English departed and Ireland were left to govern herself, there would be a bloody civil war among the Irish in less than a week. Under English rule, four Irish votes are as potent in choosing a member of parliament as seven British voters—that is to say, an Irish constituency of 40,000 has one member of the British Commons, while it takes 70,000 population to form an English constituency with power to choose one member of the Commons.

Under the present government Ireland is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. The same law governs every county in Ireland, and if Ulster is become enormously rich under English rule, there is no reason why all the rest of Ireland should not get just as rich—if the people cease raising political hell and go to work to make a fortune.

The Sinn Feiners in Ireland and in America played a mighty miserable part in the war just closed. They sympathized with Germany and some of them raised a rebellion in Ireland to give material aid to Germany. Every professional Irishman in the United States rejoiced at every German success in arms during the world war, and had their prayers been of avail Germany would have emerged from the war victor.

One of the miserable arguments the opponents of the League of Nations advance is that the Senate should reject the treaty because England will be advantaged by it. Of course she will. The intent of the League is to divert wars between the nations of the earth. That means peace and tranquility for all nations. England, being the biggest of the nations, will reap enormous benefit from world peace. Next to England, we will profit most by peace. Europe owes us enormous sums of money that will never be paid unless peace is established, such peace as will enable Europe to go to work.

But this cry against England is as little as it is stupid, and as disgusting as it is wicked. Let them go their way. There is a perfect understanding between the statesmen of the United States and the statesmen of England, and there has nothing but contempt for this demagogic that seeks to embroil the two great peoples in misunderstandings, in jealousies, and ultimately in war.

Washington, July 28.

Kwiz
Answers to Yesterday's Kwiz.

- 1—A machine gun, usually breech-loading, used with conspicuous effect in the great war by belligerents on all sides.
- 2—A famous woman painter, now deceased, whose "The Horse Fair" is familiar in this country.
- 3—Because these dogs were first bred by the monks of the monastery of St. Bernard in the Swiss mountains and trained to succor travelers overcome in the storms.
- 4—A bivalve, small, cuttlefish or the like; a clam, for instance, is a mollusk.
- 5—An American woman who is said to have made the first American flag in its present form; that is, with the stars and stripes; her former home in Philadelphia is preserved as a patriotic shrine.
- 6—An avenue; a level space for promenade.
- 7—A brilliant illuminating gas produced by the action of water on certain carbides or compounds of quicklime.
- 8—Pennsylvania.
- 9—An English conspirator, who died in 1605, famous as the instigator of the "gunpowder plot" to blow up the house of Parliament.
- 10—A member of Congress from an Illinois district, long famous as speaker of the House of Representatives, and noted for his autocratic rule and personal eccentricities.

New Questions.

- 1—Who was Hetty Green?
- 2—What is a felon?
- 3—Who is Charles M. Schwab?
- 4—What is a minutist?
- 5—What is a minaret?
- 6—What is the meaning of the term, "ante-bellum days"?
- 7—Who wrote "A Tale of Two Cities"?
- 8—What was the former name of Petrograd and why was it changed?
- 9—How was Goliath the giant killed, as told in the Bible?
- 10—Of what breed is the "one-man dog"?

Race Relations at Tarboro.
(Gaston Lichtenstein, of Richmond, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)
Many of your readers have strange notions concerning the relations between the white and colored peoples in the South. It is true that Negroes are treated more decently in certain sections than others below the Mason and Dixon line; however, the whites, generally speaking, are not the barbarians frequently pictured by northern writers. The enclosed clipping from the Tarboro (N. C.) Southerner explains itself.

GASTON LICHTENSTEIN,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., July 17, 1919.

Grateful for Entertainment.
(From the Tarboro Southerner.)
The colored committee wishes to express its feeling of gratitude and general satisfaction at the way the colored soldiers and sailors were entertained, and for the cordial recognition given them by the white committee and the white citizens in general.

Our people are openly declaring that we have the best white people in Tarboro and Edgecombe county that can be found anywhere in the country.

Whereas some had expressed a doubt that the colored soldiers would be treated with the same courtesy as the others, they have been convinced that they were laboring under wrong impressions, and confessed that no better treatment could be desired. Every soldier who attended was entertained royally and went away perfectly satisfied.

We believe that the occasion is a firm stepping stone toward the settling of the races together in one common cause for the betterment of all classes, not only in this community, but in other parts of the state and country where the news may be spread. Gratefully yours, W. A. FATHALLAH, chairman, T. S. INBORDEN, William Erwin, J. R. Ervin, A. J. Ervin, Nathan Williams, A. H. Williams, committee.

Noted Colored Educator Pleased.
To the Editor of the Southerner:
I write to congratulate the officers and managers of the great meeting they had in Tarboro Friday. It was a great affair. I do this all the more because I want you to have a word representing the thousands of colored people who were there from this and the adjoining counties. The entire program was so well planned, well planned and most admirably executed. The colored people were all well pleased with the addresses from your platform. There was not a discordant note to which the most fastidious thinkers of our race could take any exception. We congratulate ourselves that the best do not have to "talk down" to us any longer but that they can speak as man to man. I watched for the entire day the mingling and intermingling of both races in the parks and on the fairgrounds, people of every occupation and of varying intelligence, of all degrees of culture and wealth. I never saw or heard a single ugly remark or an unkind word. I do not know if this could happen anywhere else outside of Tarboro. It was most remarkable when you think of the great throng of people who were present. I was advised that about 30,000 people were present.

T. S. INBORDEN,
Bricks, N. C.

Just Folks
By Edgar A. Guest

The Short-sighted Business Man.
He was a business man, and he was sharp as any man could be; when night had put an end to trade he'd count the dollars he had made and chuckle o'er some clever bluff. By which he'd sold some shoddy stuff. One day by artful ways and cuts he sold a working man a suit. The garment had been poorly made, he knew the dye in it would fade. He knew the coat would lose its shape and hang just like a woman's cape. Yet when the man went on his way he thought he'd spent a clever day.

Let us now follow while we can the victim of this clever man. His wife beholds him and she cries: "That suit's not fit for mortal eyes! Was sold you such a thing as that?" And low he mutters "Doodlebat." "What, Doodlebat?" then answers she, "He'll get no more good coin from me." Now comes a neighbor and he sees these trousers bagging at the knees. And straightaway he must be told where such a fearful thing was sold. "I need a suit," says he, "but oh, To Doodlebat I'll never go."

The gentle parol of his sock hehid the garment with a shock. And shook his head when he was told 'Twas one that Doodlebat had sold. The women when they stopped to chat discussed that suit from Doodlebat, Whens'er that shabby suit of blue in street or hall came into view. It cost old Doodlebat a lot. Of business that he might have got. It advertised him far and near. As one that honest folks should fear. And Doodlebat, so sharp and slick, Believed he'd turned a clever trick! (Copyright 1919 by Edgar A. Guest.)

An Editorial Commented.
Mr. Editor: I note in your paper of the 25th inst., your editorial commenting on the race riot in Washington, D. C., headed "The Washington Affair." I am a negro, not a colored man, an ex-slave, and was particularly pleased at the way you presented the matter to the public, and coming from one of the most influential democratic dailies of the South it is quite significant.

I am cutting this editorial out and am sending it to one of our leading colored papers, and am thinking of sending it put up in pamphlet form and having it to all leading negroes of the country. With the greatest respect for your great paper, and a hope of its continued prosperity, I remain yours very respectfully,
CHARLES F. DUNN,
Kinston, N. C.

MORNING TONIC
(Arnold)

It is a good thing to admire. By continually looking upwards our minds will themselves grow upwards.

UNCLE WALT MASON

CARS AND CARS.

I have a large and costly car, upholstered in the richest plush; and when I wish to jaunt afar, I ought to get there with a rush. It truly is a gorgeous boat, and should with ease my person bear; the man who sold it sprained his throat explaining how it beats them all. But every time I take it out, it gives me naught but grief and toll; the carburettor has the gout, a cylinder starts pumping oil. And while in agony I try to find what makes its works complain, the cheap tin cars go whizzing by, their drivers grinning with disdain. My tumbler cost 4,000 bones, and every time I'd drive she quits; she coughs and backfires, heaven and groans, and throws a hundred kind of fits. And always when she sheds a sigh, and leaves me stranded far from home, the cheap tin cars go whizzing by, and kick up gravel, dust and loam. I'm often stalled; it is my fate to have a car that will not run; and all the cheap cars in the State whiz by, and have all kinds of fun. With patience I could bear my load, and make some showing, too, of gas, if I were stuck upon the road, and there was to one else to see; but when I feel the motor die, and know I'm stalled for half a day, the cheap tin cars go whizzing by, so insolently blithe and gay!

Meanwhile Arkansas comes along and rallies in patting the suffrage amendment. The opponents are not wholly left. They have carried one State so far.

Whether Villa is living or dead may not be a question easy to answer but whether he ought to be living or dead is as easy as a place on the beach these days.

So if Mr. Hughes had been president he would have made a treaty that would have a League of Nations, and about the same conditions that the Senate is now opposing. The only real objection is Wilson.

Gov. Catts says Gov. Bickett is a good man, but asks what he can do when he can't veto a bad bill or fire a bad officer. But Gov. Catts will observe if he watches the North Carolina man that he can do a lot.

Cole Blaise as a candidate for Congress is going to put some life into the South Carolina campaign. And that he will have his own platform, and run on his own schedule, regardless of primary, will add to the attraction.

The Dutch say they are averse to giving up the Kaiser. If they really want him and will keep him where he is that might be as good a way as any to dispose of him, but if they love him they had better see that he does not get out some day when they are not looking. He might fall into hands not so considerate.

Dr. Street's caution to cotton planters to pay no attention to falling foreign exchange is logical. The American dollar is the unit of world exchange now because it is the unit that has the goods behind it. It is the money the world is coming to borrow and the debts will be paid in dollars. Then foreign exchange is going back to its normal value, for if it does not we are in for such a period of financial depression that we will all get our share, of close new relations will be established in foreign exchange, which is not likely. American exchange and the American money unit is the sea.

At the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church at Atlanta last year, the right of suffrage and to hold office in the Church was conferred upon women by a large majority. The College of Bishops, however, vetoed the measure. The matter was taken by appeal to the annual conference and notwithstanding the church's veneration of the denomination for its chief shepherds, their veto was overruled by every conference by majorities approaching unanimity in some instances. The division of the great Methodist church before the war into two bodies indicated the political division of the war and the war followed. The action of the Southern Methodists in following that of the Northern branch of the church in conferring suffrage upon the women shows the irrefutable power of public opinion on the subject.

GERMANS WELCOME COTTON.
The Deutsche Tageszeitung is pleased that cotton is moving from the American ports to Germany, and expresses satisfaction that Germany is at last entering an industrial prospect again. It is plain enough to everybody that Germany must be permitted to procure material for manufacturing or her industries cannot go on, and that if they are interrupted a serious interruption of world commerce is certain.

North Carolina, along with the rest of the cotton section, is concerned in one form of raw material for Germany, and in every step of German cotton trade to the final finish, as well as in the general outcome of German industry in a world-wide way. Germany is a cotton buyer. North Carolina is a cotton producer. War or no war, each is dependent on the other, and the quicker the readjustments come that permit the renewal of that commerce which is certain, the better for all of us. No doubt Germany is going to have a hard time in gaining her old export trade. It will be years before German products will be popular any place. But it is a necessity that she shall restore her industries, otherwise she will be an outlaw and a burden on civilization. She must get to work at once and begin to earn a living and pay her debts. The year before the war Germany bought from the South around three million bales of cotton. Her needs now will be what she can pay for. She will need half a billion dollars' worth at present prices, but she can hardly pay for that much. We want her to buy and pay for all she can use, and to do business enough that she can pay for what she needs.

If Danish and Dutch traders and bankers want to buy American cotton for resale to Germany this country will sure not make it hard for them.

The Republicans assembled in special session in Congress, passed the appropriation bills that they would not allow to be passed prior to adjournment in March, and now they are to have a recess until September. Many things need to be done, but until the treaty fight is disposed of they will not allow anything to come up. That being the case the recess is just as good as if they had stayed at home, and that is the most that can be said of the session so far.

THE NEWSPAPER MEN AT WRIGHTSVILLE.
The gathering of the newspaper men at Wrightsville Beach this year is a different affair from that of a year ago at Asheville when the country was at the climax of the war. Then but one note was in evidence, to stick by the President until the war was won and won decisively. That end has been gained. Now the newspaper fellows will be found almost as determined and generally sticking by the President until the peace treaty is ratified, but that does not hold the attention so rigidly and exclusively as war did last year, for the great climax has passed.

This trip the writers will have other subjects before them. One will be the accomplishments of peace. Wilmington will start into the water a concrete ship that the newspaper men may have an impressive lesson in the commerce that North Carolina is capable of joining in with the State what it is perfectly able to be if we all unite our efforts with State development in mind.

Since the newspaper men were at Wrightsville, four or five years ago that section has made marvelous progress. The shipbuilding plants at the riverside at Wilmington and the slackwatered river up to Fayetteville are two intimations that North Carolina has started on an ocean-going career, and that with the new industry of shipbuilding in the United States the New England shores and the Delaware river are no longer the exclusive producers. Here is the lumber, and here is a climate fit to work in, and here is a port, and here are products for export, and a back country that reaches to the heart of the Mississippi valley.

The newspaper men will see the farm development around Wilmington taking on a new form. The business of raising and packing pork is an innovation in the time that has elapsed since they were down in that country before. A greater diversification of products is made on the farms. Shipping lines to distant ports have been established and ships allotted for the service. Wilmington has grown remarkably, and improved in many ways. At the beach the changes have been for the better. The recent fire will be an inconvenience, but from that is coming a finer and better new hotel, and the ultimate result will be pronounced.

Last year the clouds hung low. This year the sky is clear. The meeting at Wrightsville Beach will be the most care-free in recent years.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS
A Fair Question.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
If Bolshevism is as good as it is cracked up to be, why should the Bolshevist in America make such a fuss about being deported to his home?

Best Fruits of Romance.
Philadelphia Bulletin.
A speaker was taken aback during a Sunday-school session. He had been commenting on the blessings of matrimony, and just to see whether or not the class was really paying attention, asked one girl what she considered to be the best fruits of romance. The girl pondered a moment and then answered: "I should say the wedding date and the bridal pair."

A Worthy Undertaking.
Greensboro News.
The Raleigh News and Observer's 18th annual educational edition, which was published July 23, represents an ambitious undertaking worthily performed. It contains a wealth of informative and remarkably interesting material, carefully and attractively presented. Notable features are contributed articles from educators, public officials and publicists. The special edition really is worthy of permanent preservation, as it embraces a comprehensive array of facts and observations particularly pertinent in connection with the educational life of North Carolina, many of whom should prove of value in the future.

Then, too, the enterprise serves to call attention to the swiftly developing educational facilities available in this State. The remarkable growth of schools and colleges is accurately reflected. Of course there is also found interwoven in the observations of contributors the promise of even greater expansion of the educational system of the State. Improvements in the conditions of teachers naturally are resulting in better service for students. As Governor Bickett, speaking through the medium of the Raleigh paper's educational edition, says: "The State is now definitely committed to educational policies worthy of a great people, and the outlook justifies a robust optimism."

The Bear and the Cactus.
Philadelphia Record.
Mexico and Russia present some points of resemblance. Neither has a government that performs the functions of a civilized government and affords protection for persons and property. Yet the task of taking possession of either and administering it properly is one that no nation wishes to undertake. We presume Mr. Lloyd George is as much puzzled to know what to do with Russia as Mr. Aquith is, and we certainly do not wish to administer Mexico. The bear and the cactus are equally unpleasant things to take hold of.

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Scaled bids for the erection of an eight-room brick school building near Auburn, N. C., will be received at the office of the Board of Education of Wake County, Raleigh, N. C., until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, August 4, 1919. Plans and specifications are on exhibit at the office of Frank E. Simpson, 10 West Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN C. LOCKHART,
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