

The News and Observer

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MORNING TONIC

True happiness never flows into a man, but always out of him. Hence Heaven is sometimes found in cottages and hell in palaces. Heaven, itself, is more internal than external.

UNCLE WALT MASON

On noble books, immortal tomes, I'd like to make my bid—the works of men whose bulging domes were number fourteen lids; I had no schooling in my youth, and now I'd like to store my mind with chunks of pregnant truth, set down by seers of yore; such treasured words would surely please my staying mind, I ween; but how can man buy books like these, and still buy gasoline? I'd like to buy some works of art to hang upon my walls, some masterpiece, to impart a lustre to the hall; where'er such works of art you find, in frames without a crack, you know there is a cultured mind somewhere around the shack. To own the works of artist kings, my painting soul aspires; but how can one buy Rembrandt things, and still buy rubber tires? For all the finer things I yearn, and years for them in vain; for all the money I can earn is spent on my old wain.

This "America first" stuff is attempting to cover a multitude of international sins.

An honest definition of Republican "Americanism" would most probably make all genuine Americans want to change their nationality.

All this time we've been thinking that we'd get the suffrage stew over in July, but now we find that we may have that additional reason for getting "hot up" in August.

"The mantle of Jackson and Jefferson," unlike that of Roosevelt, doesn't have to be scrapped over, but just falls naturally and gracefully when there's man enough underneath.

Herb Hoover, "absolutely uninterested" in San Francisco, is on route to Truckee, Nev., where he will fish for a month. Here's wishing the administrative Herb a larger catch at Truckee than he made at Chicago.

With Glass the chairman of the platform committee, we may rest comfortably assured that the regulation of the Virginia Democratic Convention in regard to the league was merely a preliminary draft of the way it's going to appear in the platform.

Not to be oppressively Biblical at all, but honestly, in reference to Senator Harding's list of things which we must do for America "first," which includes "exalt America first," the thought inevitably arises of the promised abasement that awaits those who seek to exalt themselves.

The minister to whom Harding listened on Sunday last who said, "The nation must be safeguarded against the narrow vision adventurers who would crucify the best that the worst may be enthroned," evidently saw his chance to speak a possibly-saving word to the representative of those same "adventurers," and seized it.

When Senator Harding, in his initial campaign speech, throwing the restraining lids of grammar to the four wild winds of Heaven, exclaimed: "We have been tardy sometimes, like when we were proclaiming," etc., he must have been giving a demonstration of "freedom of speech," which would tend to make the academic bleed red cold.

The telegram of the Democratic convention to the President, alluding to him as one who with "unclouded vision and undaunted courage has pressed on for the great reforms which he has fathered for the preservation of peace throughout the world, is the interest of humanity and the advancement of civilization" shows that there's one concession at least that can recognize a great statesman at sight.

The premium list for the four-county fair at Mebane is out and its bulk and contents show that this fair is a strong one. The Mebane fair is only one or two years old, but it is as husky as any many times that age. Representative of four fine counties—Alamance, Orange, Caswell and Person—it has a great field to draw from and it is making the most of its possibilities. Mebane is getting out a newspaper and it is a splendid manufacturing center. It is one of the coming young cities of Piedmont, North Carolina. The fair that is being organized at Mebane will add greatly to the prestige of the town.

MR. TAFT'S ADMISSION.

Mr. Taft writes in The Philadelphia Public Ledger that if the Democrats win the election the Republican Senate will continue to refuse to ratify the Versailles treaty. It is rather astonishing that a man who has been a President of the United States and who essays to be a responsible spokesman of his party should venture to make such an admission. The ex-President's sole motive is, of course, to win votes for his party, but worse tactics could not be employed.

The Senate in refusing to ratify the Versailles treaty for a whole year defied the will of a majority of the American people. When the President brought the treaty from Paris an overwhelming majority of the people were in favor of its ratification at once. The appeals made to American selfishness, the ignorance of the needs of the world and our relation thereto and the general reaction that set in with the signing of the armistice reduced that majority, but these influences never succeeded in wiping it out. On the day that the treaty was finally defeated in the Senate a clear majority of the American people would have voted for it without nullifying reservations.

But that majority was never able to register its will except through local and national organizations of various sorts throughout the country and in the press. For the Senate the will of the majority did not exist, and it is not too much to say that the coteries of men who defied this wish of the people would not hesitate to defy a direct, explicit mandate delivered from the ballot box if they dared.

One-third of the Senate will be elected in November. The present Senate has forty-seven Democrats and forty-nine Republicans, counting the Republican Senator Truman H. Newberry, now under sentence for buying his seat. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty and neither party can hope to have a two-thirds majority in the Senate after the next election. The Republicans are sure to have it in their power to block the ratification of the treaty in the new Congress even though there be a Democratic landslide.

But would the Republicans dare to take such a course? If they did and the people did not move to have their mandate carried out, it would be most conclusive proof that this country could no longer be considered a democracy. Mr. Taft, in making such an admission, presents his party's challenge to the American people to defend their liberty as a free people.

The ex-President is writing for a living and what he says he means to be taken for what it is worth in the campaign. But in view of the autocratic methods of the Senate, within the last year the ex-President's words should make men seriously think. If the Republicans in the Senate will dare defy the popular will registered against them in a solemn referendum, what will they do with that will registered in their favor?

THE PENALTY OF BEING CAUGHT.

Be good, the old adage runs, but if you can't be good be careful. And thereby comes a story. When the Republican barrel was rolling around prior to the Chicago convention and each fellow was dipping his hand into the treasure it is intimated that two men from Missouri sequestered a share. But they were awkward about it. They told about it outside of the sacred precincts, and the noise came up to Chicago and embarrassed Governor Lowden and he repudiated the indiscreet dividers and washed his hands of the whole matter, and the Republican party would not ratify his nomination.

So Missouri, that land which has passed into history as one that never knows much except beer and mules until it is shown, took a look at the men who could not reach into the barrel and withdraw a hand without holding it up for inspection. And the Republican party, gathered in solemn convocation to do something out there in Missouri, arraigned the two men who were indiscreet enough to be caught, and has asked them to resign from their influential relations with the party, and threatens all kinds of party discipline if they do not scatter.

So they will be denounced and sentenced and possibly expelled, and then with that drastic punishment and the terrible example held up to an admiring and righteous party, the Republican managers will point to the saturation of virtue that characterizes the party of great moral ideas, and for a time again it will be as clean and upright as a whitewashed sepulchre. The villains who defiled the party have been caught. They have been exhibited on the party gibbet. Their crime has been repudiated. That they have taken a few thousands of that collection of millions of corruption fund has been announced to the world which had already found it out. And now that these two men who have been caught have been punished that thing is settled again.

Such a thing as the use of money in the campaign the Republican party will not permit, and if two Missouri men have inveigled the candidates and their friends to gather up several millions to debauch the voters these two men have been caught, at least, and the outraged Republican party is freed from them and justice is satisfied. Never again should a good Republican be caught picking five or ten thousand dollars out of the barrel. Such things are too dreadful. And wouldn't you like to know what became of the rest of the millions while the matter is up?

TEACHER SHORTAGES.

The United States Bureau of Education at Washington gives out the information that the high school teachers needed for the country this fall will be fully 20,000 less than the number available, and if the colleges can graduate ten thousand this year, which is probably more than the number that will turn to high school work the shortage will still be 15,000 or 20,000 in the high schools.

Here is a problem that has no immediate solution offered. Other industries are willing to pay more money than the schools and the high schools, and the others get the women who are qualified to teach. It is a business proposition. Those who can teach school are not philanthropists. They have their financial welfare to consider, and a dollar looks as good to them as to any of the rest of us, and they, as a rule, take the salary that brings the most for the work done.

To make a new force of school teachers is not an afternoon's job. Several years of teaching and trying are required, and even then the girl who has put in years to fit herself for high school work finds that she can do other things just as well, so that a force of teachers ready to go to work is not always a force that will go to teaching. At the present time the supply of teachers is short. It is not increasing, and if it should increase it will not stay increased unless wages in the schools get on the same plane that wages have reached in other callings. There is the whole story, and the only way to settle the matter, and at any time in

to make the wage level common to the schools and to other callings. If we have the nerve to ask the girls to teach for less than other jobs pay they will not. They are obliged to look out for themselves if we will not look out for them. But all of this does not help the schools now, and it will not. The school boards can worry about what they are to do for the coming school term, and take most of it in worry. One method may be open in some places and that is to consolidate the schools now and make stronger schools and enable a given force of teachers to handle more children and in better fashion. But that is another slow process. Yet it is possible that in the long run that will be a factor in the solution. We have too many teachers scattered around the small districts when they could be bunched in stronger schools where they could earn more money and do better work. In that way the money we now have would cover the needs and give the girls better salaries.

FLOCKING TOGETHER.

When China signs the treaty with Austria she is received into the League of Nations and becomes the thirty-fifth, and Germany, which has already signed, will be admitted under the conditions of the thirty-sixth. Russia has not been able to get into definite and tangible shape yet to sign anything, and Turkey is in about the same plight, although she is trying to get something agreed on that she can get her name down. Mexico is still in the class of unfinished business. And then comes Uncle Sam. He seems to be saying to the rest that he will not play.

It is a fine bunch we are with in the anti-room. Or rather it is a fine bunch that is there without us, for we are still on the outside, and as they drift in we are not with much of anything any more. The league is going ahead and it is not apparent that the United States is missed much. Certainly the other nations do not waste much concern over Turkey. That fragment of an abominable may sign or not as it chooses, but it will have to be good from now on or be still further trimmed up, and the next trimming will be final if it has to come. Russia is chaos. The signature of Russia is about as definite as the signature of an explosion of a few tons of dynamite. One of the jobs of the League of Nations is to limit the extent of the lawlessness that is disturbing Russia and see that the chaos does not spread farther to the westward into Europe and to the eastward into Asia. Russia in Europe and Mexico in our own country are much of a parity. Until they can tell who is to sign anything and how the signature can be guaranteed they are not joining in making many contracts.

We have not the excuse that our companions on the outside have, of lacking any responsible authority to sign agreements. The United States has an active and functioning authority. We are not like Turkey and Russia and Mexico in this respect or any other. We can sign all right. But we just can't agree among ourselves. And that being the case, it is perhaps as well to stay where we are. In the league we would have to agree with others. Out of the league we can be like Turkey, Russia and Mexico, and need to agree with nothing, and be governed by nothing and entangled by nothing. Independence and good society are great advantages.

MAKING INVESTMENTS.

Liberty bonds are making another low swing, nearing 85 for the fourth 4 1/2 issue. At 85 this bond pays five per cent on the money invested in buying it, for it yields each year \$4.25, which is five per cent of \$85. As the bond is due in 1933 to 1938, it may be expected to reach par within the thirteen years if not before, and investor expect to see that figure reached long before 1933. Should the bond reach par in thirteen years it will have gained \$18 in addition to the interest, which will mean about one and one-third per cent more a year, making a security that pays close to six and one-half per cent. The government bond is a security that is the first and last word in safety, the world round. A security of this character, paying such a return has no equal at the present time.

That investors, or persons who think they are investing, should put money into some of the wilder schemes that are offering is one of the mysteries of human action. It is true that some other good securities are in the market for purchase, but the average investor is not familiar with them, and as they are not advertised very much the ordinary buyer takes the thing most highly boasted and lets the good ones go. Nobody is specially interested in selling Liberty bonds, for nobody gets any profit from their sale, so they go unheralded. But they are the best purchase on the market, and in the course of time when those that are floating now and making the low market have passed into strong hands it will be impossible to get them except at the par value. The man who can get \$43 into a \$50 bond or \$56 into a \$100 bond now fools away his opportunity if he does not pick up one of them every time he gets that amount of available money.

Then another feature about buying Liberty bonds is that the sooner they pass into the hands of the permanent holder the sooner they will be off of the market, and that will remove one influence that is sustaining inflation, and keeping prices at the abnormal level of the present. With Liberty bonds no longer offering in the markets for sale money would open for other uses and the financiers would find it at a lower interest rate and business could proceed on a more settled basis. But the purchase of wild-cat investments does nothing of this kind. It only wastes money and to no purpose.

The funny thing about all this Republican "aloofness" is how, feeling as they do, they ever got up any enthusiasm in regard to America's participation in a "European" war.

The New York Tribune says of Mr. Root, now abroad to "further peace": "Mr. Root is more learned in peace league matters than Mr. Wilson. May Eliza Root be able to patch up and make of some value Woodrow's slovenly work!" This is the sort of gentle editorial writing that is going to make interesting and amusing reading long about 1970, and as such should be preserved.

HOMER CUMMINGS' GREAT SPEECH.

The first day of the San Francisco convention revealed in the person of Homer Cummings, temporary chairman, an orator of commanding gifts. His address, however, was much more than a notable display of forensic power. It was a masterful array of facts, a superb tribute to the better nature of the American people in peace and in war and a fitting denunciation of the mannequins of our partnership. In all the long discussion that has followed the armistice, no one has presented the issue with greater force or clarity. Platform-makers may trim or dodge, but this

speech will ring true for many a day. It is true in its record of Democratic achievement and of Republican failure in constructive legislation; in its recital of our motives in entering the war, the high ideals which we upheld and which the world accepted, and the invincible force with which we sustained them, and in its lofty appeal to the conscience of America not to be overruled by envy, jealousy and timidity from finishing its task as in honor bound. There is no word of apology. If now there is to be a retreat from the advanced position occupied by our people under President Wilson's guidance, the Democratic party at least will stand fast.

Mr. Cummings shows that the idea of a League of Nations had the sanction of Republicans and Democrats alike until it came into being; that the Senate itself by unanimous vote in 1919 requested the President to take the lead in such a movement; that the allied and neutral powers accepted the principle, as did the enemy nations at the armistice, and that suggestions made by Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Root were embodied in the covenant, in spite of which a Senatorial cabal set out deliberately to wreck the treaty and break faith with a war-weary world. He stands with the President for the covenant, not against reservations if they are deemed necessary, but against nullification, and, like Mr. Wilson, he pleads for a return to the reverence and pity and high resolve that inspired the American people when they resolved upon a war to end war. There never was a better cause or a nobler appeal.

A BUGLE CALL.

Senator Lodge's speech was strictly a keynote. It pitched the Republican tune in a minor key. Mr. Cummings' speech is a bugle call. It rallies the Democrats to a great struggle for progressive government at home, and for the whole-hearted recognition of our international obligations.

Mr. Lodge's speech was composed of carping criticism, of strictly partisan and often false and malicious criticism of the Administration that has done great things for the country and for the world. It does not lie, said Mr. Cummings, in the mouths of those who conducted the Spanish War to indulge in criticism of the management of the great effort of our war; and as he said, the closest of all wars in its conduct.

But the administration was doing great work for four years before the war imposed upon it duties which it discharged to the overwhelming of our enemies and the astonished admiration of our associates in the war. Mr. Cummings ran over the long list of progressive and constructive legislation by the Democratic party so long as the power of legislation was in its hands. The unhappy result of the Congressional elections of two years ago weakened the influence of the President in his noble and statesman-like and philanthropic effort to shape the peace treaty in complete accord with the Fourteen Points. He succeeded in part, but he was in considerable part defeated by adverse and militaristic influences to Europe, encouraged by the vicious attacks of the Republican party upon him.

Mr. Cummings scathingly reviewed the evasions and circumlocutions and the double meanings of the Republican platform. But that was only a small part of his speech. It was a necessary part; the Republican party and its policies must be exposed. But the Democratic party does not confine itself to throwing bricks at the other party. Its record of legislative achievements is long and honorable; it constitutes its claim to the continued support of the country, and it is the promise of future performance. The present Republican Congress has done nothing but denounce the President, defeat the peace treaty, perpetuate chaos in the Old World and squander money in investigations, which have failed to make Republican campaign literature, for they have only demonstrated the enormous energy and the cleanness of the Democratic administration of the country in war and in peace. The speech is well worth everybody's reading. There could not be a better campaign document to be universally distributed. It scintillates with epigram; it flays the pottiness and the hypocrisy of the Republican politicians, and it sets forth in forceful terms the work of a Democratic President. The present Congress has ignored the President's appeals for action because it preferred to have evil remain unremedied in the hope that popular discontent could be utilized in this campaign. A Democratic President and Congress will begin at the point where a Republican Congress paralyzed action, and will lead the country to triumph in peace comparable with those which it won in war.

A RINGING CHALLENGE.

New York Evening Post. Chairman Cummings' "keynote" speech at San Francisco is the antithesis of Senator Lodge's pitiful attempt at Chicago. Lodge was dross; pitifully so. Cummings is vibrant with conviction. Both speak in the name of a Democratic President, but Lodge's partisanship sounded professional; it was petty, eager to score points. Cummings is the partisan on fire not so much for his party as for his cause. Lodge's speech was adapted to move his hearers to intellectual agreement with him. Cummings' is the kind that goes to the heart of an audience and sends it into outbursts of enthusiasm. Lodge's task was to take the offensive against the Administration, while to Cummings fell its defense, but it is Cummings who forces the fighting. Following the highest strategy, he makes his defensive an offensive. It is not too much to say of his speech that, delivered with an oratorical power equal to its rhetorical force, it might easily have landed its author at a stroke in the front rank of contenders for the Democratic nomination for President. This does not mean that it is an unanswerable speech, for it has spots in it not more adroit hand could give. Here and there Cummings had to face a stubborn fact or gloss over an inconvenient circumstance.

The great virtue of Cummings' address is that he selects the real issues and endeavors to hammer them home. To one or two of them, notably the Federal Reserve Act, he does less than justice, committing the unusual error of giving his party less credit than it deserves. But his recital of Democratic achievements is highly effective; his indictment of the Republican platform, although brief, is pointed; his characterization of the muck-raking investigations into the conduct of the war glows with justifiable indignation, and his presentation of the necessity for the League not merely a League of Nations is inspired with an appreciation of the world situation that is not any too common even among the formal supporters of the President. Upon the vagueness of the Republican plank on the League he is severe, giving a delightful demonstration of how it analyzes into nothing. But he is trying for more than negative results. In dealing with this lofty theme he recalls the hopes with which we entered the war and the armistice, and the tragic manner of their gradual dissipation. He cannot bring himself to believe that the defeat of the dream is final, and his able and ardent plea communicates his feeling to his readers.

The central question is: What about reservations? Cummings realizes the importance of a definite answer. "It is not reservation that the President stands against," he declares, "but nullification." This may be taken as an indication of what the platform utterance upon this crucial point will be. It clarifies the issue as neither Senator Lodge's speech nor the Chicago platform clarified it. By so much the Democrats are starting out by putting their best foot foremost. Cummings is silent upon prohibition—the one issue he avoids. But Mr. Bryan can be trusted to look out for that. With all its defects, the Cummings speech gives the Democratic Convention, and not only the Democratic Convention but also the Democratic campaign, an excellent send-off. It will make a first-class campaign document. It must put spirit into a party that was too much inclined to regard the battle as lost in advance. It is sure to arouse the fighting blood of the delegates and of the voters back home. It is a ringing challenge for a clearer note than has yet been struck in the Republican camp.

J. H. CARTER TO ENTER THE NEWSPAPER FIELD

Mount Airy, June 30.—Attorney J. H. Carter, who for the last seven years has served as postmaster in this city, has purchased the entire plant of the Times-Leader, intending to enter the newspaper field when his resignation on July 1 becomes effective. Mr. Carter will rename his paper the Beaufre Record, the first issue of which will appear on Wednesday July 14. The sheet will be published as a weekly at first, and later increasing to a semi-weekly; it will cover the county news thoroughly through correspondents and carry general news in somewhat condensed form. The new owner, a native of this city, a graduate of Davidson College and the University of North Carolina, will champion progress, re-operation and modernization.

BURGLARS MAKE HAUL FROM GROCERY STORE

Mount Airy, June 30.—The grocery store of E. J. Loftis near the Granite Quarries was forcibly entered during Monday night and a quantity of canned goods and other provisions stolen. The thieves evidently came in an antiquated buggy, the iron wheel tracks of which were followed quite a distance into the country by a sheriff's posse, until they were lost. Entrance into the store was effected by smashing in the side door with a huge rock. That the burglars worked leisurely, is evidence by the several empty soft drink bottles they left standing on the counter. The robbery was not discovered until the proprietor opened the store for business this morning.

CHANGE IN FACULTY OF APPALACHIAN SCHOOL

Roone, June 30.—Some changes will be made in the teaching force of the Appalachian Training School for the coming year. Prof. E. R. Drexton, who was at the school the past year, has accepted a place in Georgia. The school is fortunate in securing the services of Prof. J. T. C. Wright, son of County Superintendent C. C. Wright, of Wilkes. Mr. Wright is a graduate of the University of high standing, and has done

SALE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

The County Board of Education of Wake County, North Carolina, will on Monday the 5th day of July, 1920, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of said board in the county courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, open bids for the purchase of \$20,000 Curr High School District Bonds, issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 55 N. C. Public Laws of 1915, the said bonds being for the purpose of erecting a building for school purposes in said district. Said bonds will be of \$1,000 denomination, will bear interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature twenty years from date. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check on a North Carolina bank, in the amount of at least 2 per cent of the amount of the bonds. Bids should be addressed to Supt. J. C. Lockhart, Raleigh, N. C. This the 4th day of June, 1920.

W. A. WITHERS, Chairman Wake County Board of Education. JOHN C. LOCKHART, Secretary.



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special work in English, Latin and German. Also the school considers itself no less fortunate in securing the return of Prof. A. P. Greene of Mebane to fill the important place as supervisor of the preparatory department, which place he formerly filled so efficiently.

Home From Long Trip. Mr. R. L. Innes, of Zebulon, returned yesterday after an extended trip which included the Republican convention in Chicago, and a visit to the Pacific coast and points in Northern Mexico. Returning Mr. Innes stopped over in Annapolis, Texas, to visit relatives.

Railroad Schedules

Table with columns for Railroad, Destination, and Time. Includes sections for Norfolk Southern Railroad, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and Southern Railway System.

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Fitchhold SHINGLES. The roof is the best thing placed on a building—the first thing to wear out. Use Fitchhold shingles. Then the roof will be the last thing to need attention. Carolina Portland Cement Co., Charleston, S. C.

Don't Forget! NEW INTEREST QUARTER BEGINS JULY FIRST. Any deposit made before the close of business July 3 will draw interest from July 1. May we help you save? Citizens National Bank. "Service With Safety"