

ORGANIZING ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ARMY

Polish General Forming New Fighting Unit From Ranks of Prisoners

Warsaw, Aug. 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—An anti-Bolshevik army is being organized, chiefly among prisoners captured in the counter offensive which ousted the Reds from Poland. The organization is under the direction of General Glesensapp, and the recruits are being taken from prison camps, only volunteers being accepted.

The question of handling the prisoners is a serious problem. Prisoners from various districts continue to be gathered in by soldiers and peasants. In many instances, cut off from their detachments, they are surrendering in groups.

Two of the largest camps are established in the regions of Cracow and Skalskiyev, where the prisoners are given an opportunity to join the new anti-Bolshevik army, if they so desire. Combined with the new army will be many Russians from the armies of Denikin and Brodoff, who are tired of prison life and are eager for action.

A new scheme to induce the Reds to surrender has been introduced by the Poles. The scheme is working particularly well in the south, where propaganda is scattered among the Reds by balloons and other means. The propaganda is in one form, consists of a pamphlet headed "Permit," in Russian; then in parallel columns in Russian and Polish. Inducements are offered for the Reds to surrender. These permits have been circulated among the followers of Budenny, three thousand marks being offered for each man with horse. Assurance is given that the men surrendering will be well fed and generally well looked after.

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DURHAM HAS FULL QUOTA OF SCHOOL TEACHERS NOW

Durham, Aug. 28.—All but four of the ninety-six white teachers in the city school system have been elected and were announced here today. All of the forty negro teachers have been elected. The only change in the list of principals previously announced earlier in the summer is in the Morehead school principalship. Here Miss Margaret Blow of Virginia has been elected principal in the place of Miss Jane Williams, who found it necessary to resign the last moment. The principals of the white schools are, high school, L. J. Bates of Norfolk, Va., Morehead school, Miss Margaret Blow of Virginia, Edgemont, Miss Sallie Beavers of Durham; Fuller, Miss Maggie Holloway of Durham; Watts Street, Miss Leah Boddie of Durham; North Durham, Miss Lillie N. Jones of Durham.

WILL INSTALL MAPS OLD HICKORY DIVISION

Maj. W. A. Graham, lately of the 120th infantry, visited the North Carolina Historical Commission this week to provide for installing some maps and other materials concerning the Old Hickory Division, with other valuable documents relative to the 30th division, now on file in the State archives.

Major Graham was in command of the attacking line of the 120th infantry on September 23, 1918, when it captured F. McCourt, thus breaking for the first time the Hindenburg line. He was the first field officer of the allied armies to establish headquarters beyond the Hindenburg line. For his courage and efficiency during this attack he won an army citation.

STONE SCORES PEOPLE FOR LEAVING THE FARMS

Winston-Salem, Aug. 28.—President E. W. H. Stone, of the North Carolina Farmers Union, made the presidential address at a farmers picnic held at Muddy Creek a few miles west of the city today. He made a forceful appeal for improved conditions on the farm, declaring that until farm life is made more inviting young men and women will continue to seek the cities and high wages. He told of concessions granted by the legislature in changing the time of listing taxes and other things. He also referred to the revaluation act, contending that these holding stock in corporations should be taxed.

Bivens Resigns From Schools

Wadesboro, Aug. 28.—W. Clyde Bivens, superintendent of public instruction in this county for four and one-half years has resigned his position here and will leave about September 1, to accept work of the same nature or perhaps in an entirely different line. Mr. Bivens was offered a \$300 increase in salary to remain in the work here, but declined to reconsider his determination to give up the work. It is learned now that the matter of an increase in salary for the superintendent has been under consideration by the board of education for the past three months.

Finish New Hospital

Oxford, Aug. 28.—Those who have taken a look at Brantwood Hospital since it received the finishing touches are highly pleased with its beauty and arrangements. Dr. Jack Bullock stated yesterday that they hope to have everything ready for the formal opening during the first week in September. Some of the modern equipment, said Dr. Bullock, has not arrived, which may delay the opening a few days.

Harding Breaks Ground For a World Court of Justice

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that was necessary to end the present "preposterous condition."

The text of the speech follows in part: "Let us suppose the Senate had ratified the peace treaty containing the league covenant as submitted to it by the President in July of last year. Before this day we would have been called upon to fulfill the obligations which we had assumed under Article Ten of the league covenant to preserve the territorial integrity of Poland 'as against external aggression.'"

"The council of the league of nations would be reasoned, and reasoned correctly, that the United States could furnish the maintenance and, if necessary,

the men to withstand the hordes advancing from Russia far more easily than could the exhausted nations of Europe. What would of necessity have to result? Nothing necessarily, we are glibly informed, since only the Congress can declare war, and the Congress might reject the appeal of the executive. But would the Congress do that? Could the Congress do that without staining indelibly the honor of the nation?"

"The American people would never permit a repudiation of a debt of honor. No Congress would ever make this nation appear as a waverer, as it would appear and would be in such an event before the eyes of the world."

"For myself I yield to no man in willingness, in eagerness, to render the greatest conceivable assistance to the stricken people of Europe. I include all of them and speak with a genuinely sympathetic heart whether it is to mention devastated France, or sorely tried Italy, or nobly struggling Poland—or distracted and misguided Russia, or gallant little Belgium, or pitifully deceived Austria, or the ruthless invader Germany, which came to the supreme tragedy through a leadership which brought disaster to her misguided people."

"It was with that feeling of sympathy and desire to serve, that most reluctantly and with grave misgivings, as I announced at the time, I voted to accept the league covenant with reservations designed to preserve our essential liberty of action. The record is made and under the same conditions, confronted by the same alternative, I should vote now as I voted then."

"But the conditions have changed. Experience has brought enlightenment. We know now that the league constituted at Versailles is utterly impotent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously impotent that it has not even been tried. It could not survive a single test. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration."

"Now, it may appear to you that I have been speaking chiefly in the negative. I made the admission. What is more, I might continue to do so almost indefinitely without disadvantage to our cause. So many things have been done by the present administration that no power on earth could induce me to do, that I cannot even attempt to recount them. I may remark casually, however, that if I should be, as I fully expect to be, elected president of this just and honorable republic, I will not empower an assistant secretary of the navy to draft a constitution for helpless neighbors in the West Indies and jam it down their throats at the point of bayonets borne by United States marines. Nor will I misuse the power of the executive to cover with a

veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarranted interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the western hemisphere.

Not Submit to Wrong.
"On the other hand, I will not or shall not, as you prefer, submit to any wrong against any American citizen, with respect to either his life or his property by any government. This statement is made in all solemnity, with enmity for none and friendship for all. If it particularly applies to Mexico, the application has been directed by the robbery and murder of hundreds of our own people in that unhappy country."

"This admission is not directed exclusively toward our next door neighbor to whom we would gladly hold forth a helping hand. It is intended for a plain notice to every government on the face of the earth that the entire resources of this nation are pledged to maintain the sacredness of American lives and the just protection of American properties."

"The line of demarcation between our attitude and that of our political opponents is perfectly plain. The President has made his position clear by his holds Article Ten to be the heart of the covenant. So does the Democratic platform. To assume that the nominee would accept the reservations rejected by the President and denounced by the party platform is to impugn his integrity."

Not in Favor of Going In.
"For myself, I do not question for a moment the truth of what the Democratic nominee says on this subject. He has flatly said he is 'in favor of going in' on the basis announced by the President. I am not. That is the whole difference between us, but it is a most vital one, because it involves the disparity between a world court of justice supplemented by a world association for conference on the one hand, and the council of the league on the other."

"The one is a judicial tribunal to be governed by fixed and definite principles of law administered without passion or prejudice. The other is an association of diplomats and politicians whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness."

"There are distinctly two types of international relationship. One is an offensive and defensive alliance of great powers, like that created at Versailles, to impose their will upon the helpless peoples of the world. I am opposed to such a scheme as that. I am opposed to the very thought of our republic becoming a party to so great an outrage upon other peoples who have as good a right to seek their political freedom as we had in 1776."

Society of Free Nations.
"The other type is a society of free

nations, or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations, animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart."

"It is not uncommon for the advocates of the league of Versailles to contrast unfavorably The Hague tribunal upon the ground that the tribunal 'lacks teeth.' Very well, then, let's put teeth into it. If, in the failed league of Versailles there can be found machinery which the tribunal can use properly and advantageously, by all means let it be appropriated."

Combine All That Is Good.

"I would go even farther. I would take and combine all that is good and excise all that is bad from both organizations. This statement is broad enough to include the suggestion that if the league has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe, that its good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent, then it can be amended or revised so that it still may have a remnant of world aspirations in 1918 build into the world's highest conception of helpful co-operation in the ultimate realization."

"I believe humanity would welcome the creation of an international association for conference and a world court whose verdicts upon justiciable questions, this country in common with all nations would be both willing and able to uphold. The decision of such a court, or the recommendations of such a conference should be accepted without sacrificing on our part or asking any other power to sacrifice one iota of its nationality."

"The Democratic nominee has spoken about America abandoning her associates in war and deserting the allied nations in establishing the league of Versailles. I do not think it longer necessary to challenge that statement or pass further opinion upon the unfortunate league. It has already been abandoned by Europe, which had gone so far as to accept it by formal agreement in treaty."

Cox Spends Busy Day Campaigning in New York City

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protect the public interest, the governor was cheered.

Word To Business Men.

The governor, also at the luncheon, gave what he termed "a word to business men." "Many," he said, "are help-

ing to install an administration which does to any pledge of what he should do with the league question seven months hence."

"If the league does not become a thing in fact," the candidate continued, "and a vital organization in the affairs of the world, it is my judgment that not a single European nation will ever be able to pay its national debt, and, if that is not paid then what becomes of fiscal conditions overseas? The financial stability of the world depends upon the adoption of the League of Nations and yet thousands of the very men who, above all others are interested in that, are attempting to install an administration which intends to scrap the league. But it will not succeed."

Industrial Re-Adjustment.

Governor Cox also added that public confidence must be given to industrial readjustments and he said, "millions of dollars are being contributed in order to guarantee an unfair adjustment."

"I know men," he asserted, "that are making contributions for the purpose of using the bayonet to settle industrial difficulties. Nothing could be more dangerous than that. That is building a Bolshevik factory. Stop, look, and listen, ye business men."

Governor Cox said he proposed to use the "golden rule" in settling industrial disputes. He also promised to remove war taxes unjustified during times of peace.

In addition to his address, the governor met hundreds of persons at several informal receptions. He marched several blocks at the head of a procession down Fifth avenue to the luncheon, waving to thousands along the line.

Lodge Denounces League in Speech at Mass Meeting

(Continued from Page One.)

publican party, but above all things, we should not bind our presidential candi-

date to any pledge of what he should do with the league question seven months hence."

Peace Hopes Not in League.
Senator Lodge denied that the hopes of the world's peace were exclusively in the covenant of the league of nations.

"It is almost a miracle," he said, "to suggest that within the four corners of the document the hopes of the world's peace are tied up—in a document prepared by General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, with one article put in it by President Wilson which we have from him is the heart of the covenant."

The league, as brought back by Mr. Wilson is nothing but a political alliance, he added, "all full of force and very little peace in it."

He was severe in his denunciation of Article X, which, he said, differed from every other article in the covenant in that it constituted "an individual obligation."

As "a Polish Question."

"At this moment," he continued, "one of the most gallant and brave peoples in the world is being invaded by Russia in an attempt to bring it back and partition it. As she was partitioned in the days of the autocracy. The sympathy of every American is with the Poles."

"But if a member of the league, under Article Ten, if Poland summoned us, we'd have to go. No action of the league would be necessary."

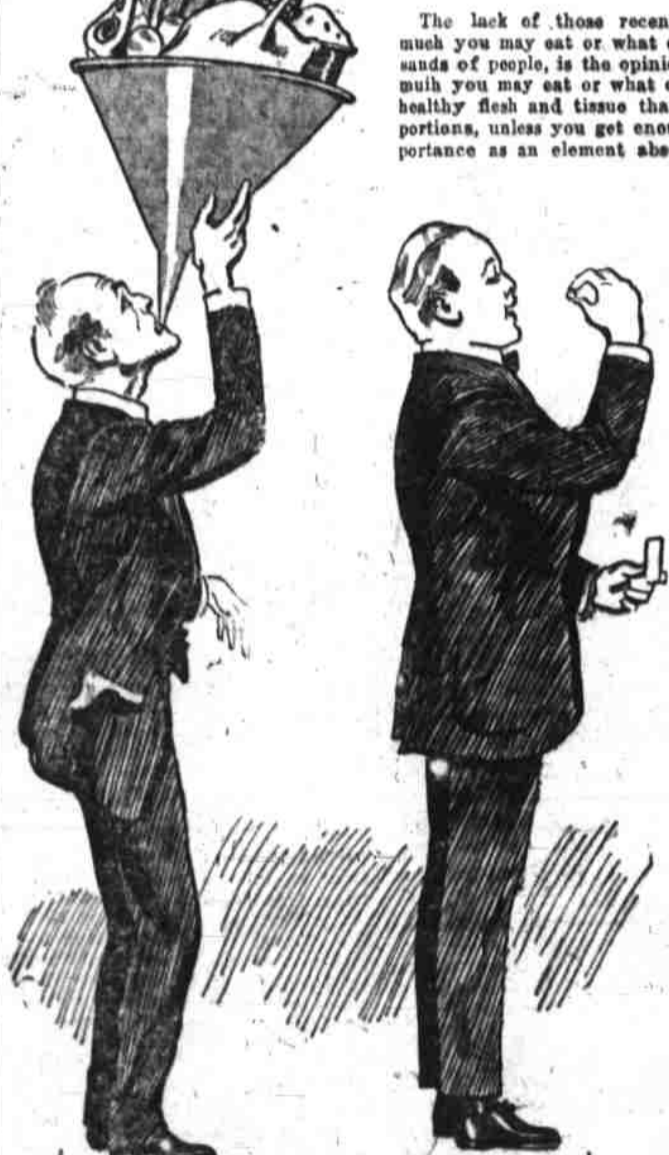
Senator Lodge explained that when he spoke of Mr. Wilson and his attitude toward the league he was speaking also of Mr. Cox, Governor Cox, he said, favored "going in." He had suggested two reservations to the covenant, "but they were not with the paper on which they were printed. They were perfectly vague and loose—merely expressions of opinion."

The Senator praised Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, the Republican candidates.

"The Senator Harding is President," he said, "he will get try to run this government by himself and for himself. Neither is he seeking a win by personal ambition, dealing with some obscure charge about contributions. He is dealing with the great public questions of the day."

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