

GERMANS NOT ABLE TO DISTURB PEACE

Teutons Incapable of Waging Great War For Goodly Number of Years

Paris, Nov. 15.—Germany today does not endanger peace," writes Jean Herbert, foreign editor of Le Temps, in an article devoted to both the military and economic conditions across the Rhine. M. Herbert has been traveling through Germany for some time, gathering material.

"The most competent persons, speaking for the Allies," he continues, "are of the opinion that Germany is materially incapable of commencing a great war within a goodly number of years."

Disarmament, so far as artillery is concerned, he says, is proceeding satisfactorily. "The number of cannon delivered is in the neighborhood of 24,970 and about six-sevenths now have been destroyed. On the other hand Germany is far from having surrendered enough rifles (hardly 2,000,000) and machine guns."

Disarming of the civil population, now going on, is expected to yield better results.

Disarming of the German navy by the British, also is in progress "and is being carried on with exceptional vigor."

"In addition to all this," comments M. Herbert, "the prestige of the military has fallen unbelievably low beyond the Rhine." Organizations of former officers, he says, are being formed constantly and Germans, if they wished war, would find officers to lead them, but, except in Bavaria and possibly East Prussia, these associations are isolated and "fading rusty."

"The masses of workers," he adds, "suffered too greatly during the war, either at the front or by the privations behind the lines, not to defect the military regime, which in return for all their sacrifices, brought only a disaster without parallel. One can say without exaggeration, that the population of the industrial regions is profoundly anti-militarist."

"Germany has, then, neither the material nor the morale required for a vast offensive. She could only undertake upon occasion small military operations upon her eastern and southern frontiers. But her western neighbors would stop her quickly and she knows it."

"In the last analysis, the peace of Europe depends only upon the allies."

NEWFOUNDLAND PLANS TO ERECT WAR MEMORIAL

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 15.—Newfoundland, which contributed a very large proportion of her population to the British land and naval forces in the world war, is making preparations for the construction here of an elaborate memorial to those who fell on the field of battle or went down with torpedoed ships. Plans have been drawn for a memorial arch, with a monument beneath, leading through a colonnade to a normal school building in which the central hall will be designated as Memorial hall.

In the hall will be displayed tablets bearing the names of all Newfoundlanders who gave their lives in the war. It is estimated that the cost of the project will be about \$350,000. It will be raised in part by popular subscription and it is expected that the government will provide the funds for the school building.

The site of the memorial will be the Parade ground in St. John's.

ALLIED COMMISSION OF CONTROL IS ATTACKED

Vienna, Nov. 12.—The Allied Commission of Control is bitterly attacked by the Journal Der Morgen which charges the body with arbitrary seizure of raw materials not essentially military and thereby forcing the country to seek credits to replace the seized materials.

The industrial rehabilitation has been retarded by these methods, the Journal adds. The Commission, Der Morgen further charges, is purposely delaying its work in order that the members and their families may live in Vienna on huge incomes in princely style. It asserts that the "profligate" use of motor cars by members of the commission is enraging and embittering the population. The Journal demands immediate parliamentary action.

AMERICAN IDEALS WILL BE STRESSED BY ENGLISH TEACHERS

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26.—Ideals, interpreted in the broad spirit of Americanism, will receive the chief attention at the tenth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, which opened a two days' session here today.

Second in importance will be the scientific determination of materials and methods to be used in teaching composition and literature. Among the leading educators of the country who will speak at today's and tomorrow's sessions are: President James Fleming Hoie, Chicago Normal College; Rolfe Walter Brown, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; Fred N. Stead, University of Michigan; C. H. Ward, Taft School, Watertown, Conn.; R. L. Lyman, University of Chicago; R. A. Leonard, University of Wisconsin; Clarence Stratton, St. Louis, Mo.; Katherine Jewell Everts, New Haven, Conn.; Allan Abbott, Columbia University; Anna M. Locke, Indianapolis; Alma S. Allison, Milwaukee; and C. S. Thomas, Harvard.

Ex-Empire's Cowardice

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The former Chancellor Hermann Mueller, comparing William I. and Frederick the Great in the Reichstag recently asked: "Do you think Frederick the Great would have deserted and fled to Holland? He would have died for his country in the front of his troops."

This caused a great demonstration by the Rights and a counter demonstration by the Left.

NOTICE

The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners will hold a meeting in Raleigh, N. C., December 6th, for the purpose of examining applicants to practice chiropractic in the State of North Carolina.

State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, By L. C. WEATHERS, Secretary.

HOGS ON HOOF BACK TO 1913 PRE-WAR PRICE

Retail Prices For Pork and Beef, However, Haven't Kept Pace

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Hogs on the hoof have returned to what is practically their 1913 pre-war price, judging from figures obtained today from one of the "big five" packers. Pork and pork products, at wholesale, are on their way toward that same level, the monthly report of the Institute of American Meat Packers indicates and have reached the scale prevailing in April, 1917, when the United States entered the war.

Beef is also on the downward path, the wholesale price of carcass beef having dropped 17 per cent since September 1, according to the Institute's figures.

The biggest drop recorded, however, is in live hogs. The packing house figures show pork on the hoof brought eight cents a pound in November 1913. During the war the farmer was virtually guaranteed a minimum average of 17 1/2 cents. In July, 1919, the price reached 23 cents a pound. Today hogs are back around 19 1/2 cents.

Retail prices, however, have not kept pace with the falling wholesale market, the packing house official said, but he declined to be quoted directly on the ground that retailers might boycott his company.

Angry Mob Storms Building To Get Negro Prisoners

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into the courthouse they were greeted by a few jeering remarks from among the crowd gathered at the courthouse steps. But further than this there was no demonstration.

The mob only got its men had been secured when court took a recess until tomorrow morning and the prisoners were escorted to the county jail under heavy guard, still in command of Col. John D. Langston, Major Matt H. Allen and Chief of Police E. J. Tew and members of the police department. An all night watch will be maintained at the jail tonight, which will also be heavily guarded by a detachment of men under the command of Colonel George K. Freeman and one hundred men deputized into service this afternoon by Sheriff Grant.

Sheriff Presents Lynching. Wednesday night Sheriff Grant, accompanied by L. O. Rhodes, whom he had deputized for the occasion, went to Raleigh to bring the five negroes charged with the murder of Mr. Jones back from the penitentiary to this city for trial Thursday, Sheriff Grant, as a precautionary measure, took the prisoners off the train at the negro asylum, located a few miles west of Goldsboro, put them in an automobile and started to the city. He learned from his son who had driven his car out to meet him that a crowd of men was evidently going to take the negroes from him by force and lynch them.

Acting upon this information, Sheriff Grant quickly rushed his prisoners to a swamp near Little River, where the prisoners were eluded and the sheriff and his deputy spent the night. The sheriff again took the negroes to Raleigh this morning and turned them over to Raleigh officers.

The Courthouse Crowded. The courthouse was filled to its capacity this afternoon while the selection of a jury was in progress, and large groups of men loitered nearby. Feeling is still tense and officers still fear that an attempt will be made to lynch the negroes.

The crime with which they are charged is said to be one of the most cold-blooded murders ever committed in Wayne county. The murdered man was called to the door of his home and shot down without a moment's warning, falling back dead in the arms of his wife, who had followed him to the door.

Following the killing, one of the negroes implicated in the affair stated to officers that he did the shooting in self-defense and that he was an officer in the employ of a detective agency who had assigned him to the job of ferreting out blind tigers. However, the negro failed to give any reliable address of any such detective agency, as he claimed to represent.

The afternoon preceding the killing the five negroes stopped at the store of Mr. Jones and purchased some gasoline and in making change for one of the negroes the merchant, so his wife claims, displayed a large roll of money and the supposition now is that the negroes returned to his home that night intent upon robbery.

Since coming to the State prison to be held for safekeeping, Wade Williams confessed to Warden Busbee and other prison attendants that he had shot Jones. He declared that the five of them had gone to Jones' house to buy liquor and that he had shot Jones while he was in the act of turning over the liquor to them. Williams served a five-year sentence in prison here, being sent up from Fayetteville in 1913 for storebreaking. His name then was Wade West.

WANTS POPULAR VOTE ON AMENDING CONSTITUTION

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—Amendment of the Federal Constitution to provide that no further amendments shall be some effective "unless sanctioned by the people" was urged in an address before the Governor's Conference here today by Governor Percival W. Clement, of Vermont.

The executive of the Green Mountain State warned against further centralization of power in Washington and declared that the sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments had been "imposed upon the people without their consent."

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DISCUSS PLANS TO DIVIDE DISTRICTS

(Continued from Page One)

short session of Congress. Mr. Hoey is expected to reach Washington tomorrow.

Miss Elodie Webb, secretary to Congressman Brinson, was also among the arrivals in the Tar Heel sector today. Joe L. Baker, formerly managing editor of The Charlotte Observer, and now heading the same position with The Asheville Citizen, was married in Philadelphia this afternoon to Miss Edna May Cox, a prominent Quaker City girl.

They arrived here from Philadelphia tonight to spend a few days before Mr. Baker returns to his work at Asheville. Mrs. Baker is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cox, of Philadelphia, and was in Washington the past spring and summer as secretary to Congressman Hudspeth, of Texas. Mr. Baker was here at the same time as assistant publicity director of the Democratic National committee.

The affair was very quiet and attended only by immediate friends. Major B. B. Lattimore, another North Carolina boy, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are at the New Willard.

South Carolina Rate Case

In a decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission this afternoon, Commissioner Clark doing the writing, the original decision in the suit of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce against the Southern Railway and a long list of carriers is affirmed.

Spartanburg offered much the same kick that the North Carolina towns have been making against the Virginia cities for years, and the commission originally found that the rates on commodities moving from points in central freight association territory and from Ohio and Mississippi river crossings were "unjustly discriminatory" against Spartanburg and in favor of Charlotte.

By an order the carrier rates upon to come into effect before January 31, 1921, and to put tariffs into effect to maintain the equalization desired. The commission expresses no opinion as to the propriety of reaching the equalization and it is to be expected that the Charlotte rates will be raised.

SOLDIERS POISONED BY DRINKING WOOD ALCOHOL

Columbus, Ga., Dec. 2.—Seven soldiers were poisoned, one fatally, at Camp Benning here today from drinking what is believed to have been wood alcohol.

Private George O. Hall, of Waco, Tex., died during the day, two others were reported to be in a critical condition, while four were on the way to recovery. Investigation was said to have shown the men purchased the drink for corn liquor. Search for liquor throughout the 98,000 acres of the camp was instituted today and it was said at the camp that a quantity of it was found.

PRESIDENT UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING, HE SAYS

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 2.—President Wilson, replying to a message from Senator E. S. Johnson, of South Dakota, in which the senator urged immediate financial relief for farmers and live stock producers of the northwest today sent the following telegram: "Your message refers to unsatisfactory conditions unfortunately resulting from the fall of prices. I regret to find legislation has not provided me with powers which will be serviceable in the matter."

Declares State's Conception History Study All Wrong

(Continued from Page One)

It is a fact far more vital to our present than from 1776 to 1920—nearly a century and a half—we have lived under a self-imposed system of taxation which in inequity has far surpassed anything that the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain in their most arbitrary and supposedly tyrannical mood ever dreamed of imposing on us.

"Again, we emphasize the individualistic tendencies of our people as indicating a love of liberty, but we fail to show that it has manifested itself most notably in our inability to organize effectively for the common good, to develop any widespread civic consciousness and civic responsibility, to see in taxation a method of co-operative support of a co-operative undertaking for the general welfare. Rather we have viewed taxes as an imposition which it was right at any cost of morals to evade, and, as a result, have

lived for most of our years, through the denial of opportunity to the majority of our citizens, in a state of servitude. Perhaps you ask, "Liberty loving North Carolina in servitude? Yes, the servitude which is of all those of the ages the most grinding, depressing, and enduring; the servitude imposed by ignorance, which throughout our history has held us, as a commonwealth, tied and bound in its chains. It has not been confined to the ignorant. Those it has crushed, utterly, cutting them off from their God-given heritage of freedom, and denying to them and their children liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and in many cases itself, all three of which we have solemnly declared in the Declaration of Independence to be inalienable rights of mankind. It has imposed upon the race—the enlightened—as well, a heavy burden—that of carrying the dead weight of the whole, and of seeing all their ambitions for North Carolina's swift advancement die as the gravity of the load irresistibly held them back on the path of progress until in many cases hope itself died."

First Elsewhere Too. "In the same way, we have constantly reminded ourselves and fact world that North Carolina was first at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, and last at Appomattox. I yield to none in my deep pride and reverence for those men who so nobly and heroically carried the banners of a lost cause, but I submit in all seriousness that their achievements are not the vital in our history as are the facts that North Carolina has been at times first in mortality from typhoid fever and homicides, farthest for a long stretch of years in white adult male illiteracy, and at least close to last in recognizing the overwhelming importance of the great social purposes for which modern governments may be said to exist.

"We have all heard of late constant boasting of our fine economy in government. It is in fact a fact that we have spent less for the larger social aims of government than any other State in the Union. Our steady loss of population that drained our life blood through a large part of our history, the failure to develop the almost fabulous natural resources of the State, the loss of opportunity to millions among whom were countless innumerable unhonored and unused Murphys, Vances, and Aycocks. We have needed desperately all of these millions, trained and equipped for constructive citizenship, but more desperately still have we felt the lack of the missing leaders. Their loss is irreparable.

"Finally, we have heard much within the last few years of the startling figures of our Federal taxes as illustrative of our prosperity. The figures are indeed startling when the vital fact is presented that the Federal taxes paid in the State during the last year amounted to more by twenty-five million dollars than the State has spent in its whole history for the compelling duty of educating its children; and the further fact that the amount paid in the last two years to the United States in taxes is greater than all that has been expended in North Carolina for both public and private education combined since Amadas and Barlowe first saw the green island of Roanoke.

Failure To Apply Test

"These are characteristic instances—extreme ones, if you will—of the tendency, if have indicated, of our failure to apply the test of vitality. All of these and many, many more are vital factors in our history. For every one of them touches us closely today, all have had significant effects upon our

environment, our opportunity, our character as a people, upon our whole life. The burden of them will rest upon our children do what we will."

Dr. Bassett Speaks

At the conclusion of his own address, Dr. Hamilton presented Dr. Bassett, a North Carolinian who had gone far in his chosen field of history before he left the State for higher achievements. Dr. Bassett presented a paper that dealt in detail with the world situation as it affects America and as America is involved in international relations. The League of Nations, the issue of the late political campaign, the speaker maintained has not been discarded. As a people, he said, Americans are ashamed of the nation's stance on the league, and he analyzed the opposition to the league from the viewpoint of those who were sincerely opposed to any league, those who believed that whoever should be selected the league would be saved, and those who opposed it through sheer perversity.

In his opinion, the league will prevail anyhow, in time, and America will take her place in the association of nations.

"It may be," he declared, "that another world war will have to be fought, but even in that case, the league or something like it will be adopted."

In order then, the noted historian discussed the industrial situation in this country resultant from the world chaos, international emity, and the reaction of foreign relations upon domestic policies.

The factories of the country, he found, are limiting production while Europe is suffering in the failure of international credit.

"Somebody must help Europe to get

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on her feet or the process will be very slow and the rest of the world will suffer while it waits," he declared, suggesting a sort of national receivership for the stricken nations undertaken by the League of Nations or other instrumentality in which the United States, he felt, should have a large part.

In the attitude of Europe, he pointed out, America has advanced from the flat and slabby nation it appeared to be before the world war and has achieved the respect of the peoples overseas. With it, has come potential

power for complete domination. The opportunity is before the nation to reap glory, wealth and honor such as Rome never knew, because the glory of Rome was achieved in force and the power of America would come through respect and gratitude.

"As such a movement, the South should take the lead," he maintained, with the declaration that one Southerner, Woodrow Wilson, has already written a new chapter in American history just as Thomas Jefferson was the author of the old.

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