

HOLDS UP CHRIST AS DIVINE LEADER

President Harper In Address To Students Shows Divinity Of Teaching

Eton College, Sept. 11.—In delivering his opening address to the student body this morning President Harper discussed "Jesus as a Leader."

"The leadership of Jesus," he said, "is unique in the world. Born amid the cattle, cradled in the trough from which they ate, with never a place of His own during His life on which He could lay His head, crucified with thieves, buried in a tomb belonging to another, this Man cast out and rejected by the rulers of the day has become the dating point for all history."

DELEGATIONS UP IN AIR BECAUSE GOVERNOR LEAVES

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for and better at the polls by the main question of the day might have been the question of the day.

Winston Is Groomed

Among the "big" names of Raleigh, North Carolina, Judge Francis H. Winston, of Harrisburg, was the man who was groomed through the efforts of his law partner, Representative H. C. Matthews.

TARIFF ON COPRA CAUSES MUCH WORRY IN TAHITI

Papeete, Tahiti, Aug. 29.—(By Mail)—Trading interests of Tahiti are alarmed at the tariff on copra embodied in the new tariff bill being considered by the United States Congress.

Are We To Have Open Covenants Openly Arrived At?

Or Is the Conference at Washington to Make the Mistake of Secret Sessions and Invite Disaster at the Start?—Secret Treaties Cause Most Wars

—Secret Conferences are Death to Treaties for World Peace and World Justice

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By HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS (Secretary of the Navy in Wilson's Cabinet.)

"Open covenants openly arrived at" have received another jolt. This time the dagger was plunged into the body by a United States Senator who was loud in denouncing the recent conferences at Paris but opposed open conferences at Washington.

At Paris, President Wilson had the alternative presented of conferences behind closed doors or bolting the gathering of the Allied powers.

He accepted the private conferences as a presidential election was near at hand and racial animosities and ambitions swept millions off their feet, and because of lack of approval of certain provisions of the treaty.

Open Covenants Openly Arrived At.

But the principle of "open covenants openly arrived at" is a sound principle and a sound policy, and I should not be surprised if Mr. Wilson would not have been wiser to have taken his stand at Paris upon the sound doctrine and to have refused to accept the will of the majority.

Almost every war that has cursed the world was born out of a secret treaty. Kill secret treaties and private understandings and you have destroyed most of the eggs which hatch into guns and shrapnel.

The weakness of the Versailles treaty was concealed in the secret treaties between France and England with Italy and between England and France on the one part and Japan as the party of the second part.

The Adriatic trouble had its inception in the treaty of London when Italy was made large promises upon entering the war on the side of the Allies.

No body in America approved the Shantung program. Where was it born? In the treaty which England and France made with Japan when the Emperors Kingdom undertook to drive the tier-mans from the Pacific, and did it.

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Secret Treaty and Shantung.

When Japan demanded the pound of flesh nearest the heart, the older statesmen of France and Great Britain could not say no. They had pledged their word to give Japan everything that Germany owned or controlled.

Shantung was Japan's by treaty and conquest. Perhaps President Wilson could have made more headway in his appeals to Great Britain and France to guarantee the integrity of China if they themselves had not carved out for themselves, as Germany had done, a slice of the sovereignty of China and a good strip of territory.

Secret treaties, carry the germ of war and compelled provisions in the Versailles treaty which ought never to have weighed down that document.

A Real Step Forward.

The time has now come to put an end to them. All of us hailed the Borah resolution for a reduction of armament as a step in the right direction, and we rejoiced when President Harding extended the scope and invited France and Italy and China to take part. I wish he had asked all the Allied nations, particularly the South American countries. But, aside from such relatively small differences, we all hailed the coming to Washington to discuss reduction of competitive armament as a step toward world understanding and world peace, and a closer cooperation between the Allied victorious nations.

Two Serious Jolts.

And then came two jolts.

1. We have negotiated a gum shoe treaty with Germany. Not even Senator Lodge or Senator Hiram Johnson was permitted to know a word of it until Germany had signed it, and

2. At the request, so it is said, of the administration at Washington Senator Harrison did not press his resolution to force open sessions at the conference to meet in Washington on November 11.

A Cash Register Peace.

As to the secret and separate treaty with Germany, I am in perfect accord with the wise statement made by Senator Lodge many months ago when he said:

"We cannot make peace except with our Allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace."

Nothing has happened to change the wisdom of that patriotic utterance unless it was the action of George Sylvester Viereck in the election last November.

The treaty with Germany has been called—and it is an apt description—a Cash Register Peace. I believe most American patriots who, when they put their hands to the plow in 1917, resolved never to turn back until what the American boys fought for was secured, agree with a large sentiment in France and Great Britain and in all Allied nations. The London Times expressed the natural and widespread feeling when it said it did not believe "the Allies will be contented to continue to do the drudgery of the execution of the peace while the United States stands at a convenient distance to reap the share of benefits that may emerge."

Privileges and Duties Go Together.

It is not pleasing to Americans who are proud of the noble part their country played in the war and the nobler spirit that prompted their actions to advertise to the world that the United States demands and secures every advantage and privilege given to any Ally in the Versailles treaty and at the same time refuses to bear any burden or responsibility imposed in that document upon the Allied powers. Privileges and duties are inseparable, or should be. We demand every privilege. We refuse to perform any duty. Is Germany to be forced to carry out the pledges? That is a matter for England

and France to determine and pay for. We may help and we may not. We can keep soldiers in Germany or we may withdraw them. We may have a representative on the Reparations Commission or we may cast out and quit it a sorry and miserable spectacle which this separate treaty with Germany makes of America. And we did it ourselves.

We Got the Pound of Flesh.

Allied nations do not say much. They owe us billions. They know that world stability awaits some sort of cooperation by the United States. They have been disappointed in us. Our attitude of slackers in the days when the world sorely needed us has cost us the proud place of leadership accorded us in 1917-18-19.

We have grabbed material things given under the Versailles treaty and sacrificed our moral and spiritual greatness for the time. Our financial claims against Germany are guaranteed. What else do we desire? To be sure, it has cost us moral lapses at home and loss of respect abroad, but we have got the money interests. As long as we demand the pound of flesh nearest the heart, who cares for anything else that the Versailles treaty imposes?

The Allied nations will probably say little and attribute our moral lapse to the exigency of party politics rather than a permanent moral obliquity. So, they will correctly diagnose the disease as a distemper which indications show is already passing away in the masses of the people. Senator Lodge was right in his first utterance. What a pity he did not stick to it and refuse to wobble!

Dam or Dams, Which?

But that is water that has passed over the dam. I am inclined to spell that dam with an additional "n," and so are many others of both political parties. As I have sworn off from swearing we will omit the "n."

Gum-Shoe German Diplomacy.

If we have not in standing in the eyes of the world by reason of the gum-shoe German treaty, may we not recover our lost ground by declaring that the only hope of world peace is to discuss it in the open? The Senate decided not to bind the delegates to the conference in November with instructions to make open sessions and public discussion. The Senate has left the matter open to Mr. Harding and to Mr. Hughes. In view of the disastrous result of secret treaties made during the war before we entered and the unfortunate results of the secret sessions of the Paris conference, is it not as plain as a pike staff that the Washington conference will fall into a bog if it permits the debate to be carried on in secret?

The hope of the world lies in the outcome of that gathering to meet on the anniversary of the armistice. The warning of all former international conferences should be heeded. The only course is to write in living letters over the entrance to the beautiful Pan-American building, where the conference is to be held, the immortal words: "Open Covenants Openly Arrived At."

If Mr. Wilson made a mistake in not fighting for that doctrine, let Mr. Harding not permit a second mistake by acquiescing in the secrecy and gum-shoe diplomacy which are enemies of peace and justice.

Big Business To Shove Burden Of Taxes To Public

(Continued From Page One)

Smoot Has Substitute.

The Senate finance committee has thus far in its deliberations on the tax bill merely taken under consideration administrative features of the measure.

The levy sections of the bill have not yet been reached, but are on the schedule for this week with the income surtax question first on the list to be considered, the excess profits tax and the retroactive features to follow this. Senator Smoot, whose plan of having a six subjects tax, this embodying the sales tax plan, as has heretofore been told, will offer this to the committee as a substitute for the bill being considered, but with the expectation of its rejection. Being rejected, he will offer it on the floor of the Senate as a substitute for the House bill as amended by the Senate finance committee. That the Smoot plan will be smashed by the administration forces under the leadership of Senator Penrose is the outlook.

Many Tax Dodgers.

A notice from the internal revenue bureau given out today is that an examination of income and excess profits tax returns for 1917 and subsequent years has disclosed the fact that many tax payers have used appreciated and inflated values in determining their netted capital, this is not permissible and an effort to escape just tax payments, another form of profiteering on the government. The bureau gives notice that it is after this class of tax dodgers who have larger invested capital than existed, and warns them that they must file with the collector of internal revenue in their respective districts on or before November 24, amended returns for each of such years in which inflated capital shall be computed strictly in accordance with the law and regulations and without the use of appreciated or inflated values. With this statement of correct values there must be payment of the additional tax due, failure to file the required amended returns at the time specified to subject tax payers to an additional assessment of 50 per cent on the 1917 returns, and an additional assessment of 25 per cent on their returns for 1918 and subsequent years. Taxation robbers thus get notice to get busy and avoid troubles.

The Postoffice Department announces that with October 1 it will begin shipment on all monthly, semi-monthly and bi-weekly periodicals by mail instead of by freight. It says that this will save money in force, rent, space in cars, and drayage, and expedite shipments. Since the inauguration of the freight shipping plan in 1911, the basis of railway pay has been changed from the weight to the space method, increasing transportation charges, and the Department states that it can save money by handling the periodicals named, some 1,000 in all by using the passenger mail trains in the regular space with the regular force and equipment.

The Democratic women in Chevy Chase, Maryland, just at the edge of Washington, are getting busy, and have just organized a women's Democratic club, the reports being that it has started with a very large membership and that it is to concentrate its efforts in preparing for the election next year, mostly meetings being scheduled.

Tar Heels in Washington.

The family of Internal Revenue Commissioner David H. Blair has moved from Winston-Salem to Washington and is now at home at 1614 Twenty-First Street.

M. L. Shipman, North Carolina Commissioner of Labor and Printing, after spending a day in Washington, left this morning for Raleigh.

B. E. Womble, of Winston-Salem, is a visitor to Washington.

Spain Wants Congress.

Honolulu, Sept. 11.—Spain has expressed a desire that the Press Congress of the World meet in that country in 1922, while England and Holland have extended invitations for 1923. Brazil has invited the conference to meet there in 1924, and it has been suggested that if this invitation is accepted a Pan-American Congress might be formed to hold biennial sessions. Asia has been suggested as the logical meeting place for the 1925 congress by the officials of the organization, who have declared they hope to bring a Far Eastern Press Congress into being at that session.

PRICE OF COTTON OVER WIDE SWEEP

Fluctuations in Trading During Past Week Violent in Extreme Much Of Time

New Orleans, La., Sept. 11.—The price of cotton moved over a range of nearly four cents a pound, or \$20 a bale, this week, fluctuations being violent in the extreme on several sessions and held in check only by the rules of the cotton exchange, limiting price changes to 200 points in any one session. On Wednesday, all months' futures the full 300 points allowed on the first sales on the opening call, something never before witnessed. At the highest levels of the week prices were 400 points over last week's close and at the lowest they were unchanged to 15 points up compared with the same close. The range carried the market over 385 to 400 points.

October traded as high as 21.49 and May as high as 22.10. On the close October stood at 20.25 and May at 19.45, the near months being much stronger than the distant in the last couple of sessions of the week. The close showed net gains of 135 to 275 points on the list. In the spot department middling gained 325 points in the net receipts closing at 30.25 against 19.25 a year ago.

In the early sessions of the week the tendency of Liverpool to make sensational advances was the chief stimulating influence but later on the heavy rains in Texas and the appearance of a hurricane in the tropical waters were the main factors.

On the closing session pronounced strength was displayed as the result of the disastrous storm in Texas and the increasing evidence that the hurricane was moving toward the Yucatan channel from which locality it would be the usual menace to the cotton region. The storm in Texas had marked effect on values because it

followed several days of local rains, the effect of which was held to be disastrous because of the great quantity of cotton opening in the West.

A great deal of attention was paid during the week to the buying surges in the cotton goods markets of the country and advances in prices there were reacted favorably on values in the cotton market. The textile situation was brought into increased prominence because mill takings for the week of American cotton were 232,000 bales against 181,000 this week last year and 167,000 two years ago. The increased exports of yarns from Great Britain were received very favorably. British board of trade returns showed exports of yarn during August of 15,200,000 pounds against 12,900,000 during the same month last year. Reports of a generally better spot inquiry in the markets of the interior had not a little to do with the rise in contracts.

TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB

Toledo, O., Sept. 11.—The tenth annual convention of the National Exchange Club will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 26 and 27. Secretary H. M. Harter, of this city expects a thousand delegates representing 200 cities.

The first club was formed in Detroit, April 11, 1910, from a luncheon club with a membership of 24 business men, each with a different business classification, and all that have followed have held to this idea.

Adoption of a national welfare project and possible investigation of American naval prisons are to come before the convention.

Horatio S. Earle, of Detroit, is president of the national club. Other officers are L. C. Harris, Grand Rapids, first vice-president; Judge Anthony F. Ittner, St. Louis, second vice-president; Ray L. Lange, Birmingham, Ala., third vice-president; R. Ruzicka Cincinnati, treasurer; R. A. Hayes, Cleveland, marshal, and Charles P. Whitall, Springfield, Mass., sergeant-at-arms.

NEWSBOY IN KINSTON GETS GENERAL'S EYE

George Cummings Has Interesting Interview With General.

John J. Pershing

Kinston, Sept. 11.—George Cummings, little Kinston boy, is carrying General John J. Pershing's blessing with him through the crowded thoroughfares of a "big city," where George is engaged in the business of selling newspapers.

The youngster, about 10 years of age, is prominently connected here, but is not too proud to work. His mother and her family have resided at Baltimore the past few months.

General Pershing, according to Jesse T. Heath, clerk of Superior court here, rode at the head of a long American Legion parade at Baltimore recently. Mr. Heath was a spectator. Young Cummings, whose acquaintance Mr. Heath renewed at Baltimore, stole through the police line and climbed onto the running board of the General's automobile.

"Howdy, General!" was his salutation to the head of the armies.

"How do, little man?" was the response. The big man doffed his cap. Young Cummings got the supreme compliment of his young life.

"General, do you know Sergeant Brock?" asked George.

"The General looked puzzled. "No, but I've heard of him," he replied. Saint Peter made no mark against John J. Pershing then, it is probable.

"I was in the recruiting service with him," said George. As a matter of fact George Cummings, acting as a volunteer aid to Sergeant Brock, who over he was, here during the war, persuaded many big, double-jointed fellows to join the army.

"God bless you, little man," said John J. Pershing. The procession passed on, but the commander of the armies of the United States remained in the life of George Cummings, newsboy.

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