

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1921.

Congress Has Been Big Disappointment To The President

PREMIER WIRTH SOON MUST FACE FIGHT ON TAXES

German Chancellor is One Of the Country's Few Modern Politicians

HONEST; LOVES FIGHT Tenure of Office Depends on Election Propaganda Made by Entente

BY GEORG BERNHARD, Editor-in-Chief of the Vossische Zeitung Copyright, 1921, by the United Press.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—Chancellor Wirth has personally pictured the situation of his cabinet in an interview with 'The United Press. Simultaneously he denied rumors concerning his weariness of office-holding.

Gossip that Wirth wishes to retire is without any foundation. There are, indeed, very few ministers who long to leave their positions. To be minister appears to be one of the most attractive occupations, and nobody releases willingly and completely the power which the present struggle affords.

No man is indispensable. And even Wirth's success would be found. But it may be said freely that it would be a misfortune for Germany if the present cabinet were to disappear without leaving a part of the difficult task, for the solution of which it was established.

The chancellor himself is one of the few modern politicians which the new Germany possesses. He is no specialist with particular expert knowledge in any one line. One must not be led astray into the belief that he is a finance expert, simply because he administers the finance ministry, in addition to his chancellorship, or because he formerly held the Baden finance portfolio.

By profession, he is a gymnasium high school corresponding to an American college teacher. He has to thank his parliamentary skill and his eloquent ability for his rapid rise in life. But this parliamentary skill never led him, as with other deputies, to hold any party program for dogma or to sacrifice his convictions to tactics.

U.S. TAKES NAVAL RISK IN DISARMAMENT CONFAB

By DAVID M. CHURCH International News Service Staff Correspondent. Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States will take a long naval chance when it enters the forthcoming disarmament conference, according to statistics for naval strength compiled by naval experts for use by the American delegation to the parley.

If the conference should agree to abandon all present building programs and to maintain the navies of the leading nations as they now stand, the United States will lose out, for, on January 1, the United States Navy was but half the size of Great Britain's battle fleets and but twice as large as Japan's navy.

The present authorizations of the navy of the United States equal to that of Great Britain by 1924 and almost double the size of the Japanese Navy. Japan's naval program does not seem to approach that of the United States, and even if it were present but unauthorized program would not make her navy equal to that of the United States by 1927.

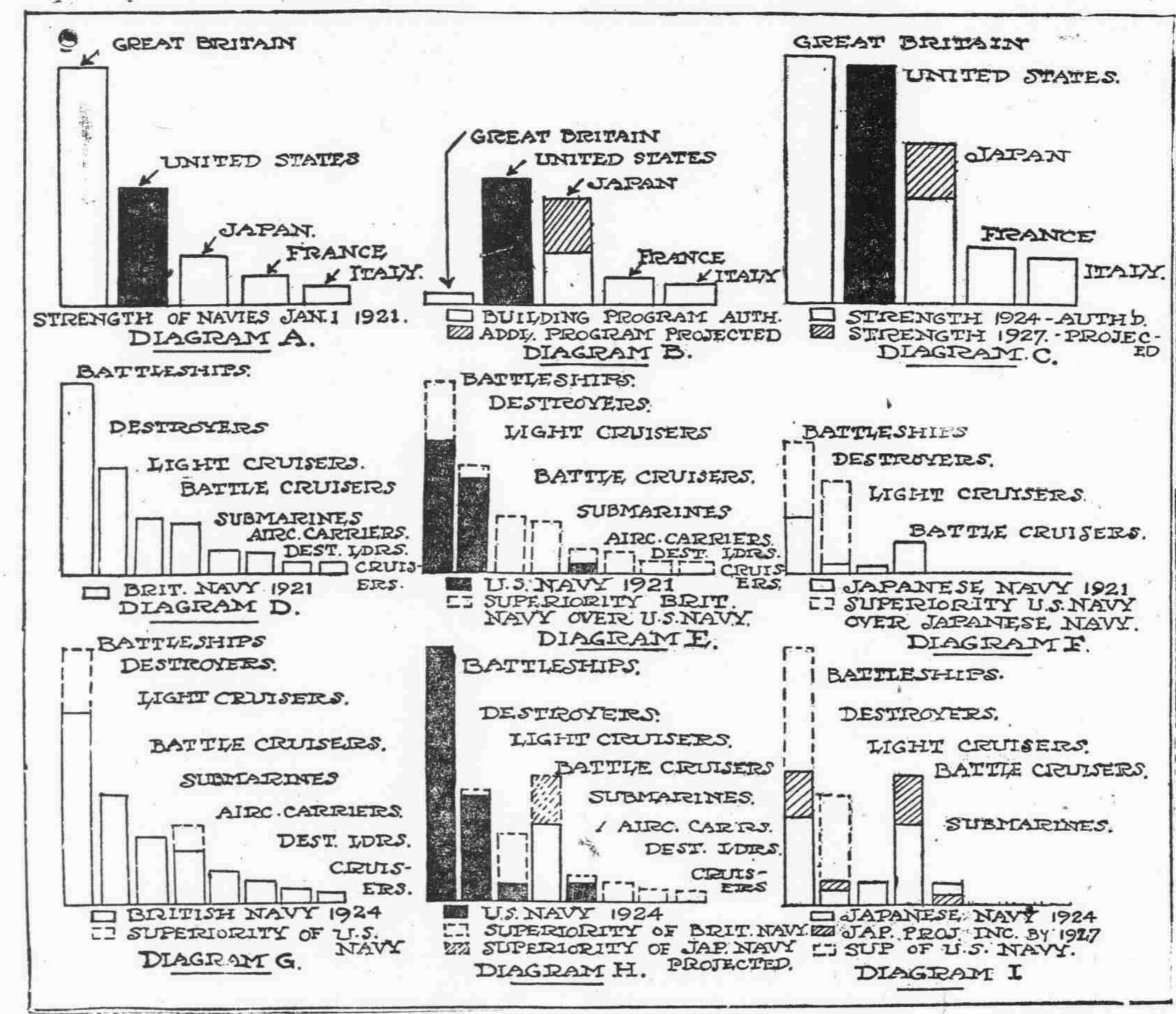
U. S. HAS NOT ADVANTAGE All of these figures however, are based on tonnage, and the Naval Intelligence Service has compiled some interesting statistics as to the relative efficiency of the three great navies of the world which do not give the navy of the United States the advantage in fighting efficiency.

At the present time the British Navy has supremacy over the American Navy in every style of fighting craft, while the United States has supremacy over Japan in battleships and destroyers. By 1924 when the American building program is completed this condition will have been changed, for the American building program will have been completed, but the American Navy though equal in tonnage strength, will still be outclassed in some of the modern fighting vessels.

If the present programs go through, the year 1924 will still find the United States greatly outclassed by Great Britain in light cruisers, battle cruisers, submarines and aircraft carriers. At that time Japan will also outclass the United States in light cruisers and battle cruisers.

Inasmuch as there is a great difference of opinion among naval experts as to the relative value of the battleship and the light cruisers and battle cruisers, it is regarded as an interesting privilege, in regard to statistics that the United States stands to be outclassed in major naval weapons by 1924 unless the forthcoming conference decides to put a check upon the present building program.

Japan's naval program is at the present time largely projected, and it would appear from bare statistics that the Oriental nation stands to lose more mission.



Top row diagrams show the relative strength at present, comparison based on tonnage; the relative magnitudes of the building programmes, and how, at this rate, strength will compare in 1924 and 1927. The two lower rows detail the present and future comparison of the three great navies, those of Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Exhibits Are Being Placed In Big Exposition Buildings

Steady Increase in Public Interest Reported from All Sections of Two Carolinas; Many Special Days Are Arranged; Excellent Music; 100,000 Expected.

The Made-in-Carolinas Exposition is rapidly assuming the physical form of what will have an opening day, Sept. 12. More than 200 exhibitors now are busily engaged in placing their exhibits, which will have an opening day, Sept. 12, in a room of 3,000 different articles of merchandise made by North Carolina and South Carolina plants.

The interior of the great building, now beautifully decorated in black, yellow and white, is a scene of intense and varied activity. Scores of workmen employed by the exhibitors are engaged in erecting exhibit material ranging from saw mills to tiny jewels of great value; many other workmen, members of Building Manager T. H. Bryant's staff, are mingling with the others in the discharge of their duties of co-operation and assistance.

While these scenes are re-enacted daily at the building, the up-town offices of the exposition are crowded with exhibitors and business men who come to discuss the multitude of matters pertaining to so great an undertaking. From every section of the two Carolinas come daily reports of a steady increase in public interest, and it is now estimated that the attendance will approach the 100,000 total. Not only is the exposition now directing every possible effort to developing the public interest, but the scores of exhibitors are co-operating voluntarily in a most effective manner, many of them incurring heavy expense in executing their plans to carry the message of the exposition to not only all corners of the Carolinas but into other states as well.

LABOR QUESTION IS BIG PROBLEM

Symptoms of a Most Disquieting Condition Are Found on Every Hand.

BY RALPH BURTON, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co. Washington, Sept. 3.—Labor Day, 1921, finds the labor question perhaps the greatest before the American public. Indeed, there have been few occasions in the history of the nation, despite the many great industrial disturbances that have occurred from time to time when circumstances have combined to throw the labor problem everywhere into such prominence.

Unemployment, strikes, lockouts, warfare in West Virginia, threats of a general tie-up on the railroad systems of the country, disturbed conditions in almost every craft and trade, from theater musicians and motion picture studio employees to bricklayers, are symptoms of a most disquieting condition. And the attitude of labor, as manifested by its leaders, does not tend to alleviate the situation.

Called a Lock-Out. "The most gigantic and widespread lock-out of wage earners in the history of this country," is Frank Morrison's characterization of the present unemployment situation. The implication of his remark—and this is something that many labor leaders believe and some say openly—is that the condition now existing is deliberately engineered by powerful interests in the United States, particularly those aligned with the "open shop" movement. "Conspiracy" is a word that labor uses in connection with this view of the situation.

Seven Days In Li'l Ol' N' York

BY JESSE HENDERSON, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co. New York, Sept. 3.—Formerly it was supposed that, when electric lights came in, ghosts went out. There seemed little room for phantoms between the trolleys and taxis of a place so busy as, for example, New York. You could not quite figure a wraith trailing phantoms in the streets or blocking the elevated platforms downtown or blocking traffic with a transparent forefinger at 42nd and Broadway.

But the germ of unrest has infected even the Beyond. When ghosts return times, do they seek the gloomy calm of mossy burses or country lanes? They do not. They come galumphing right where things are thickest and most modern. In New York they are haunting the trolley cars.

For some evenings a ghost has been haunting passengers on the municipal trolleys that run through the Borough of Richmond. Some times it merely rises up from behind a concrete wall in the vicinity. At other times it can be seen down the road with a grave stone on its back. But when it actually hopped aboard a trolley empty, except for the conductor, and attempted to ride as a deadhead without paying any fare, nineteen stalwart young citizens decided enough was plenty.

Spook Reappears. The trolley conductor, who had floated out one window as the ghost floated in another, was able patiently to describe the spot where the apparition had boarded his car. At that spot the doctory 19 waited all night and when, just before dawn, they one and all glimpsed the spook, it was only natural they should let fly with bricks, boots and whatever other brick-bats came to their hand. Unfortunately, their missiles passed right through the ghost and also through the windows of a car barn. Hence 19 arrests, which have nevertheless failed to dampen the ardor of these investigators. They are determined more than ever to get the ghost, whose existence is now more than ever well established for, if you doubt it, they can show you the holes in the car barn windows.

FAX BIG QUESTION.

Considered purely externally, the tax proposals will decide the fall of the cabinet. The Socialists of both directions, right and left, are contrary to party platforms, ready to approve billions of indirect taxes to make possible the fulfillment of the reparations demands. But they demand for this a considerable increase of the direct taxes and above all, a stiff taxation of property.

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

SPECIAL SESSION HAS REFUSED TO MAKE PROGRESS

Harding Today Completes His First Six Months in the White House.

ENLISTED ABLE MEN. His Greatest Success Has Been in Selecting Able Men for His Cabinet.

By ROBERT T. SMALL, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright, 1921, by News Publishing Co. Washington, Sept. 3.—Warren G. Harding tomorrow completes his sixth month in the White House. It has been an eventful six months, not alone for the people of the United States, but for the President himself. It has been a period, the President's achievement, and likewise, perhaps, it has been a period of some disillusionment.

Speaking frankly, Congress has been a disappointment to the President. When he called in Senate and House together in extra session last April, he saw no reason why they should not exact the legislation expected of them and get away from Washington by July 15. But Congress stands a recess today, nearly five months after the opening of the session, with the main tasks still before the Senate and little chance that anything definite in the way of tax and tariff legislation will be accomplished before the snow flies.

Going into the White House with an almost sacred regard for the three constitutional branches of the Government, and determined that he would not "interfere" with the legislative branch in any way, President Harding has found it necessary several times to set Congress on the right path, and has had almost continuous trouble in keeping it there.

Innately Modest. One lasting impression left by Mr. Harding's six months in the Presidency is the innate modesty of the man. The chief magistracy of the nation has been a series of surprises to him. At times he has been quite appalled at the manifold duties and responsibilities of the executive have unfolded themselves to him.

Only this week, however, the President has expressed what was in his heart and mind to the people. "I have come to feel a new confidence in myself," said the President, "because of the capable men I find everywhere about me who can take upon their shoulders a part of the great load that comes to any executive."

Without Prejudice. In the selection of these men, the President was affected by no narrow prejudices. This is shown by the fact that, when he selected Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State, he selected a man of the opposite party to his own.

AS FOR THE BEST. For the rest, the week has trundled along easily enough with 15-year-old Marion Goebel swimming across Long Island Sound and back, towing 520 pounds of canoe and passengers; the discovery of a 14-year-old girl bound and gagged in a doorway and the further discovery that she had bound and gagged herself because in the movies a little girl, so found, was treated to ice cream; the apparition of a young man clad only in conscious rectitude strolling down a Bronx road and smoking a cigarette—till the police intruded; and the case of Mrs. Alena Mackless.

CONFERENCE BELITTLED. The unemployment conference planned by President Harding, at the instigation of Secretary Hoover, is viewed by labor with skepticism. Although a somewhat hopeful feeling regarding the conference prevails at the Department of Labor, union organizations themselves do not look for much to result from it.

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