

For People Who Think **Everything** For People Who Think

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ON SALE AT THE NEWS STANDS AND ON TRAINS

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MR. RODENBERG HAS A THEORY

There have been all kinds of stories concerning the East Saint Louis riots, and some of them, we fear, have been manufactured for capital to use in other directions. The New York Herald puts up this conservative estimate:

In Representative Rodenberg's discussion of the causes of the unspeakably disgraceful affair at East St. Louis there is a serious indictment of labor unionists of that city. According to Mr. Rodenberg's explanation, the orgy of murder that has brought disgrace to the city of his residence, and incidentally to the country, had its inspiration in insistence by labor leaders upon unions being recognized by manufacturers who chose to conduct their business on the "open shop" principle. It is to be hoped that unionists will be able to show that charge to be unwarranted. It is to be hoped also that some of the scenes described in press dispatches are the products of "yellow" imaginations. If all that is said to have happened did happen, then indeed is the Illinois Black Belt well named.

Congressman Rodenberg is well known in Greensboro, where he has many friends, and he has been many years in Congress. He was not at home when the riots occurred and he doubtless has taken some hear-say evidence. Rodenberg has conducted daily newspapers in his home town; he has had to do with manufacturing, and appears to be not particularly friendly to union labor. It is up to the union to correct this statement. The "open shop" theory is on in almost every city of any considerable importance, but it is not exactly clear how that question could have started such a riot as has been reported.

And the fact that the Herald is a great newspaper and gets the news when news is news it perhaps knows that the "yellows" are exaggerated and magnified what really took place in the Illinois city. The hope is that a true story will finally be published.

Nothing Startling.

The Wilmington Star doesn't make a startling statement when it says in its head line, "All Big Men Were Boys," but it does make some observations worth while in its article. It says:

A railroad president was once a messenger boy. At the same time, indeed, a great many men who were messenger boys would be messenger boys, yet, but they got too old for the job and none of the railroads wanted any of them for president just because they had served their time as messenger boys. Howbeit, already, when a boy grows up to be the right man for a bigger job, having been a messenger boy when he was a boy won't necessarily keep him from becoming a railroad president on account of his ability and experience. The right sort of a boy who makes a good messenger boy is more apt to grow up to be a man with the character, genius and capacity that will qualify him to hold a man's job. Being the right sort of boy is what enables a boy to make the right kind of man—trustworthy, responsible, able, visual and alert. This is about what a boy needs to remember in this connection.

The boy of today is the man of tomorrow, and all the little kids you see on the streets hold a surprise for some of us. The boy who promises the most may never make it, and the little singed cat who appeared to be destined to go to pieces may pull himself together and some day be President of the United States. The parents of all boys should teach them this great truth: That within thirty years the little fellows must be the men running the whole country. No matter whether they can grasp the significance of it, it will assist them if they are told not once but many times that all this great country is depending on them; that when they grow to be men they must take their places as men of today have taken theirs, and if they want to be somebody as men they must be somebody as boys.

Now the next thing is Labor Day, and then Thanksgiving. Better do your Christmas shopping now, while you think of it.

Didn't Make It.

It appears that up to date no inventive genius has come across with a real submarine destroyer. The submarine warfare goes merrily along, but a large percentage of the ships are getting by. The story that England was just about to be starved out was a story put out for effect. It appears that England has had supply as well as money and munitions. What the eastern allies want is men, more men, and when America gets her boys in fighting trim the men will be there and the war will end. If we send five million men, six months will clear the map of Germany.

And of course the Fourth of July Celebration would have been a greater success had the weather man lived up to his part of the agreement.

GERMAN GOLD IN AMERICA

Professor Douglas W. Johnson, of Columbia University, New York, has addressed a letter to a German professor who had written him, and it is hot stuff. It makes a pamphlet of many pages. One part of it is interesting, as it conveys some news not generally known. Professor Johnson says our detectives estimate that the Germans have spent twenty-seven million dollars in gold in this country alone in order to influence the American people against the allies.

This vast sum of money, he says, was used to buy newspaper editorials, billboard advertising, all kinds of publicity. Twenty-seven million dollars! What a great sum to secretly pour out to obtain publicity. He says:

Our Government has had to employ a special detective force to discover and destroy the many plots in which German and Austrian gold has been lavishly used to influence opinion and action in America, and from other neutral countries comes abundant evidence that the same stupendous propaganda, to turn opinion and action in favor of Germany, has been carried on everywhere, with an audacity and utter disregard of cost which has astonished the world.

It does astonish the world to know that such means have been used. Many of the newspapers have sold page after page of advertising, and many others have printed column after column of pro-German articles appearing as "special correspondence," but all done in violation of law, because not marked advertisement. However, the publicity bureau has about run its course. Patriotic Americans are not standing for such stuff, and, while it pays to advertise, it doesn't pay to advertise Germany in the United States. There was a time when "made in Germany" stood for much on this continent, but never again. The people are aroused, and in a short time the genuine American thrill will be on. But when one thinks that twenty-seven million dollars were used for publicity it may be more easily understood why America was apparently lukewarm for so long.

The freight rate business has about been settled and the Interstate Commerce Commission finds that there is no real reason to raise rates just now, except in a few instances. That is what the Interstate Commerce Commission is for, and that ought to settle the question.

A Quiet Town.

That Greensboro isn't given to much lawlessness was attested yesterday when Commissioner of Public Works, Captain Foushee, asked for authority to employ men to do street work. Five negroes have recently escaped from the chain gang, the sentences of three others expire in a day or two, and this leaves the chain gang almost out of business. One able-bodied recruit, Cleve Scales, was added yesterday for assaulting a woman with a knife. He got a nine months' sentence and will help some. But it speaks mighty well for the order of the city when the police can't get enough men on the roads to form a working street squad. It wasn't that way in the old days.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia says he is opposed to sending soldiers to France, and if his opposition is treason he invites the government to make the most of it. Well, when a United States Senator talks that way, why should we go through the farce of trying Emma Goldman? Seriously, why should we?

A Good Effect.

Reports from over the state indicate that the bone-dry law has practically closed the rooms in express offices erstwhile used as distributing depots for mail order whiskey. Under the new law one may buy whiskey for medicinal purposes, but the express companies are not feeling the public pulse officially. They are not going to take as many risks as some thought, and it looks just now that the bone-dry law is going to decrease drinking at least fifty per cent.

The mint is ordered to make a new quarter of a dollar piece. The eagle is to have a few more frills, and the coin is said to contain more art. The new piece will be out in about three months.

No Reason.

There is no particular reason why a newspaper that proposes to print the news should cut its report short on a holiday. The man who takes the newspaper takes it to find out what has happened. Might as well cut out the mails. Might as well discontinue the street car service. This paper, as long as it can get men to print it, will appear every day except Sunday at the usual time.

We knew that rain would come yesterday. The man who drives the street flusher had just commenced to wash the streets when the heavy rain ran him in.

When the steam shovel got to work on that O. Henry excavation it all at once looked like there was something doing.

PIG PROBLEMS ALWAYS ON

According to the State Board of Health the surface closet is the one great menace to health. And yet all closets outside the city limits, within that sacred quarter of a mile zone, erstwhile free of the hog pen, but now to be contaminated, it is feared, are surface closets. If any disease is to breed and be propagated within a quarter of a mile of the city limits the surface closet must bear its share of the blame. It is our personal opinion that a hog pen, no matter where located, if within a mile of a dwelling house, is a nuisance, but the law has never held it that way. It is our personal opinion that hog pens should be kept clean, but often they are not. It is our personal opinion that every man has an undoubted right to his own views on any subject, and if Commissioners Stafford and Foushee thought hog pens should be allowed to exist outside the city limits, as a war measure, they exhibited only a patriotic feeling when they voted to repeal the ordinance while the war is on. One of their reasons for this was based on the following telegram appearing in the newspapers last week:

The praises of the hog as a meat producing animal are sung by the Department of Agriculture in appeal today to farmers to raise hogs, hogs and still more hogs as the quickest and surest way of increasing the nation's meat supply.

"The hog is the most important animal to raise for meat and money," the statement says. "He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates and reproduces himself faster and in greater number than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by-products the hog has no rival. No other animal equals the lard hog in its fat-storing tendency. There is no animal which produces more meat and meat products than the hog."

The statement points out that there was a decrease of 313,000 hogs at the end of 1916 compared with the previous year, and adds:

"If we expect to continue to provide meat to foreign peoples as well as our own people, every farmer must put forth the best effort to produce more hogs."

"Inasmuch as how" there is more stink being raised over the ordinance than the hog pens will ever generate it might be well to suggest that the number of new hog pens to be established and maintained within the quarter of a mile zone will be few and far between.

As the esteemed News of this city says in discussing the question:

The profits from hog raising on a city lot under present conditions are, to say the least, problematical. The first cost of stock is high. Hog raising can hardly be conducted with any degree of success without some grazing, for the hog is essentially a grazing animal. The cost of all feedstuff is high, and, as has been pointed out, the cost of supervision and proper care of a hog, to keep its premises as clean as hog premises ought to be in a city—if it were true, that hog premises ought to be permitted in a city—would wipe out a considerable margin of profit.

That is about the size of it. The number of hogs that will be raised within the hitherto barred zone, one quarter of a mile, will not be many. Yet it is argued that "pigs is pigs" and if each citizen living outside the limits can raise a hog for his own use—a porker weighing when slaughtered two or three hundred pounds—he has met the request of the Agricultural Department; he is in line with Herbert Hoover, who is calling for food conservation and food production.

The hog ordinance was finally passed in this town after a great fight. It was because Bob Rice fought the case to the last court. It was made a subject of general interest, and naturally after having won the fight those constitutionally agin' the hog feel that their slats have been unduly jarred without due process of law.

Governor Bickett threw a monkey wrench into the base ball league and stopped the works because he thought the fans and players should be raising foodstuffs. Men in this city plowed up their front yards and are raising potatoes instead of flowers this year. Everywhere people have found a place for garden seed, and everywhere the demand for more foodstuffs is heard. If there can be raised a few hundred hogs outside the city limits—if hog pens are established alongside the surface closets which have never been removed and no crusade made against them—no material harm will result. The fact of the business is, outside the unbearable stench that is wafted from the pig sty no particular disease has been traced to the hog pen containing two or three pigs. Until the people who oppose hog pens outside the city limits fight and keep on fighting for the removal of surface closets, which send up their foul and foetid fumes to heaven, there can be no consistency in insisting that the Sacred Hog pen containing one or two pigs, harbored and raised as a war measure, to increase the supply of food and thus conserve, if only for a hundred pounds, the supply furnished to those who cannot raise hogs, should not be

MORAL TREASON SAYS TEDDY

Theodore Roosevelt is quoted as recently saying in a speech delivered by him:

To attack America's allies while we are at death grips with a peculiarly ruthless and brutal foe or to champion that foe against our allies or to apologize for that foe's infamous wrongdoing is to be false to the cause of liberty and to the United States.

Commenting on this broad proposition the New York Herald says its compliments to those not in sympathy with the country and the President in this vigorous fashion:

Designed primarily as warning to self-styled German-American leaders and to some German language newspapers, that applies with equal force to some newspapers printed in the English language and to some persons who have not the excuse of blood sympathy with the German people. Strangely enough, that brand of semi-treason is found in high places in Washington. Politicians at the capitol or in the cabinet, or officers of the navy or the army, who go about casting slurs on one of our allies or another should know that the practical result of their mouthings is to raise in the minds of all red-blooded Americans doubts of their patriotism and their loyalty.

The same thing is true of some newspapers given to the same practice. Here, however, the element of surprise is lacking, since the newspapers in question are pursuing the course they followed when more clearly and openly identified with German propaganda in the safer days before the United States became involved in war.

In the above is truth a yard wide. At this time we are all allies. We are as much of the allies as France or England or Russia, and it is up to every true American to stand with the combination. It is up to the nations opposing Germany to fight together, to think together and act together. The game is war, and war is hell—Nothing but the complete annihilation of Germany will mean victory. That nation must be destroyed, wiped from the face of the earth, and America must play her part and do her part side by side of the other allies who have been at it for almost three years.

The Juvenile Court is a good thing, but the trouble is there is no place to send the youthful offender. Looks like each county needed a training school. When it was suggested here the Jackson Training School objected—but that concern is unable to take Guilford's product. Already we have three boys there, and if we get in any more it costs special money. Guilford county is big enough and rich enough to prepare a place to receive the boys who go wrong. It is necessary that something be done, and we might as well face the music and commence to make arrangements right now. At one time there was great enthusiasm over the proposition, but all has died out.

Youthful offenders should be given opportunity. They may have in them the making of good men and women. To throw them among thieves and criminals is only to make a bad matter worse.

Belated News.

The press censorship is growing. All dispatches from France concerning the American soldiers on that soil are sent first to Washington and handled from there. The Fourth of July story from Paris was held up and didn't get on the wires until the next day, and it seems from Secretary Baker's orders that all news from France will be at least a day old.

Of course there is a reason for this, else it would not happen. But to the average layman it would seem that a censor at the other end of the line would be quite as good, and then the news could come direct. As it is now the New York news must first go to Washington, pass the censors, and then be sent back to New York. This is not what you would call good news gathering, but they tell us that in times of war it is not for us to reason why.

Looks like it was setting in for the Long Cold Spell in July. Maybe the sun will break through by noon, but the morning has been very cool. This is written in order to keep history straight.

The Advisory Board has been called on to report. In fact, the Commissioners are getting restless and a resolution calling for a report indicated that if the Board didn't do something pretty soon the Commissioners would undertake to do something.

allowed. However, we are not concerned in this hog pen controversy. We are now negotiating with our broker and hope to float a joint stock company and make arrangements to purchase for breakfast one day next week a slab of sow bosom. If we fail, we are agin' the hog; if successful, we are for him. In the meantime where is the suburbanite to get the pig? A pig as big as a small Teddy Bear costs a great many dollars—and we fear the number of piggeries will be limited.

THE REASON NOT NECESSARY

Some of the papers are urging that the President pass an order to the exemption boards to guard with absolute secrecy the causes why men fail to pass examination. It is claimed that if a man who has offered himself to his government, in good faith, is found to be deficient in some manner it should not be the property of the general public. "Failed to pass" is all that should be given out. The Christian-Science Monitor along this line submits the following, which looks like good reasoning:

The data thus developed and made available should not be open to public scrutiny or to the scrutiny even of interested groups or individuals. Its purpose is simply and only to enable the Government to secure an army that shall be fit for the service of national defense. There is no good reason now apparent why it should be made use of for any other purpose. That its results will be made public in a general way and with certain classifications is, of course, taken for granted. But there can be no good reason for letting it be known that particular men are deficient in any respect. To allow it to be heralded abroad that this man or that man failed to pass by reason of a particular deficiency, no matter what it is, will be a virtual betrayal of that good faith that was shown so generally on the part of the millions of individuals who wrote themselves down for Government service. An executive order enjoining upon all examining boards secrecy as to individual examinations and limiting these boards to announcement that a man "failed to pass," without giving specific reasons, would save many men from unfair and unnecessary annoyance, while subserving all the legitimate purposes of the Government.

If a registered man has some little defect; if he is found to be below the demands of the physician, there is no reason, as the Monitor claims, to herald the fact broadcast. Let the government know the reason, but do not hand it to the crowd.

Only a few more days until the conscription business begins, and then we will see who change their post office addresses.

The Peanut Bank.

The Wilmington Star, in a long article quoting from the Wall Street Journal, tells an interesting story about a bank in Suffolk, Virginia, which is the best paying bank in the United States.

The Peanut Bank handles peanut money almost exclusively, and it claims an amazing record as a melon cutter. Dividends come along at almost any old time of the year, and they are said to range all the way from five to ten per cent up to one hundred per cent or more. One of its stunts on one occasion was to distribute 99 per cent of its entire capital stock among its lucky stockholders.

The Peanut Bank was established in 1869 on a capital stock of \$20,000 and that capitalization has never been changed or watered. The shares are worth \$5,000 per original share of \$100 par value, so that men who own as many as 20 shares have become rich just because of reaching for their dividends. The bank has surplus and undivided profits of \$1,000,000, loans of more than \$2,500,000 and cash on hand and dues from banks aggregating \$1,000,000.

When one thinks that a share of stock in a bank that handles practically nothing but money gotten from peanut growers has gone up from one hundred to five thousand dollars a share, the talk about a man being a "peanut politician" takes on new color.

Few people, we dare say, have ever heard of this peanut bank of Suffolk, and yet it is the best paying bank in the country. And all off the peanut crop.

Not much bunting on display today—perhaps it has been used all summer to tell about the patriotism of the people.

About Settled.

The brilliant campaigns now being made by the Russians seem to answer the question: "What will Russia do?" Russia, it appears, will continue in her efforts to annihilate Germany, and what she has done the last few days suggests to all that it will not take long to do the trick. Russia is not going to sue for a separate peace. Russia is with us and we are with Russia. The allies are in the saddle, and the allies will win.

The Funny Thing About It.

When the merchant is doing a big business he advertises with large space, and when business is dull he often says he can't afford to advertise. There is always going to be some trading, and the wise merchant is the man who shells the woods when there isn't really much reason for buying. Watch the man who puts on his sale, who gets busy to make business when there is apparently no business, and somehow or other his sales show up magnificently at the end of the week. The time to advertise is all the time, because people read advertisements and profit by them.