

Friday, May 13, 1921

Now is the time to lay in that supply of winter coal.

This kind of stuff the weather man is handing is hard on the straw hat brigade.

It doesn't seem to matter how administration it is, Senator Johnson is against it.

he chief trouble is that we too much breath in Heinie at end of the war.

on the front page in top column headlines something sovelty for Roanoke Rapids.

lections of itinerant almsers are likely to show a considerable falling off in this community for some time.

Brother Blair's failure to vote or Johnson at the Convention isn't likely to make him any the less popular with Harding

Germany has yielded to the demands of the Allies—which shows that desperate as her situation is, she is not yet ready for suicide.

If the "Holy Rollers" would only live up to their name and roll out of Rosemary the majority of us would be much better satisfied with the sect.

The fact that a hard surface road from here to Weldon is a possibility of the immediate future is about the best piece of news we've had for some time.

"Taft says that Judges should wear gowns for the effect on culprits"—news item. Judge Cranmer could wear overalls and still make everybody under indictment sit up and take notice.

The vital matter of who shall be mayor and alderman of several hundred towns and more or less cities in North Carolina having been finally settled thousands of prominent citizens there-of have again gone to work.

Come and help make the entertainment at the nurse's new home on Roanoke Avenue a success. We need the help and cooperation of everyone in town. Won't you buy a ticket and come. Everyone is promised a pleasant time between the hours of three in the afternoon and eleven in the evening, Saturday, May 21.

France Justified

The fact that, at the eleventh hour and with a sour face, Germany has yielded to the allied ultimatum is unquestionably the result of the French threat to use force. When all else failed, that was the only recourse. And for months the clear-sighted French have been saying that they must be ready to resort to it as the sole means of bringing the Germans to terms. The result proves the soundness of the judgment of Government of France. Its reading of the German psychology was correct. Nothing but a sword brandished over Germany's head could make her leave off shilly-shallying about reparations and come forward to keep the pledge which she gave when she signed the

Versailles Treaty.

The case was set fourth with the utmost clearness and power in the speech which the Prime Minister of France made in the Chamber just before departing for the final conference at London. M. Briand asked why it was that Germany was making desperate shifts to get other countries to mediate in her behalf. Why did she appeal to Switzerland, even to Czechoslovakia the Vatican and at last the United States? Why did she not come direct to France with her new offers? It was because she knew that France had no longer any confidence in German good faith. For two years German promises had been multiplied, approaches and conversations and representations without end had been made—and the sole effect had been to convince France that Germany was thoroughly insincere in it all and had no other purpose than that of gaining time. Hence the hour had come for France to say to the German Government: "No more words, it must be 'acts now! No more promises. 'it is payment that must be 'made!'"

That meant coercion, and Premier Briand went on to declare that France was ready to apply it. She would make a display of force only because she was "constrained to do it by the bad faith of her debtor." But let not Germany think that a mere matter of form was intended, an empty flourish. "We have the means of compulsion in our hands," and the use of them, or official notice that they would be used in case of necessity, would be affirmed M. Briand, the "sure method" of obtaining what France demanded. Out of the mouths of the Germans themselves is the truth of this now confirmed.

The whole is a marked vindication of French policy. And its triumph will not lapse with the immediate occasion. France has found out the way to deal with an evasive and untrustworthy Germany. And it is a way just as valid for the future as it has been shown to be for the present. The German attitude is not going to change suddenly. Whenever Germany sees a chance to escape from any provision of the Treaty, she will seek to embrace it. The old complaints and special pleadings and dodges will be resorted to again. Then will appear the continuing efficacy of the remedy which the French have discovered. The menace of superior force will always be in reserve to keep Germany true to her pledges. She has now amply notified the world that she will submit to nothing else; and it is well that a French army will for long be just over the border to compel her to assume a virtue if she has it not. — New York Times.

Ten Tests of a Town

Questions that people ask about your town before they decide to make it their town:

1. Attractiveness: Shall I like the town—its atmosphere? Does it have the beauty of shaded streets and other beautiful features? Is it quiet, roomy, airy, well lighted town? Does it have attractive public buildings and homes? Is it well paved? Is it clean in every sense?

2. Healthfulness: will my family and I have a reasonable chance to keep well in that town?

How about its water supply? Its sanitary system? Its methods of milk inspection? Its health department? Its hospitals? Is it without any congested district?

3. Education: Can I educate my family and myself in that town? How about its public schools—present and future? Its institutions of higher education or business training? Its libraries? Its lecture and concert courses? Its news papers? Its postal facilities?

4. People: Shall I like the people of the town? Are they "home folks" without false exclusiveness? Are they neighborly and friendly? Is the town free from factionalism?

5. Recreation: Can I have a good time in that town—and my family? How about the theatres, museums, gymnasiums, parks, etc.? Are inviting opportunities for pleasure drives afforded by well paved streets?

6. Living: Can we live reasonably and well in that town? Are the best of modern conveniences available for its residents—electricity, gas, telephone, etc.? Are the housing and shopping conditions favorable? Rents, taxes, and prices fair? Hotels good? Home and truck gardens and dairy products plentiful?

7. Accessibility: Can we go and come easily? Does the town have adequate railroad connections and train service? Street car lines? Interurban lines? Well marked automobile routes and hard surface roads?

8. Business: Can I make good use of capital in that town? Are there banking facilities? Manufacturing interests? Up-to-date stores? Good shipping facilities? Favorable labor conditions? A prosperous farming territory? Active cooperation among business interests?

9. Employment: Can I get a job in that town at fair pay and with good prospects for the future? Can I count on cooperation from organizations making it their business to help introduce and establish new commercial interests and to welcome new citizens?

10. Progressiveness: Shall I find that I am in a town having a progressive city government, active organization, modern fire protection, and a pull-together spirit in everything—a town with future?—L. N. Flint, Department of Journalism, University of Kansas.

Editorial Correspondence

Editor Herald,
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Dear Sir:

May I have a little space in our town paper to start a little propaganda for the great need of our hospital. I want to say that if there is a person in this community who is not proud of living so close to such an institution as that, he or she is not worthy to live in the community, and I don't believe that we have many. Now I am writing this to the workers of the industrial plants of this community who have free treatment, or almost free.

Workers, we need an X-ray machine and an operator. The writer has talked to one of the physicians here and he says that it will take (\$6,000) six thousand dollars to install the machine, and says if we will raise our weekly donation from 10c to 15c he will guarantee to install the machine and employ the operator.

I further understand that the

operatives of the paper mills have already, of their own accord, raised their donations to 25c weekly. If they have I think everybody in the community should feel proud of them.

Lets hear from as many people in this community through your paper as can write.

Now people, we need this, and as the companies here have given us a plant that today is worth easily a hundred thousand dollars, why should we not help ourselves a little? Let's raise our donation to 15c weekly or more. My plan would be this: Have an election at each mill and 3 tickets, 1 ticket against raising (God knows I hope nobody votes it), 1 ticket for a donation of 15c weekly, and one ticket for a one per cent donation. I believe the latter will bring in a little more than the 15c, but we won't have then more than we need.

In explanation for some who might not understand the one per cent will say, if you make eight dollars per week you pay 8c, if you make fifteen dollars per week you pay 15c, if you make one hundred dollars per week you pay \$1.00.

Now lets everybody talk this matter over with everybody else and lets have no knocking, I am not starting this thing from any selfish motive, only for the good of some one's life we may help our physicians to save. I hope personally never to have to send any of my folks to the hospital again, if I never do, I will say that at one per cent or 15c per week I will not live long enough to pay what I owe them, had I to pay for the service.

Now in closing will say that the people of this community who do not work in plants would be glad to have the opportunity of helping pay for this machine, or even the opportunity of paying weekly, but they can't have that privilege. Now what are we going to do about it? Talk it up and lets have a vote on it, lets see that our physicians are not handicapped.

Yours very truly,
M. R. Vick.

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TO BE honest - to be kind - to earn a little and to spend a little less - to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence - to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered - to keep a few friends but those without capitulation - above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself - here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy. - R. L. Stevenson.

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