

HARDING MAKES FINAL SPEECH AT CLOSE OF ARMS CONFERENCE

President Reviews and Praises Achievements of Washington Conference in Address at Concluding Session - Full Text of His Address Is Here Given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. - The address made by President Harding at the concluding session of the arms conference today follows:
Mr. Chairman and members of the conference:
Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to offer to you some words of welcome to the capital of our republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited, and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations lie.

This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say with every confidence that the faith which has been kept in national honor, will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.
Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth - not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand - have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on matters relating to a common peril. In the resulting light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impairing nationality or affronting national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has longed for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which this conference has spread.

I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified, and you have brought home many things which they will prize. When the days of dragging and agreements were delayed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without maintaining national rights. There were no victors to come, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily agreed in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

And you have agreed in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been sought, but the indignities of national dishonor have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the solemnness of perfidy or infamy.
It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armaments are new concepts, or that the conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the same, the conference of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles, are outstanding instances of the same.

DALLAS DOTS

(Correspondence of The Daily Gazette.)

DALLAS, Feb. 6. - Miss Corinne Bantz was hostess to the members of the school faculty and a few invited guests at her home Friday evening. Interesting and amusing contests were features of the evening's entertainment, after which the hostess served a salad course with preserves and hot chocolate. Miss Bantz's guests were Misses Bulwinkle, Barnhart, Giddens, Lowe, Brittain, Brien, Wood, Quinn, Durham, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. J. M. Hoffman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson and Mrs. J. W. Summy.

When you first met I had a very American thought to seek for some neat and none of your kind of "putting down" which is another, and which I understand, but that is what you are doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in the accomplishment.

RANLO NEWS

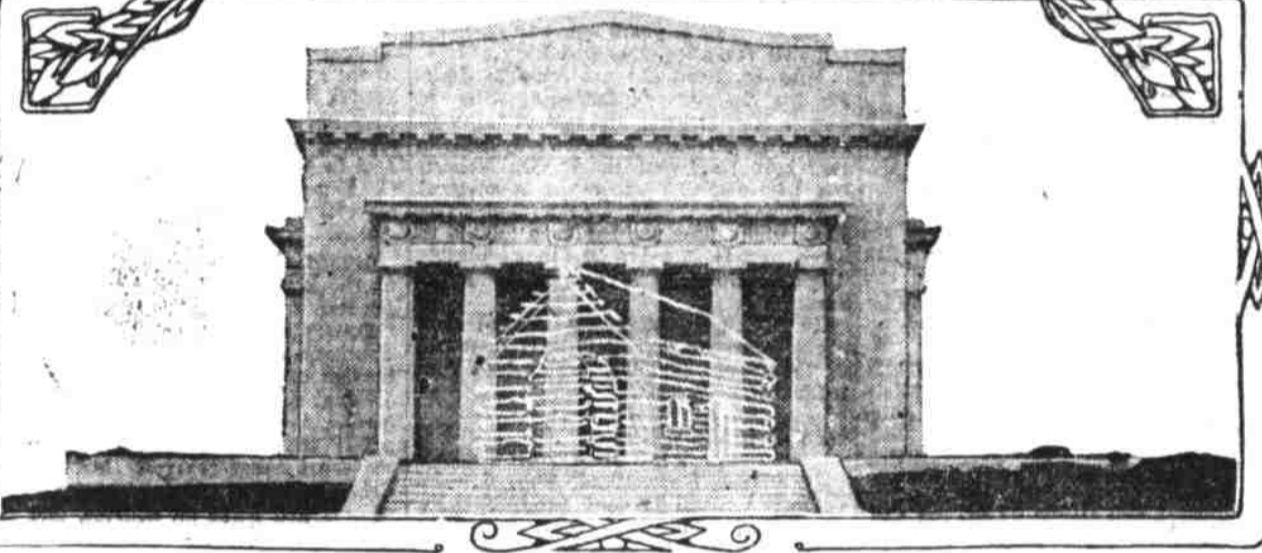
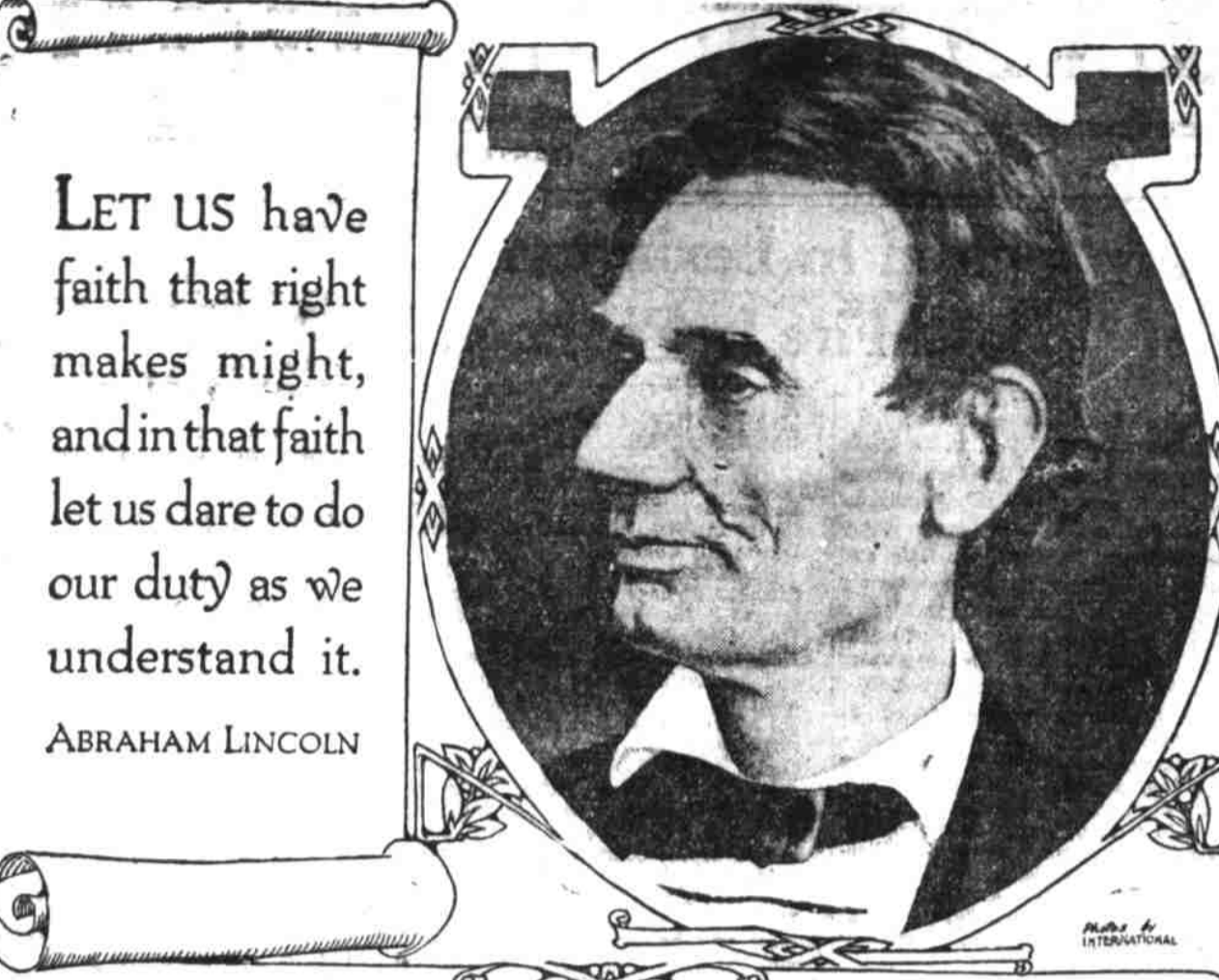
(Correspondence of The Daily Gazette.)

RANLO, Feb. 7. - The public debate held at the Ranlo high school pupils Friday night was of a very high order throughout the whole program. From the moment the society was called to order by the principal, Miss Gladys Amos, a business-like extension shaped the maintenance of the members, Miss Amos in a very convincing manner informed the visiting public of the splendid work being done in the society and how pleased the members were to welcome the public. The sign of the "Sign of the Cross" which was eloquently spoken and highly appreciated by her hearers.

From our own delegates I have known from time to time of your activities, and of the spirit of emulation and adjustment, and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that eminence so essential to our movement. Without it there could have been failure, with it you have succeeded.

It is well to say that human progress, the frank intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably here. You have met in that same deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.
It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's last news, yet bear enough of war's horrors to gain the benefit of her lessons. The yearning for peace. To-day, therefore, the decisions following such deliberations have been marked by the difficult unfolding of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown, no question in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

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DUTY WELL DONE

Springfield Citizens Worthy Honored Lincoln's Memory.

Writer Who Knew the Great President Commends Placing of Tablets at Points of Interest.

Springfield citizens have discharged a duty which the nation has owed to future generations. They have recalled the memory of Abraham Lincoln's life in Springfield by placing thirteen bronze tablets at places made historic by events in Lincoln's career while he resided there, writes Henry B. Rankin in the New York Tribune.

These tablets bear his name and tell of the events that transpired at the various places and dates. The bronze, the designs and the workmanship represent the best quality of memorial art.

Younger citizens who never knew him and to the thousands of visitors who are attracted to Springfield only because it was the home of Lincoln, these tablets will be most revealing of his presence in the Illinois capital.
These memorials are a living embodiment of Lincoln's spirit in Springfield and as appealing and more forceful than even his tomb. He still lives at Springfield now in daylight.

the telegram notifying him of his nomination; at the C. M. Smith building, in the third story, where Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address; also the tablet reciting events at the State house (now Court house), where his great speeches were delivered and where his body lay in state and from where it was borne to the tomb. The fourth tablet marks the law office which Lincoln occupied the last seven years he was in Springfield. This is to me the most appealing and sacred of all in memory's retrospect.

The first three mentioned I will not further refer to here, as they were fully described in my "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."
Of the Lincoln law office some more intimate recognition of the part it had in Lincoln's life deserves mention at this time. This office was the center of Lincoln's legal, political and literary activities in Springfield. Volumes might have been written of what took place here, had there been such a competent, gossiping scribe as Boswell always present to take notes of what transpired.

It is now more than sixty years since I passed daily under the swinging sign, "Lincoln & Herndon," and up and down the stairway, into and from a back room, located in what was then a two-story building. This had been the law office of Abraham Lincoln for the last seventeen and most strenuous years he spent in Springfield.

It was my privilege, for several of those later years, to share in that office its routine as a student, and to enjoy the personality and instruction of this most remarkable man of his century.
The end of his presence at the law office came the evening of February 10, 1861. I recall seeing Abraham Lincoln passing that night for the last time, out of his office and down the narrow stairway to the street. On the following morning he departed from Springfield on his mission into the struggle, strenuous sacrificial life that has embalm his memory forever to endure in the heart of the ages.

was here that he grew clear visioned on the future's national problems and threw his whole soul into their solution. Here he acquired his dexterous skill in handling human implements. Political events rapidly succeeded each other in those years he spent there. These arose to a climax at length with swift unlooked for by most others. Not so to Lincoln. They culminated at last suddenly, bringing fierce strife of brother against brother, of state against state. Dark clouds filled the political and national skies, bursting at last into a storm of bitter hate and bloody war. This had become inevitable.

When that hour of need had struck it was from this office there came a man fully prepared by years of study for those fateful hours. An honest, tall, gentle, strong man, heroic and sad, who was constitutionally called by his fellow countrymen from this office and placed at the helm of state to preserve our national union. In that time of political turmoil and civil revolution he guided his country safely through blood and fire and tears, with a steady, unshakable faith in God and man.

Truly "A Man for the Ages."
It was not the opportunity nor the stress of great occasions, such as the delivery of his speech in the Illinois state capital on "a house divided against itself cannot stand," nor the debates with Douglas that followed it, nor the opportunity before a New York audience at Cooper Institute, that account for or explain the progressive development of Lincoln.

It was not Sa'em, Springfield or Washington; it was neither Stuart, Logan, Herndon, Douglas, Baker, Hardin nor the able men in his cabinet and who surrounded him in his many other capacities, both civil and military; who can have the credit of prominence in the making of Abraham Lincoln, much as those places and some of those men have contributed to it.
After and beyond all those influences and those times and men that he there moved among, and rising beyond all comparisons with them, we clearly discern the unique and exclusive personality of Lincoln himself.

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The Old United States Court Building, Springfield, on the Third Floor of Which Was Lincoln's Law Office.

as well as at midnight and limited no longer by Lindsay's poetic vision of "Lincoln Walks at Midnight." The poet wrote:
It is portentous and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town,
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest.
Near the old Courthouse pacing up and down.
Some of the locations marked are more intimate than others to the writer, though all are worthy and correctly placed. Four of the tablets mark places and events where I was present and familiar with the events cited. These are the ones at the old Journal office, where Lincoln received

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