

NO "EXCLUSIVE PATENT" ON FLAG SAYS ROOSEVELT

TAKES ISSUE WITH WILL HAYS THAT DEMOCRATS ARE UNPatriotic. THE FLAG IS FOR ALL AMERICANS, AND FOR WORLD'S PROTECTION.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 11.—Charging that the republicans were trying to make it appear that democrats were not good Americans and preferred an international flag to the Stars and Stripes, Franklin D. Roosevelt, democratic candidate for vice president, replied here today to assertions of Will H. Hays in his Augusta, Me., speech last month.

Referring to the text of Mr. Hays' address, which was entitled "Under Which Flag," Mr. Roosevelt said the republican chairman had "offered a deliberate insult to many millions, probably the majority of our citizens, and he was guilty not only of bad taste but of poor political judgment."

The overwhelming majority of voters, he said, are in every way loyal and will resent any attempt by one group of leaders to take out an "exclusive patent" on our flag.

"To claim that one part doctrine is the only American one is to infer that those who belong to another party faith are un-American. That sort of campaigning ought not to be excused even in the heat of an election."

Mr. Roosevelt declared he would "be the first to insist that republicans, rank and file, are just as sincerely proud of our country and our flag as democrats are." Mr. Hays and his party differed, however, he said, "in the big conception of the great purpose for which our flag is the symbol."

"The same gentleman has used with inaccurate, but deliberate carelessness, the word 'internationalism.' With evident design he has sought to convey the impression that people who believe in the League of Nations are 'internationalists' in the sense used by certain radical groups who do not believe in nations at all, or who seek a super-government in place of true national governments. For political purposes, he would reason that one who seeks international peace and international agreements and international justice is thereby an international 'red.'"

"The whole falsity of this position is shown by asking the simple question whether the 37 nations who have already joined the League have given up their own sovereignty, their own constitutional rights, their own flags? Even Switzerland, most jealous of independence and wary of alliances, has voted by popular referendum to join the League."

"Long before 1914, Americans advocated a League of Nations. Some, like President Taft, favored one that frankly called itself a League to Enforce Peace. Yet he was not called a traitor or a follower of internationalism."

"We have seen the failure of the Hague Tribunal to prevent wars. Men and women united in demanding in 1917 that the evil in the previous relationship between nations should be in the future removed. In all of this the nation was united. With this spirit and purpose, our flag was carried across the seas by the splendid men of our army and navy. The peoples of Europe, too, understood the message. They welcomed the accession of their military strength; they knew that the allies would win in the end, but they saw in the American flag the first sign of hope for their children and grandchildren."

"Not only in France, not only in Europe, but in all the peoples of all the world, lies that hope in our flag. They ask us to go in. They ask not for a new peace commission, not for a new treaty, not for a new conference, to draw up a new set of rules. They ask for a fair trial for what we have undertaken. They ask that America help in the name of humanity. They ask that they be given again the inspiration of our flag. Shall we refuse? Shall we for partnership stand aloof? Shall we

DRUG CLINICS HAVE FAILED

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Municipal dispensation of drugs through narcotic drug clinics is generally conceded to have been a failure, reports a committee on narcotic drugs and crimes, appointed by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Reasons for the discontinuance of the New York clinic are thus summarized in the report: "It was found that of the 7,400 drug addicts who attended the clinic for their narcotics, less than 2,000 were willing to go to a hospital for treatment, with ultimate cure within sight. The officials of the department were convinced that it was not the proper procedure to give narcotic drugs to addicts for self-administration.

"Some addicts sold the excess obtained at the clinic to other addicts or peddlers. There was fraud in obtaining the drug. Friends of addicts became habitues through association with beneficiaries of the clinic. With very few exceptions, no cures were known to have been effected by any means of the reduction system used. Ambulatory treatment was found to be vicious in principle and in effect; there is no need for prolonging addiction by a continued supply of narcotics."

'EUROPEANS IN DEEP DARK PIT'

Budapest, Sept. 10.—"The people of Europe are in a dark, deep pit and they must work themselves out of it," says Roland Hegedus, bank director and lecturer at the Budapest University.

"The United States is richer than she knows, but she cannot reconstruct Europe by loans. All the nations of Europe are beset with a succession of political and economic problems that are well nigh insolvable.

"Russia is the key to the situation and until some sort of consistent government is established there, we can hope for little here."

"What the United States can do, perhaps, is to work to secure free trade among these Central European countries. None of us can do any business with tariff frontiers."

"I believe the paper money situation will force a revision of peace treaties. All these little nations are living from hand to mouth, printing up money to keep going. Poland is hardly a year old and already she has a national debt of 130,000,000,000 marks, with a 40,000,000,000 deficit. The same is more or less true of Czechoslovakia, of Hungary and of all of us. The armies are eating up half our incomes, yet each nation is afraid to disarm because of possible attacks from neighbors."

"With this paper money carnival, Central Europe can not trade with countries having better moneys, such as Spain, Holland and Switzerland. This situation also applies to Italy and France."

"Meanwhile our civilization is going by the board. Because of the exchange, our universities and reading people can not afford to subscribe for science or law publications of England or the United States."

"For the same reason our educated but impoverished classes can not go abroad to find work, provided they could secure passports."

"These conditions are not altogether the results of a big war but of a bad peace which has fallen harder on Hungary than any other country. God made her the center of a geographical unit and the peace frontiers ruin not only new Hungary but the parts taken away."

forget our history and the history of our flag? America will not fail in the crisis. America will not turn back. America will not forget."

RUSSIANS MAKE DEPORTEES WORK

Emma Goldman Fails To Find "Haven Of Rest."

SOME HAVE ESCAPED

Washington, Sept. 11.—All Utopian dreams entertained by the "communist group" headed by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who were deported to Russia after attempting to stir up strife in the United States, have been shattered by the Russian Soviet authorities. An official cable to the state department received from Baltic sources states that, under orders from Russian officials, most of the deportees are now employed at the hardest manual labor, constructing rights of way for the railroads.

The Russian-American communists have been divided into only three classes—those at work, those who escaped and those who are under arrest. Although specific statement is not made, the inference is left in the dispatch that Goldman and Berkman are in one of these three classes.

When first notified that they would be obliged to comply with the compulsory labor law enacted by the Soviet regime, the deportees, it was stated, made great objection. Such protests continued until they were reminded that an "extraordinary commission" was in existence and was clothed with authority to enforce Soviet decrees in a most unpleasant and exemplary manner. Most of the extreme measures charged against the Soviets were, it is stated, executed by this commission, which would "quickly put the deportees in a proper frame of mind."

Most of the communists yielded and went to work. A few escaped, the cable message states, while others now under arrest will be dealt with by the commission.

Commenting upon the report, Secretary Colby said it was particularly amusing in view of the teachings of Goldman and others that "communism" Russia would be a haven of rest for those who had found the United States and its form of government "tyrannical."

"It must have shocked them to learn that they would have to go to work," said the secretary.

OFFICIAL MAIL SENT BY CARRIER PIGEON

Dublin, Sept. 11.—Dublin Castle has had so much official mail for London intercepted by Sinn Feiners that officials are reported to be inaugurating a carrier pigeon service. A large consignment of army pigeons has arrived in Dublin and more are expected. The flight to London is roughly 500 miles.

FIREMEN MEET ON MONDAY NIGHT

There will be a meeting of the Tarboro Fire Department on Monday night at eight o'clock for the purpose of arranging for an entertainment in honor of the Rocky Mount Fire Department on September 21, which is a return courtesy for many similar events given in our sister city to our local men.

At the meeting the various entertainment committees will be appointed to carry out the details and it is expected that every man belonging to the local department will be on hand to give his assistance to the forthcoming event.

VOLCANIC CRATER ON D'UCELLO MOUNT

Rome, Sept. 10.—A volcanic crater opened on top of the Pizo D'Ucello Mountain, six thousand feet high following the recent earthquake, is now emitting sulphuric fumes. No further details of yesterday's new shock from been received from northern Italy.

WAGE REDUCTION ACCEPTED BY WORKERS

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—Two hundred employees of the Conshohocken Hosiery Mills accepted a ten percent reduction of wages to prevent the mills from closing. Many mills in this district are now closed indefinitely owing to the cancellation of orders.

WOULD REJECT ABSENTEE'S LAW

Contrary To Harding's View, State Republicans Would Bar Vote.

SPECIAL TAXES ALSO

(By LLEWEXAM.)

Raleigh, Sept. 11.—The action of the republican machine in instituting a suit to enjoin the state board of elections from functioning the absentee voters law this year, is in direct contradiction of the position taken by the republican candidate for president. Labor put Harding on record on that subject early in the campaign. Senator Harding sees in the absentee voters law a measure of much benefit to the voters of all parties, in the number of states that have the law, but North Carolina republicans are now attacking it because they think they can gain a little party advantage thereby. The difference in the attitude of a man of presidential calibre and one cut to measure to run for governor in this state on the republican ticket on a question of benefit to the whole people is proof of the difference in mental requirement also.

Raleigh republicans profess to find much consolation in the nomination of Tom Watson for U. S. Senator in Georgia, to succeed Hoke Smith, but to those not of that political faith it is hard to see where there is room for much enjoyment in that result. Republicans say Watson's nomination is another argument in favor of the repeal of the state primary plan of naming state officials, and they add the hope that some voters in this state will scratch the democratic ballot because of what they term some weak names that got on through the recent primary. Democrats who are familiar with Georgia politics say there is error in the position taken by some that Watson's nomination was a slap in the face of Wilson and the League. That the success of Hoke Smith would have meant that, more surely and emphatically because Senator Smith and President Wilson had been at odds for years and Hoke never goes to the White House at all any more.

NATIONAL BANK OF WAR SURVIVORS

Rome, Sept. 10.—King Victor Emanuel, during an audience granted recently to John H. Fahey, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and to Alfred Dennis, commercial attache to the American embassy, spoke at some length about a new bank which has recently been founded in Italy.

It is called the Banca Nazionale del Reduce (The National Bank of War Survivors) and its special object is to give credit to all ex-combatants, helping them to start afresh in business; assisting also their widows and orphans, or the parents and sisters of those who died during the conflict, to all of whom is also given a discount of one per cent on all operations.

The King himself took a personal interest in the development of the new bank and invested 50,000 lire in its shares, which he presented to another war institution, that of the orphans of fallen soldiers.

The King is anxious that the new bank should become a link between Italy and Italian war survivors who live abroad, of whom there are over 350,000 in America alone and even greater number in Argentina and Brazil.

NEARLY A BILLION GOLD BARS MOVED

New York, Sept. 11.—Nearly nine hundred million dollars in gold bars, said to be the largest amount of gold in any one place in the world, was transferred from the sub-treasury to the new assay office building.

LITHUANIANS MAY REACH AGREEMENT

Lima, Peru, Sept. 11.—Negotiations between Poland and Lithuania on the frontier controversy continue despite the advance of the Polish troops in the Suwalki sector. It is believed that the two nations will reach friendly agreement.

COMMISSIONERS FIX COUNTY TAX

General Tax Of 28 And 7-10ths Cents On The Hundred Dollars.

SPECIAL TAXES ALSO

The County Commissioners have determined on the general county tax rate of 28.7 cents on the hundred dollars for school and county purposes.

This tax is divided as follows:

State school tax, 13 cents on the hundred dollars.

County school tax, 16 cents on the hundred dollars.

For general purposes, 8 cents on the hundred dollars.

For bridge bonds, one and a half cents on the hundred dollars.

For court house tax, one-fifth of a cent on the hundred dollars.

This is all the tax assessed as applies to the county as a whole, but the special taxes, for individual districts, are as follows:

Road tax, except Rocky Mount and Whitakers road districts, 14 cents on the hundred dollars.

Rocky Mount road tax, 14 cents on the hundred dollars.

Whitakers road tax, 24 cents on the hundred dollars.

Poll tax, exclusive of special school district taxes, and that part of the county exclusive of Rocky Mount and Whitakers road districts, 1.695.

Rocky Mount road district, 1.575.

Whitakers road district, 1.875.

BOLSHEVIKI FIGHT WITH CAPTURED ARMS

London, Sept. 11.—Just as imperialism killed czarism so will imperialism be the death of Russian sovietism, is the prediction made to the Associated Press correspondent by M. Piip, the Estonian foreign minister in London, in analyzing the consequences of the bolshevik offensive in Poland.

While foreign minister last year M. Piip pitted his wits against the bolsheviks at Dorpat and he is regarded as one of the best authorities in Europe on Russian political and economic conditions.

In common with representatives here of other Russian border states, M. Piip is watching with profound concern the developments in Poland. "The bolsheviks are fighting Poland with the allies' ammunition which they captured from Denikine and Kolchak," he said. "This is now almost exhausted and Russia cannot renew it."

POLES REPULSE SOVIET ATTACKS

Warsaw, Sept. 11.—The Polish and Bolsheviki forces continue to battle in the Lemburg sector, the Bolsheviki attacks being made against Byssk having been repulsed.

BRITISH FORCES OCCUPY SHERBAN

Bagdad, Sept. 11.—The town of Sherban has been occupied by British forces.

MACSWINEY PASSED ANOTHER BAD NIGHT

London, Sept. 11.—Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, is still conscious, although he passed a very bad night.

WILSON'S REFUSAL MAY SETTLE STRIKE

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 11.—Anthracite operators believe that President Wilson's decision in refusing to reconvene the wage committee will have a beneficial effect.

CHARGE DEMOCRATS RECKLESS INEFFICIENCY

Marion, Sept. 11.—In a double-barrelled attack on the administration today, Senator Harding charged that democratic officials had been guilty of reckless inefficiency in the conduct of national affairs, in business and had sought, through duplicity or misunderstanding, to have the United States surrender its Monroe Doctrine in becoming a member of the League of Nations.

The senator's declarations were made to a delegation from Chicago, Michigan, and Indiana cities in two front-porch speeches.

NEW NOTE TO MEXICO DEMANDS PROTECTION

PASSPORT COSTS SEVERELY FELT

Budapest, Sept. 11.—The cost of travel for Americans in Central Europe and Balkan countries is reaching extortionate proportions through the tendency to charge Americans the same price for passport visas as that of the American government for foreigners, which recently was increased from \$1 to \$10. If this tendency is continued, an American in the course of a few days' journey passing several frontiers, may have to pay \$30 to \$50 in visas.

For travellers of all nationalities, however, the charge has been rapidly increasing during the past 6 months. The Germans began the high charges, demanding \$5. Then Austria followed suit with the same charge, and Hungary and other countries have been obliged to make like charges. Because of the huge revenue so obtainable, passports are severely examined, more so than in war time.

THE SOUTHERNER'S SATURDAY SERMON

(Rev. BERTRAM E. BROWN)

And the whole world lieth in wickedness.—1 John 5:19.

It certainly does seem to me that I hear more about all sorts of scandalous goings-on here lately that I ever heard before. Gambling and drinking and immorality and stealing and extravagance and loafing and irreligion is powerfully prevalent in the rumors and gossip that reach my ears now and then, and as a clergyman probably hears less than anybody else, I naturally conclude that there must be a great deal more than I hear about.

Now, it may very well be that things are no worse than they used to be. I have forgotten how it used to be ten years ago, and I have the present situation right before me. But anyway, worse than formerly or not, there is more wrongdoing going on all the time than there ought to be. Here are some of the reasons I hear given for the wickedness of the day.

1. Prohibition: That has its share in some peoples minds for lawlessness and sin; I don't see any sense in that however. How can a condition which makes drink expensive and inferior and harder to get promote drinking? And what has it got to do anyway with gambling and taking on with one's neighbor's wife?

2. The War: Perhaps the naturally disturbed condition of society that follows war accounts for some prevalent vices. But I notice this very obvious fact, that it is seldom that our returned soldiers figure in the scandalous tales I hear. It is nearly always some man who was too old or otherwise exempt from service, or some callow boy who was too young, who is the hero of the vicious escapades. Soldiers who fought seem to have gone to work and behave themselves all right.

3. High wages and too much money: Of course too much money, no matter how you get it, is bad for anybody. It breeds pride, idleness, recklessness, and vice. But there are a lot of people who have less money than they ever had before, and they do not seem to act any better than others.

Now, it is evident that sin is laid to these three causes because they are the three things that have happened lately of a new nature. All other things are just what they used to be. But rascality is as old as Adam, and there is no need to lay it to new conditions. Conditions may increase or lessen vice, promote or discourage some kind of sin, but they do not cause it. Sin is just the evil in the heart of man, which is stirred up by the devil, and it will be always breaking out under all conditions, in times of wealth or poverty, war or peace, under good laws and bad laws, in about the same proportion. Its cause is the evil in each man's heart, and the only remedy is the Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

OFFICIALS EXPECT PROMPT ACTION; MEXICANS SAY OBREGON WISHES TO ADJUST UNITED STATES CLAIMS.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The United States has sent a new note demanding that the lives and property rights of all Americans in Mexico be accorded fullest protection by the newly elected government.

This notification, Secretary Colby said, is supplementary to representations recently directed more particularly toward protection of American oil interests. It demands protection for all interests.

Mexican embassy officials are strongly of the opinion that Mexico's reply will be couched in extremely conciliatory terms. This opinion is based largely upon the statement by President-elect Obregon that, desiring "to set Mexico right in the eyes of the world," he will appoint impartial commissions to adjust American claims of reparation, as well as to adjust disputes over oil properties.

Embassy officials express the belief that the United States will be urged not to press its grievances until the new administration is firmly established in office.

The section of the Mexican constitution which provides that all subsoil products are the property of the central government, and cannot be sold by owners of property, will not militate against a peaceful settlement. Decrees issued by Carranza under this provision, and which have been assailed as confiscatory, are now before the Mexican Supreme Court. While Mexican officials do not predict that the constitutional provision will be set aside, they express confidence that its administration will be "fair and just."

TRIESTE SCENE OF CIVIL WAR

Trieste, Sept. 11.—A revolt has broken out here.

The socialist and government forces have engaged in heavy fighting. Artillery, machine guns and rifle firing began a continuous attack and bombs are being used, barricades being erected, trenches dug in the streets, and the socialists are well armed.

WANT GIOLITTI TO SOLVE CRISIS

Turin, Italy, Sept. 11.—All Italy has again turned to Premier Giolitti to a solution to the difficult industrial crisis. Excitement is intense here over the government metalworkers occupying and threatening to operate various plants throughout the country.

Two hundred chemical and other plants were occupied today and red flags were hoisted over each of them.

COX DRAWS CROWD EQUAL TO HARDING

Hamline, Minn., Sept. 11.—Nearly the same number of people heard Governor Cox that Senator Harding this week at the Minnesota State Fair, according to figures of the State Fair board.

REFUSE TO CALL GOVERNOR COX

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Refusal to summon Governor Cox before the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee was announced today by Senator Kenyon in a telegram replying to the demand of Frank Munsey. The reply said "Edmund Moore, Cox's representative, had appeared, and that was sufficient."

ACCEPT REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11.—The recognition of the Hungarian republic was accorded by Argentina today.

HAZELTON MINES ARE SHUT DOWN

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 11.—Every colliery in the Hazelton region are idle today on account of the strike of the Union Mine Workers.