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## EUROPE FACE TO FACE WITH WAR

SENATOR SMOOT BRINGS HOME PICTURE OF GERMANY ON BRINK OF REVOLUTION.

## WORLD COURT WILL HELP

Republican Senator Thinks America Could Do Much to Aid Europe in Its Readjustment.

New York.—A picture of Germany on the brink of revolution, and of Europe face to face with another devastating war, was brought home by Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, who went abroad at the request of the late President Harding to study conditions in Germany as they affect the reparations problem.

Equally doleful was the impression brought back by Representative J. B. Aswell, of Louisiana, who also has been on a tour of Europe. Both agreed that conditions abroad boded ill for America, particularly for the farmer, for whose surplus crops they said, Europe was not in a position to pay.

Europe will be able to get along without American foodstuffs in large quantities, they added, because crops abroad, in contrast to almost everything else, are good.

Senator Smoot said he believed it still was possible for Europe to set its house in order without a period of chaos, but he declared that unless the nations acted soon, was would surely come.

While the chief difference between France, Germany, and Great Britain appears on the surface to be over reparations, he said, he suspected that beneath this lay the problem of coal.

In view of what he had seen, he said, he earnestly hoped that America could remain free of European entanglements. He did not believe, however, that entry into the world court, under the reservations suggested by the late President Harding would constitute an entanglement. On the contrary, he thought America could do much to aid Europe in its readjustment without herself becoming unduly involved.

Representative Aswell thought that conditions in Europe had reached such a pass that there now was nothing the United States could do save exercise her "moral force."

"The United States would have been helpful five years ago in settling these matters," he said, "but old jealousies have taken new life. Bitterness, hatred and strife still are rampant, with the question of reparations the center of contention."

"Unless something is speedily done for relief, the present government in Germany will fall. Every turn of events points to a revolution before winter comes. It will be a monarchy communism, or a division into separate states, as it was before Bismark."

Louisiana Gas is Cheaper in Texas. New Orleans.—A. C. Cocco, attorney general of Louisiana, announced that he would immediately begin an investigation of the causes for the alleged differences in prices of gasoline in the Louisiana and Texas markets. Mr. Cocco said he had decided on this course after receiving information that gasoline produced and manufactured in Louisiana was being shipped to Texas and sold in that state for from 7 to 8 cent a gallon less than the price demanded in Louisiana.

Germany Headed For Prohibition. Westerville, Ohio.—Is Germany, looked upon as the land where foaming beer always will be obtainable, going to adopt prohibition? Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, who has just returned from a survey of European countries, declared he is convinced that Germany may become one of the first prohibition countries of Europe. Economic conditions are the main factor, he said.

He said the German government has proposed severe restrictions in a new license measure, which was introduced in June in the reichstag.

Canada's Wheat Crop. Ottawa.—The Dominion bureau of statistics today forecast Canada's total wheat crop for this year will be 382,514,000 bushels or 17,272,400 bushels less than last year's final estimate. The forecast is based upon crop conditions at the end of July and is predicated upon a continuance of favorable weather conditions.

## SIX KILLED IN HEAD-ON COLLISION IN COLORADO.

Pueblo, Colo.—Six trainmen were killed and several other trainmen and passengers were injured when Sante Fe train number 6, known as the Colorado Express, and Colorado and Southern train number 609, from Denver to Ft. Worth, Texas, collided head-on in the outskirts of Fowler, Colo., 20 miles east of Pueblo.

Number 609, drawn by two locomotives, was detouring from Pueblo south by way of La Junta, because heavy rains had made the regular track unsafe. The cause of the wreck has not yet been determined but it is believed to have resulted from mistaken train orders.

## ORGANIZED 42 YEARS AGO

LOCKWOOD, GREENE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS., MAKES PURCHASE.

Company Stockholders Paid Four Million Dollars in Cash Since Establishment.

Spartanburg.—Sale of the Pelzer Manufacturing company's mills at Pelzer to Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston, Mass., was announced here through A. H. Law & Co., of Spartanburg, who represented Ellison Smyth of Greenville and the Pelzer family of Charleston, owners of the Pelzer mill. This deal involves approximately \$10,000,000 and is the largest textile deal consummated in this state in many years.

Greenville.—In addition to the sale of the Pelzer Manufacturing company to Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston, the Chicora bank at Pelzer also has been sold to the same Eastern interests. It was announced by Captain E. A. Smyth, president both of the mill and the bank. The price for the bank is \$200 a share cash. The par value of each share is \$100.

Almost \$4,000,000 in cash dividends have been paid to stockholders of the Pelzer Manufacturing company since the organization more than 42 years ago of that concern, which was sold by Capt. E. A. Smyth and the Pelzer family to Lockwood, Greene & Co. in addition a stock dividend of \$2,000,000 was presented to the share owners.

This was announced by the president, Captain Smyth, who also related important facts in connection with the mill's organization and history.

The company was chartered in December of 1880 and February 4, 1881, was organized in Charleston with a capital of \$400,000, which was over-subscribed.

In 1888 the capital was increased to \$500,000 and in 1899 to \$1,000,000, this last increase of \$500,000 having been placed with the stockholders at \$125 a share, making a total investment on the part of the stockholders of \$1,100,000. Cash dividends have amounted to exactly \$3,811,987.50. The stock dividend of \$2,000,000 brought the capitalization to its present figure of \$3,000,000. The sale price was \$300 a share, a total of \$9,000,000.

## Harding's Newspaper Creed.

Marion.—Warren G. Harding's newspaper creed, pasted on the wall of the editorial room of his newspaper, The Marion Star, warns reporters and editors to "be truthful, be fair, and, above all, be clean!"

Following is the text of the creed: "Remember there are two sides to every question. Get both.

"Be truthful. "Get the facts. Mistakes are inevitable but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half-wrong.

"Be decent. Be fair. Be generous. "Boost—don't knock. There's good in everybody. Bring out the good in everybody, and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.

"In reporting a political gathering, get the facts; tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it.

"Treat all parties alike. If there's any politics to be played, we will play it out in our editorial columns.

"Treat all religious matters reverently.

"If it can possibly be avoided never bring ignominy to an innocent woman or child in telling of the misdeeds or misfortune of a relative. Don't wait to be asked, but do it without the asking.

"And, above all, be clean. Never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.

"I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child."

## GAS MAY MAKE ARMY HELPLESS

COL. RAYMOND F. BACON TALKS OF GREAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

## WOULD PUT ARMIES TO SLEEP

Chief of Technical Division of Chemical Warfare Service Tells of Research.

New York.—Whole armies put to sleep and taken prisoner in gas warfare is by no means an impossibility 25 years hence, Col. Raymond F. Bacon, chief of the technical division of the chemical warfare service, A. E. F., says in a description of the possibilities of the future art of war made public by the American Chemical society.

The \$2,000,000 spent on the research organization did more toward winning the war, Colonel Bacon asserts, than any \$200,000,000 spent in other ways. One of the greatest lessons of the war has so far gone almost unheeded, according to Colonel Bacon who continues.

"To say the use of gas in warfare must be abolished in almost the same way as saying that no progress must be made in the art of warfare toward making it more efficient or more humane.

"One can easily imagine the situation at the time the fighting was hand to hand with spear or the sword, and gun powder was first introduced, which in those days perhaps permitted the antagonists to fight at a range of 100 or 200 yards. There must have been a great outcry as to prohibiting the horrible new mode of warfare and it must have been felt that it was very unfair to stand off 200 yards rather than to meet in combat man to man.

"But no one looking back on that period would attempt to say that it was possible to have stayed the hand of progress and to have prevented by any legislation or agreement the use of gunpowder in warfare. Moreover the consensus of opinion today would be that the hand to hand fighting with spear and sword was more cruel and inhuman than the fighting with the gun and bullet. Similarly at the present time we can not effectively stay the progress of science, and to attempt to do so is not only unwise but is also preventing the possibilities of a really more humane type of warfare."

## Grover Bergdoll Kills German.

Eberbach, Germany.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft dodger, shot and killed Schmidt, a German engineer, and wounded a man named Roger, said to be an American soldier, who tried to kidnap him and carry him out of Germany.

The police are holding Lieutenant Griffith, said to be an American army officer, who is supposed to have been in charge of the attempt to capture Bergdoll.

Lieutenant Griffith was arrested in front of Bergdoll's hotel, where the shooting occurred when a mob of Bergdoll's sympathizers threatened him.

The three men drove up to the Kronenburg hotel and asked for Bergdoll, saying they were friends.

Schmidt and Roger entered the draft evader's room. Loud words were followed by shots and Bergdoll came running out, his face marked by blows and scratches.

Attendants of the hotel found Schmidt's body on the floor. A bullet had pierced his heart. Roger was wounded but is expected to recover.

## Makes Plans For Military Polo.

New York.—Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, in charge of the army arrangement for the first international military polo competition to be held on the field at Meadowbrook club, beginning September 8, between American and English army teams, announced the personnel and probable lineup of the Yankee outfit.

Maj. Arthur H. Wilson of the cavalry will play at No. 1, Maj. L. A. Beard of the quartermaster corps has been assigned to No. 2, Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, cavalry, to No. 3, and Maj. W. W. Erwin, cavalry, back. Maj. J. K. Horr of the cavalry will be the substitute.

The British team, according to advices received by General Bullard, will be composed of Maj. Vivian Lockett and Lieut. Col. J. D. Y. Birmingham, Fifteenth Hussars, Maj. F. B. Hurdall, Fourteenth Hussars, and Lieut. W. S. McCreery, Twentieth Royal Rangers.

## COOLIDGEISMS

Rejecting the rule of law is accepting the sword of force.

All true Americans are working for each other.

Observance of the law is the greatest solvent of public ills.

Either the people must own the government or the government will own the people.

There will be, can be, no escape from the obligation of the strong to bear the burdens of civilization, but the weak must be aided to become strong.

In a free republic a great government is a product of a great people.

Look well to the hearthstone; therein all hope for America lies.

While the law is observed the progress of civilization will continue; when such observance ceases, chaos and the ancient might of despotism will come again.

The most obvious place to begin entrenchment is by eliminating the extravagance of government itself.

## CHAT WITH JOHN A. STEWART

RESOLVED TO APPROACH EVERY PROBLEM WITH GOOD WILL INSTEAD OF HATRED.

New York Lawyer Tells of Conversation With Warren G. Harding Before Trip.

New York.—A striking picture of President Harding holding up to himself the mirror of public opinion and candidly discussing what he saw reflected there was portrayed before the Lawyers' club by John A. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart was chairman of a committee of the club which was to have welcomed the nation's executive and Mrs. Harding to New York City August 28, on their way home from the Alaskan tour. At a meeting of the club to discuss plans for a Harding memorial in September or October, at which President Coolidge would be asked to deliver an eulogy, the lawyer described his last conversation with President Harding.

Characterizing the man from Marion as one who had "laid down his life in martyrdom to appease his sense of friendly duty to the American people whom he loved so fondly," Mr. Stewart went on:

"A few days before his last departure from Washington I spent three hours alone with him. He told of his plans to visit the West, Alaska and Canada on a mission of sheer friendship. He talked of 'good will' as an affirmative policy in all political relationships, domestic and international."

But the real picture of Harding seeing himself as others saw him and honestly, critically discussing the image he cast, flashed on the screen when the man with whom he talked commented on "the dire misfortune that so many of the unthinking should regard good will as only amiable weakness." As Mr. Stewart related it, the president's reply was:

"It is a pity that his is true but, nevertheless, I shall continue on this course—to be myself, just as I am. I know my limitations; I know how far removed from greatness I am. But be that as it may, I intend to approach every problem with good will in my heart, instead of hatred.

"Most questions which are settled by armed force are never permanent. Problems can be solved fundamentally only as they are worked out in a spirit of neighborly good will.

"Good will is the only solvent of ill will. I believe this is the time for good will to be used as the great and most effective political policy, in furtherance of that good understanding without which no permanent betterment in human affairs can be effected.

"I intend to approach every question, so far as I can, with neither bias nor ill will. I shall continue, no matter what may be said of me, nor how harsh the criticism may be, nor how unjust, patiently to apply good will and friendly feeling in the settlement of every question.

"People may think of me as they please, but I shall continue to be as I am, just Warren G. Harding as he is and as God fashioned him—a man who is trying, the best he knows how, to throw into the discard age old discordant ways of doing things, ways which have never succeeded in bringing happiness into the world.

"I am misunderstood and another course is demanded of me, then I shall accept, as I must, what fate may have politically in store for me. But I will not change my policy of good will, even though it lead to my defeat for another term in the presidency and my relegation to private life."

## COOLIDGE FACES MANY PROBLEMS

WITH PARTY OF NOTABLES HE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON ON SPECIAL.

## LEAVES MARION PROMPTLY

Arrives at Capital, But Defers Important Actions in Order to Rest for Week-End.

Washington.—Leaving behind him in Marion, entombed with tender care, the body of his late captain, President Coolidge returned to the capital to face the problems of office.

With him returned admirals and generals, members of Congress, representatives of various states who had come with him to participate in the burial ceremony of Warren Harding.

The journey, the second hasty trip since he was called to take upon himself the guidance of the nation, was no light trial for the new chief magistrate, who has spared himself neither strain nor late hours in personally directing a nation's tribute to a stricken leader, but except for a slight fatigue, he seemed none the worse for the journey.

With the week-end facing him, administrative acts were not forthcoming before Monday, although facing him immediately is appointment of a secretary and personal physician.

Questions which call for the temporary White House already have been placed before Mr. Coolidge include the possible need for an extra session of Congress, the fact that his predecessor had planned to call another conference of governors to discuss prohibition enforcement, and the coal situation.

## Powers Call China to Pay.

Peking.—Indemnities or the capture and imprisonment of foreigners by the Suchow train bandits last May were demanded of the Chinese Government in a communication presented over the signatures of fifteen foreign ministers.

Although national of only four foreign powers—America, Great Britain, France and Italy—were victims of the bandits, the other diplomatic representatives joined in a memorandum which endorsed the demands made separately by various legations at the time of the brigadage in Honan Province in 1912.

## Harding Carried \$52,100 Insurance.

New York.—President Harding's life was insured for \$52,100 with six companies, according to a statement made public by The Insurance Press. The largest policy, for \$15,000, was with the Mutual Benefit, on the 15-payment life plan, and was taken out in 1914.

President Harding, the statement said, had taken out several policies, from time to time, starting when he was 19.

## Airmen Breaks His Own Record.

Philadelphia.—Lieutenant A. W. Gorton, who twice broke the world's record for seaplane speed, said that he probably would make more trail flights before leaving for England to represent the United States Navy in the Schneider Cap race. He told naval officers that he had not yet attained the maximum speed of which his plane was capable.

In his first flight Lieutenant Gorton made an average speed of 177.5 miles an hour, exceeding by two and one half miles the previous record made a few days ago at Port Washington, L. I., by Lieutenant Rutledge Irvine. Later he again took the air and flew at an average speed of 180.8 miles an hour.

## Rare Animals of Chile Are Caught.

New York.—A deer, eighteen inches high and weighing 20 pounds, which is so rare that it has never been named, possessed by no museum in the world, and an animal of the kangaroo family are among 2,000 specimens of rare animals and birds brought from South America by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, chief curator of Zoology of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, he declared.

Dr. Osgood, who returned from a nine months' expedition tour of Chiloe Island, off the Chilean coast, Chile, and Southern Argentina, exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History, various sorts of deer, a wild camel, an ostrich and a rat which looks like a rabbit. He said his companions who remained in Chile would bring back many more specimens. He will go to Chicago.

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