

WEATHER
 Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday,
 with thunder showers in southeast.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Harding Urges The Adoption Of World Court In His First Speech At St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Completing the first leg of his transcontinental trip here late today President Harding entered upon a round of activities that filled the eight hour visit allotted to St. Louis. The Chief Executive addressed the annual convention of the International Rotarians, laid the corner stone of a new city club building and delivered the first prepared address of his trip with the world court as subject.

The presidential party left the train in Forest Park and Mr. and Mrs. Harding were placed at the head of an automobile party that took them on a seven mile route to downtown St. Louis. The pavements from the park were lined three or four deep and bands stationed at mile intervals hailed the president's arrival in advance of the procession.

At the coliseum where the President made his first speech to the Rotarians the door was closed to all the members of the private party except Mr. Harding and his secretary. Police denied entrance to all alike.

Speaking to the Rotarians the President declared that if he could found a Rotary in every community throughout the world he would do so and then guarantee tranquility and a forward for the universe.

His prepared speech, in part, is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—President Harding placed before the country tonight a renewed plea for American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice "as the one and only existing agency of peace to which we can safely subscribe without violating the basic principles of our national being."

Making the first prepared address of his Western trip, the President said that to bring about the end he desired he would "gladly" wipe out fractional differences, and proposed a reconstruction of the machinery of the international tribunal "to dispose conclusively of all other cited apprehensions of danger from the exercise of any influence whatsoever, either open or covert, by the League of Nations or by any other organization."

"This could be done in one of two ways," he asserted, "first, by empowering the court itself to fill any vacancy arising from the death of a member or retirement for whatever cause, without interposition for any other body; or, second, by continuing the existing authority of the Permanent Court of Arbitration to nominate and by transferring the power to elect from the council and assembly of the League to the remaining members of the court of justice."

Then anticipating "the voice of the doubter," who might inquire whether the 46 nations now represented on the court would consent to these changes in the structure of the tribunal, Mr. Harding answered that "to submit terms which we consider essential to the preservation of our nationality is not an act of discourtesy; it is the only fair, square and honorable thing a great, self-respecting nation can do."

The crux of the conditions suggested by the President described as "the making of the world court precisely what it name implies."

"Can it be possible that despite their protestations to the contrary, this is not what some of our sister states at heart desire?" he asked. "Must there by a test of sincerity abroad as well as at home? Then the more quickly it can be made the better, the better for them and the better for us. There is nothing to be accomplished in ambiguity. We want to know. And the only way to find out is to inquire."

The President devoted virtually all of his address to the World Court issue, but he also reviewed briefly what has been done by his administration to get the country "back on the right track" in its domestic affairs. "I do not deem it necessary," he said, "to come to make a 'partisan report,' as it were, to make a record of the banishment of unemployment, financial stability restored, taxes lightened, and great economies effected in government.

Washington's Farewell Address was taken by the Chief Executive as his point of departure when he turned to foreign relations. American adherence to the court, he said, squared with the principles enunciated by Washington, who recognized the value of international arbitration.

"It is with that high purpose in mind that I advocate participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice," continued Mr. Harding. "Two conditions may be considered indispensable:

First, that the tribunal be so constituted as to appear and to be, in theory and practice, in form and in substance, beyond the shadow of doubt, a world court and not a league court.

"Second, that the United States shall occupy a plane of perfect equality with every other power."

Elaborating upon his pronouncement that the court must not be a "to indicate its desire to join the league court, the Executive asserted that the country had an opportunity in 1920 and it "most emphatically refused" and "it would refuse again, no less decisively today."

"There has been no change of condition," he added with respect to the league issue. "It is the same league. Not a line in the rejected covenant has been altered, not a phrase modified nor a word omitted or added. Article X, still stands as the heart of the compact. Article XI and all other stipulations objected to and condemned, in full force in theory, however, circumspectly they are being ignored in practice.

"In the face of the overwhelming verdict of 1920, therefore, the issue of the League of Nations is as dead as a stone. It is not the part of wisdom and common sense to let it rest in the deep grave to which it has been consigned, and turn our thoughts to living things."

Mr. Harding said he recognized rudiments of good in the league organization, however, and repeated his declaration of 1920 that he helped to "take and coming all that is good and excise all that is bad" from the league and the Hague Tribunal.

The abstract principal of a world court found its genesis in The Hague Tribunal," he continued, "the concrete application of that principle has been made by the league. Sound theory and admirable practice have been joined successfully. The court itself is not only firmly established but has clearly demonstrated its utility and efficiency.

"It is a true judicial tribunal. Its composition is of the highest order. None better, none freer, from selfish partisan, national or radical prejudices or influences could be obtained. That, to the best of my information and belief, is a fact universally admitted, and acclaimed. I care not whence the court came. I insist only that its integrity, its independence, its complete and continuing freedom be safeguarded absolutely.

"The sole question is whether the requirements, which I have enumerated as essential to adherence by the United States can be met. My answer is that where there is a unanimous will, a way can always be found. I am not wedded irrevocably to any particular method. I would not assume for a moment that the readjustments of the existing arrangements which appear to my mind as feasible is the best, much less the only one. But such as it is, I submit it, without excess of detail, as a basis for consideration, discussion, and judgment."

The President then presented his proposal for a self-perpetuating court and added:

"The fixing of compensation of the judges, the supervision of expenditures, the apportionment of contributions, etc., could also be transferred from the league to either the court of arbitration or a commission designated by the member nations. Thus, incidentally, would be averted the admitted unfairness of the present system, which imposes a tax upon members of the league who are not subscribers to the court.

"The exclusive privilege now held by the league to seek advisory legal guidance from the court might either be abolished, or, more wisely perhaps, be extended to any member or group of member nations. Thus all would be served alike, subject as now to determination by the court itself; of the kind of questions upon which it would render judgments.

"The disparity in voting as between a unit nation and an aggregated empire, which now maintains in the assembly of the league, to which many object, because of apprehensions which I do not share, would, under the proposed plan, be automatically eliminated."

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GOLDSBORO'S SHAME

This is the memorial that now stands in front of the court house paying the tribute of a great city and county to men who fought and died that that city and that county might live in freedom and love. When a hard wind blows its face goes over in the mud. The rains beat against the names of the dead.

HURLEY ADDRESSES N C NEWSPAPER MEN AT MEETING

Blowing Rock Filled With Publishers As Press Association Convenes

HURLEY IS THE YEAR'S ORATOR

BLOWING ROCK, N. C., June 21.—"North Carolina needs a very positive expression of good citizenship," declared J. F. Hurley, of the Salisbury Evening Post, speaking here tonight as the orator of the North Carolina Press Association convention.

"Conditions in county, state and nation would be better if we had a universal expression of good citizenship from all men classed as good citizens."

"We have too much passive, too little positive citizenship. Too many of our citizens are on vacation. We are not living the citizenship we profess. We are too busy to bother with the duties of citizenship; the details do not interest us, we are busy with other matters, to us more important. We trust the other fellow to meet the demands of good citizenship."

"Drifting is so easy, and responsibility takes one far more than some desire," continued Mr. Hurley. "Good citizenship sometimes costs; we are not always ready to pay the price, though we are always ready for the reward. The newspapers must bring men more and more to where they will see themselves in civic duties and accept upon themselves full responsibility. America is calling for the man who knows what to do, how to do it, and is willing to do it."

"We are looking for citizens who are interested in more than personal liberty; we are looking for men who will put their personal liberty up with personal sacrifices. We are in need of a citizenship that will serve and sacrifice, not just one that will passively receive the blessings a rich land bestows."

The speaker discussed the various ways in which the every day man neglects his citizenship and cited examples of such neglect as harmful to communities and to states as well as the nation at large. He warned of the danger of a carelessness in attending to the duties of citizenship and called the editors to ever be alert and lead the way in their communities in the instilling of a sense of duty toward community and state.

"This wonderfully beautiful state was not given us to exploit or neglect," he concluded.

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Kiwanis Club Offers Its Entire Membership For Memorial Drive

The Kiwanis Club at its regular meeting last night went on record as being unanimously in favor of the new Community memorial and at the conclusion of an address by Captain Nathan O'Berry offered the services of the club to the general committee to be used as the committee sees fit.

This was considered by the general charge of the campaign as one of the most outstanding things ever made. The club is composed of seventy of the most influential men in the city and their support, both moral and financial as well as the services they offer for the campaign, it is considered a great asset.

Captain Nathan O'Berry in presenting the club on the memorial campaign, mentioned briefly the story of the movement from its beginning four years ago until the present. He outlined briefly the work of the present committee and said a few words to the effect of the following: "He closed his address with a touching appeal that the men and women of Goldsboro never let the sentiment and love that is in the men who served and died in the world war, 'It's a little thing like this building a memorial to what they did, that will keep them alive. Mr. O'Berry said that it is all we do to honor them and keep fresh in the mind of the youth of the land the reasons why America should defend the defense of liberty and freedom as she did the world over."

Following the address, O'Berry offered its service to a man O'Berry and Colonel George supplemented the remarks O'Berry with the suggestion American Legion, although embraced in the matter, to do all in its power to cover. "We are working in the aisle in the memorial and I say we must get it done as soon as possible. It is all we can do or the town can do, as a chance to merit and those who have given up."

Last night in the district of the city four minutes spoke between shows urging men and women of the north Tuesday and to subscribe the amount necessary for paying for the lot and building.

A large sign has been erected on the lot opposite the court house drawing attention to the fact that lot on which the memorial is to be built and why it is to be built and why it is to be built. The sign has attracted attention and is a constant reminder of the fact that just above the stands a pine slab stands on the lot a memorial to the soldiers of the world war.

JUNIOR ORDER TRYING TO GET INSTITUTION HERE

Every Effort Will Be Made To Obtain for Goldsboro the New Orphanage

RADEIGH ALSO MUCH INTERESTED

The Junior Order United Mechanics has authorized an orphanage for North Carolina, and it is hoped that it may be brought to Goldsboro. Raleigh is also after the orphanage.

The Goldsboro Council No. 3, O. U. A. M. headed by National Councilor U. M. Gillikin, has been trying for some time to bring the orphanage to North Carolina. The local Chamber of Commerce and the civic organizations are interested in getting the institution here.

The following article which was clipped from the Raleigh Times, shows that Raleigh is also very anxious for the orphanage:

Members of the Junior Order in this section of North Carolina, joining hands with the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday launched a fight to obtain the \$250,000 branch orphanage of the order which was authorized for North Carolina in the National Council meeting at Burlington, Vermont, Tuesday.

Selection of the site, it is believed, will be left to the National Council representatives and to the North Carolina Council, which is scheduled to meet in annual convention at Durham in August. W. A. Cooper, of Raleigh, who was elected chaplain of the National Council, is one of the National representatives.

W. L. Cohoon, Elizabeth City, attorney, made the speech in Burlington that won the branch orphanage for North Carolina, according to (Continued on Page Two)

BASEBALL RESULTS

NATIONAL
 Boston 1, Pittsburgh 2.
 Chicago 1, St. Louis 6.
 No other games played.

AMERICAN
 Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
 Cleveland 5, Washington 6.
 Others not scheduled.

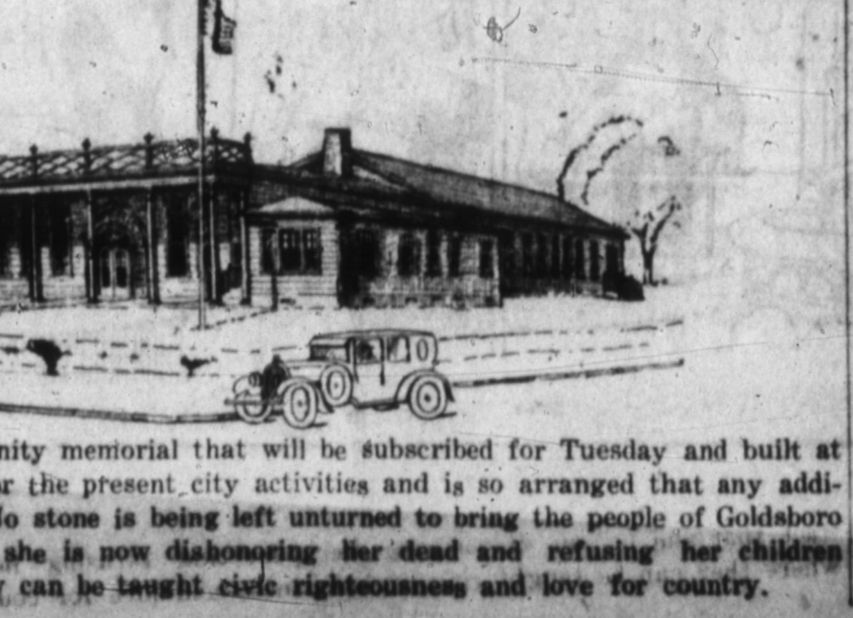
SOUTHERN
 Atlanta 6-3, Chattanooga 3-1.
 Birmingham 6, Nashville 2.
 New Orleans 3-2, Memphis 4-3.
 Mobile-Little Rock, rain.

VIRGINIA
 Petersburg 8, Portsmouth 2.
 Norfolk 8, Rocky Mount 1.
 Richmond 6, Wilson 1.

PIEDMONT
 Durham, 3, Raleigh 1.
 High Point 4, Danville 3.
 Greenville 1, Winston-Salem 4.

SALLY
 Greenville 5, Macon 5.
 Columbia 5, Augusta 4.
 Spartanburg 14, Charlotte 2.

WILL THIS BE GOLDSBORO'S PRIDE?



This is the proposed community memorial that will be subscribed for Tuesday and built at once. It contains ample space for the present city activities and is so arranged that any additions necessary can be made. No stone is being left unturned to bring the people of Goldsboro face to face with the fact that she is now dishonoring her dead and refusing her children rights to a city home where they can be taught civic righteousness and love for country.

He Bit For \$10 Robe Judge Collins Admits

GREENSBORO, June 21.—One Judge, David H. Collins, of the Greensboro Court, has admitted he was one of the "original suckers" concerned. Recently Judge Collins has been accused of being a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and he promptly made denial. Today the charge was repeated that he had joined and he admitted it.

"Yes, I was a sucker—I listened to the organizer, thought there was nothing wrong with the order and gave him my \$10. Right there is where my connection with the Klan ceased. The man told me to go to a local merchant and order my robe, but I never went. I have never had any connection with the order since I paid the \$10 fee, but like most men, hated to admit my suckerhood."

PEASANT COOKS HIS DINNER ON ETNA'S LAVA FLOW

CATANIA, Italy, June 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Although the eruption of Mount Etna has filled all hearts with terror there have been a few rare exceptions. Wandering along fields where lava had cooled the correspondent of the Associated Press observed a man in picturesque Sicilian costume crouching over an excavation. He was a peasant employed in a nearby field and had dug out a new way to cook his dinner.

It is a deep rooted conviction of Linguaglossa that St. Egidio was responsible for turning aside the lava stream and assuring the safety of the town. They declare that St. Egidio has never deserted them or their ancestors.

Town May Be Saved

CATANIA, June 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Unless there is a new and strong emission of lava from Mount Etna, the town of Linguaglossa, which has been threatened for the last three days, is almost certainly safe from destruction, say official reports from the devastated region.

The huge stream of lava, which had been advancing steadily toward the town has deviated into a side road and is flowing with accelerated velocity in the neighboring valley, which is a usually becoming a veritable lake of fire.

The few inhabitants remaining in Linguaglossa ascribe the diversion of the lava to the town's patron saint, St. Egidio, to whom prayers and gifts were frequently offered throughout the recent days of terror.

The atmosphere for miles around the volcano is still dense with the ashes buried skyward from the crater, which is completely hidden by a dense pall of smoke and cinders. Thunderous explosions continue, and from all quarters are heard distressful cries.

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HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 21.—Ten persons, nine of them negroes and one an unidentified white man were burned to death and about thirty negroes were injured when fire early today swept through a three story tenement containing twenty-four occupied by nearly a hundred and sixty tenants, at Twenty-Second and Federal Streets on the southside.

The building was virtually a fire trap, according to firemen, who with police rescued a half hundred of the tenants while the panic-stricken leaped from windows and a fire escape, which failed to swing down.

Four of the bodies were identified as those of negroes but the others remained unidentified.

Joseph Smith, a furniture dealer in the building, was taken into custody for questioning and admitted, according to the police that he had occupied a still in the basement and had left a gas jet burning. He said the gas flames was about four inches from the plaster ceiling, under the

TO BE PRESIDENT OF ROTARY CLUB

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—The candidate nominated for the presidency of the Rotary International at the convention meeting here, it is stated that G. H. Harbo, an attorney, presented his election in addition to

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN CASE OF DAN NOBLES

Columbus County Man Sent On To The Electric Chair Tuesday

ALLEGED TO HAVE KILLED HIS COUSIN

Dan Milton Nobles, white, of Columbus County, will go to the electric chair next Tuesday at 10:00 a. m. for the murder of his cousin, Henry Nobles. Governor Merrick Thurmond recently declined to interfere with the sentence of the court which was pronounced "I cannot interfere with the execution of the law in this case," the Governor said in a formal statement giving his reasons for declining to petition for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and the prisoner's friends and lawyers had advised him to prepare for the judgment of the court.

Each Unusual Case

Declination of the governor to commute the sentence of the prisoner, Harbo, is the most unusual action made in behalf of a condemned prisoner, Raleigh ministers of the gospel, in the face of the most overwhelming evidence of Nobles' guilt, pleaded with the Governor, on the afternoon before, Nobles was in the March 23 last and succeeded in securing from the governor a reprieve.

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