

THE LEAGUE AND THE ELECTION.

Asheville Citizen. The great majority of the American people want some form of a league of nations, and so do most of the United States senators. Are the wishes of the majority to count for nothing? This country is not to become a member of the league created at Versailles because a senate which wants a league is unable to agree on the terms of reservations to be adopted. The majority rules, in theory, but not always in practice.

Apparently the league plan is to be thrown into politics, with the expectation that the November election will decide what form of league this country wants. It is greatly to be regretted that the league is to enter into partisan politics, the more so that it is very doubtful if an issue can be so drawn as to invoke a definite decision by the people.

The democrats may declare for the original league plan, or the plan with modifications, and the republicans may seek vindication for their restrictions, but there will be other issues drawn by the rival platforms, and who can say on which the election will turn?

The people sometimes disregard an issue presented to them as the "paramount" issue, and select paramountcy for themselves. In 1896 the republicans had planned to make the tariff the issue and for that reason nominated McKinley, yet before November the sole issue was something else. This year the people may select some other issue, regardless of any attempt by the rival conventions to make the league plan the chief issue.

It is not at all unlikely that such will be the case in the coming election. The people have no wish to divide on the issue of the league of nations. They have made up their minds, apparently, as to this, and wish some form of league. They did not go to the fearful expense of American lives and money merely to pry apart temporarily groups of fighters and leave them free to resume fighting and again to endanger our peace. They regarded their wish in this matter as understood and wish now to settle domestic matters and choose between the rival parties accordingly.

Are four years to be lost because of this condition? Must the American people vote on a league issue this year and then have to wait another four years before they can give judgment on some unsettled issue of immediate concern to them? Is it not doubtful if they will wait? If the league plan, some league plan, had been accepted by the senate, could not the democratic and republican parties have presented certain issues to the people, in no way related to the league? Now, what is to become of such issues? Are they to be eliminated or given a minor place? Will the people help in sidetracking them for an unnecessary issue?

FARMER'S BLOOD.

(To My Grandmother.)

They said it was too hard for you, who were alone and old, To live there any longer. And so the farm was sold,

And you, to whom the wind had blown across the yellow wheat, Made no complaint against the life upon the narrow street; But many times you stole away all by yourself to stand, Here by the upper window, where the wide and lovely land Sweeps to the farmhouse gleaming white upon the wooded hill, Just looking off with yearning eyes, quite patient, very still.

Ah, nevermore for you the herd should wind along the lane, The dogs come barking o'er the snow, the reapers toss the grain! —WINFRED WEBB.

CHANGE IN FOOTBALL RULES PROPOSED.

NEW YORK, March 12. — The football rules committee meets here tonight to consider numerous suggestions offered to improve the sport. It will be the first formal meeting of the committee since 1917.

A plan to make more difficult the one point for a goal from touch-down by shortening the span between the goal posts to 14 feet has been offered; while another suggestion would compel the kick to be made from a scrimmage formation on the 20 yard mark by placement or drop kick.

Division of the periods into 40 plays or 180 for the game also has been proposed. Another plan would award points to the team carrying the ball inside the 25 yard line and allowing a point for five sequential first downs.

It is expected that a rule proposing the numbering of players will be proposed.

FOREST DEVASTATION.

The eastern section of the country and the Mississippi Valley sustain damage by forest fires far in excess of that in the West, great as is the devastation of timber in that region, the Forest Service announces. With an average annual loss over a period of three years amounting to \$20,727,917, the region lying east and south of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee sustained 32 per cent of the damage. In the Mississippi Valley, exclusive of Mississippi State, the annual average damage was 61 per cent of the total. This average for the Mississippi Valley, however, includes the unusually heavy losses in Minnesota in 1918, which alone aggregated \$28,000,000.

These facts are cited to show the great need of more efficient fire-prevention measures, East as well as West. The reports indicate that the greatest number of fires were started by farmers burning brush and by railroads.

PATRONIZE Home Institutions READ The Daily Gazette

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

BOLSHEVIST SEEDS OF POISON

Avowed Object of the Leaders of the Movement is to Stir Up Hatred of Law and Order Everywhere.

Article XXVIII.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

"The program of the communist party (bolsheviks) is the program not only of the liberation of the proletariat of one country. It is the program of the liberation of the proletariat of all countries; it is the program of international revolution. The overthrow of imperialist governments by means of armed revolt is the road to the international dictatorship of the working class." In these words, Eucharin, accredited and recognized bolshevik propagandist, set forth the object of the communists at Moscow in 1918.

Lenine, in the same year, in Petrograd, declared "that the chief task which we set ourselves at the very beginning of the war was to turn the imperialistic war into a civil war." His aim was to force upon Russia Communism, and to summon the discontented of the world to rise in revolution against their governments. All existing governments were vile, lenine said, and they must be overthrown. Political action, parliamentary methods, peaceful voting, were worse than useless. They were inventions of the devil, Capitalism. Force must be used; the workers must arm themselves and fight; the world could not come to the light of freedom and justice except through blood. Lenine was for the great "red baptism." It alone could cleanse the world and make it a decent place in which to live. He wrote the aim and object of bolshevism into the soviet constitution when he defined the fundamental problem as being the "victory of socialism in all lands." He blazoned the war cry on the coat of arms of the bolshevik government in these words: "Workers of the World, Unite."

The bolshevik government has been insistent and persistent in its propaganda, collecting and pointing out the causes for discontent in other lands. It has been a propaganda of hate. It has scattered, broadcast, poison seeds in the soil of unrest. It has played to class feeling. It has appealed to the lowest and worst in men. It has written and spoken of the "Great War" as the enterprise of capital. It has charged up the terrible shedding of blood to capitalistic imperialism. It has listed the ill-effects of the war and charged them not to the war, but to Capitalism. It has pointed to the poverty and the disorganization of the world, directly caused by the war, and attributed all of these unhappy results of a four year struggle with autocracy, not to the war but to the system of so-called "Bourgeois Government." It has multiplied, magnified and intensified unrest. It hopes to bring about a great world ferment which will destroy all government except the government of the proletariat, the soviet plan. Its propaganda has caused many of the people of the world to think that they are still fighting the regimes of the czars, and that reactionary governments everywhere are conspiring to bring about their downfall and re-establish the reign and rule of despots in Russia. It does not make conspicuous the fact that the czar is dead and that his regime has passed forever.

Lenine Without Tolerance.

Lenine decries anyone and every one who does not accept his gospel of world revolution. He is particularly bitter towards socialists who are opposed to his program. Writing of "the military program of the proletariat revolution" he concludes his article in the November "Class Struggle" for 1919: "Whoever, in view of this last war, is not willing to carry out this demand, let him be good enough to refrain from uttering large words about the international revolutionary democracy, about the social revolution and about the war against wars."

Of those who have dared to denounce militarism and demand disarmament Lenine has written:

"What will the proletariat women do to prevent this? Merely denounce all wars and militarism? Merely demand disarmament? Never shall the women of an oppressed and revolutionary class resign themselves to so despicable a role. On the contrary, they will say to their sons: 'You will soon be grown up. You will have a gun. Take it and learn how to use it—not in order to fight your brothers, as is the practice in this war of plunder, but in order to fight the bourgeois of your "own" country; in order to put an end to misery and wars, not by means of "kind wishes," but by overthrowing and disarming the bourgeoisie.'"

The third "International" was called together to organize the movement against the peace of the world. It met at Moscow from March 2 to March 6, 1919; it adopted a "manifesto" which was signed by Lenine and Trotsky, the leading spirits of the congress of the communist international.

This "Manifesto" has been sent all over the world. It makes no bones about the plan of the bolsheviks to incite the world to disorder. On the contrary, it boasts that this is its mission. Under the caption "The Way to Victory" the manifesto declares:

"The revolutionary era compels the proletariat to make use of the means of battle which will concentrate its entire energies, namely, mass action, with its logical resultant, direct conflict with the governmental machinery in open combat. All other methods, such as revolutionary use of bourgeois parliamentarism, will be of only secondary significance."

The "manifesto" further proclaims the the "First International" foresaw the future development and pointed the way; the "Second International" gathered together and organized the proletariat; the "Third International" is the international of open mass action of the revolution, the International of Deeds. The work of the "Third International" is mapped out in the "Manifesto" in these words:

"The task of the international communist party is now to overthrow this order (present governments) and to erect in its place the structure of the socialist world order. We urge the working men and women of all countries to unite under the communist banner, the emblem under which the first great victories have already been won.

"Proletarians of all lands! In the war against imperialistic barbarity, against monarchy, against the privileged classes, against the bourgeois state and bourgeois property, against all forms and varieties of social and national oppression—UNITE!"

All Urged to Unite!

"Under the standard of the Workers' Councils, under the banner of the Third International, in the revolutionary struggle for power and the dictatorship of the proletariat, proletarians of all countries, UNITE!"

I have quoted these excerpts from an edition of the "Manifesto" printed in Chicago. The copy in my possession contains the name and address of the printing company. There is an introduction to this document. It is unsigned. A few extracts from this introduction are important. Commenting on the "Manifesto," the introduction says: "It will soon become the basis of international working class action, and will become the lightning that will rend the clouds and fogs that now envelop the workers of the world."

"Comment on this manifesto would be useless, superfluous. Its magnificent language speaks the message a suffering world is eagerly waiting to hear."

"It will assist the socialist movement everywhere into the path of uncompromising, revolutionary action that alone can usher in the triumph of International Socialism."

If the publication of this manifesto and the introductory comment to it is not treason, then Benedict Arnold was a patriot. It is a conspiracy against the peace, health and happiness, as well as the lives and property, the liberty and security of every man, woman and child in the United States. It is a call to lawlessness, organized crime. It might be well for the people to give less time and thought to partisan political wrangling and set themselves to silencing sedition. It should be an easy matter to discover the author of this un-American, inhuman and criminal foreword to the "Manifesto." The publishers and distributors should be brought to the bar and made answer. Let us kill this menace by destroying the seed. If we do, we will save ourselves much trouble later. By such a course we will ally unrest.

Lenine has repeatedly said and written that the bolshevik government cannot last in Russia alongside of the present governments of the world. In other words bolshevism cannot live in a world of democracy. The greater truth is that democracy cannot live in the same world with bolshevism. Bolshevism in theory is based on the ideal of socialism; communism; in methods of the bolshevism of Lenine is gross violence, supreme autocracy. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Ellen Richards, Chemist.

Intuition is the headlight put in woman's forehead uniquely for her when woman lost common sense in Eden. Just a few females have been able to clutch at the skirts of common sense, and to retain its hard pan usefulness. These have plunged into hard pan studies, and in the crucible have evolved some good things for the world. Among the number stands Ellen H. S. Richards, chemist, born in 1842, died in 1911, a skilled instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Not only was Ellen Richards a chemist, but she was a pure food expert. Her books and pamphlets are valuable. Among their titles are these: "The Chemistry of Cooking," "Conservation by Sanitation," "The Cost of Cleanliness," and "Home Economics." All honor to you, Ellen Richards, who pursued the hard paths of practical output unadorned by the jessamines of romance.

Honey Yields Higher.

The average yield of surplus honey in 1919 was 50 pounds to a colony of honey bees, as estimated by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture. This is considerably above the average of 45 pounds in 1918, and of 41.6 pounds for the five years 1913-1917. The relative proportions in which the honey of the last two years was marked are indicated by 58 for extracted honey, 51 for comb honey, and 10 for bulk honey. About one-third of the product goes to "outside" markets.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AGREE ON REDUCTION.

Higher Spot Prices and Actual Scarcity of Print Paper Cause Drastic Action—Advertisers Are Asked to Reduce Amount of Space Used or Pay Higher Rate.

(By The Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 11. — Immediate reduction of 12 per cent in consumption of news print paper by all newspapers and a request to advertisers to reduce their space ten per cent "during the present emergency" were urged by a resolution recently adopted by the board of directors and paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In case advertisers will not co-operate the resolution advises publishers to raise their advertising rates sufficiently to bring about the proposed reduction.

Appreciable saving already has been effected, according to committees in charge of the campaign for news print conservation. A majority of newspapers are reported to be co-operating in such economies as cutting size and number of editions, eliminating wastage, increasing selling prices and raising advertising rates. Increased demands for advertising space, however, have interfered with the campaign to bring the consumption of news print within the limits of the present mill production.

"The general sentiment of publishers attending the meeting," the resolution states, "was that the situation, while serious, does not justify government action, or the passage of the various measures which have been introduced in congress, the belief being that the results already achieved, the higher prices for spot paper and the adoption by newspapers generally of the spirit of the resolutions above will finally meet the situation."

Reports of the inability of small newspapers to obtain paper may have been exaggerated, the resolution adds, because only a meagre response was drawn by the association's request to 2,500 small papers for information of those unable to get news print in rolls. The association wishes to be of service in this respect by the placing of the papers in distress in touch with source of supply.

SOLDIERS AND THE BONUS.

Statesville Landmark.

The national convention of the American Legion, in session at Minneapolis, rejected the proposition to ask Congress for a bonus. Recently the executive committee of the Legion decided to press on Congress a demand for \$50 bonus for every month a soldier spent in service, and Congress was given to understand that the Legion will not stand for unreasonable delay in complying with its demand. Prominent members of the Legion have criticised the action of the executive committee and denied its right to take the course mentioned, in view of the rejection of the bonus plan by the national convention.

While the bonus plan will give each soldier only a few hundred dollars, the aggregate will be approximately two billion. A grateful people want the soldiers to have anything in reason that can be given them. Money cannot of course pay them for the service rendered, but they are entitled to special consideration. What the people do want to be sure of, though, is whether the demand for this bonus or for any other special consideration voices the wishes of the real soldiers of the war. If it does then any request they make will be heard. But the public will not take kindly to the plan of a minority who may undertake, through political influence, to force demands which are disapproved by the majority of the real men who fought for their country — the men who feel that treasury raids in their interest discredit their patriotism. Remarking on the bonus proposition, The Greensboro News has the following, which is doubtless from the pen of an ex-service man on its staff:

If the American legion persists in this demand, it will be split wide open. There were men in the army, hundreds of thousands of them, who hold the service they rendered the country above price. They never regarded their \$30 a month as pay for their services, but rather in the nature of an allowance for small luxuries not covered by government issues, and for the absolute necessities of the people they left at home. The idea that they would have done such work for \$30 a month amuses them. That sort of service cannot be paid for.

A man who was disabled in the service ought to be taken care of and well taken care of, as long as his disability lasts; but in the opinion of many members of the legion, there is no excuse for looting the Federal treasury for the benefit of the able-bodied men who were in the service. They defended the country, to be sure. But they didn't defend it for money, but because it was their country; and they will not sell the gratitude that the country owes them for \$50 a month nor for \$500 a month.

MORE SERVANTS NEEDED.

Oh, hush yo' hollers, little chile, En lemme ketch some sleep! I is done toted you a mile En messed wid up a heap.

You don't cry in de day — oh, no! You'll set still in my lap, But let night come, en hynch you go En knocks me outer my nap!

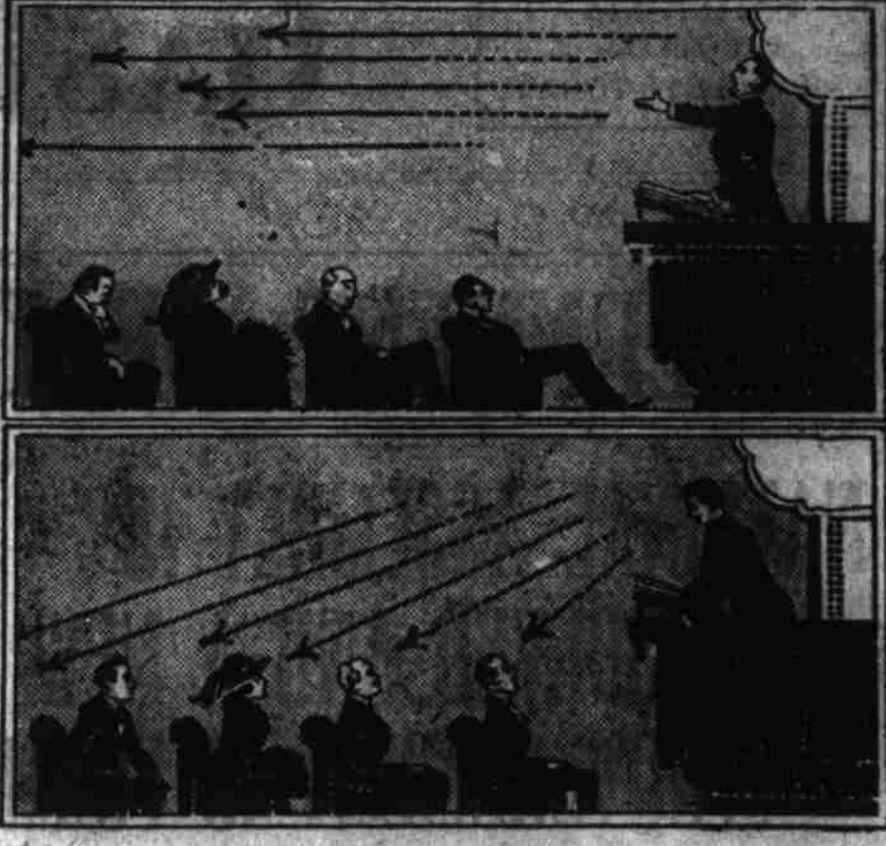
Dee'll hatter har two gals, dat's right;

One fer to watch by day, En one to listen thoo de night When you hollers dishuh way. —John Charles McNeill.

Tribute to Great American.

Carlyle and a friend were walking a street in London many years ago, and suddenly Carlyle gripped his friend's arm and said: "Who is that man that passed?" And the friend replied: "That is Daniel Webster of Massachusetts." And Carlyle said: "He looks like a walking cathedral."

Flock No Longer Put to Sleep By 'Pulpit Voice' of Preacher



You wouldn't think of applying the word "jaz" to a church sermon. Yet that bit of modern slang is the word which most adequately describes the new manner and voice in which pulpit messages are delivered. Jazzed music is fundamentally simple and easy to understand. And that is also a description of the modern sermon. The old style minister, with his intoning, rhetoric and oratory, too often talked over the heads of his congregation. He lalled them into Christianity and sleep at the same time. His sermons were apt to be complex and obscure. The modern minister presents his message in clear, concise English, and in a natural voice. He talks directly to his congregation and brings them to Christianity thoroughly wide awake. This change in pulpit method was uncovered in an Interchurch World Movement survey and is one of thousands of interesting side lights disclosed in its work to bring the Protestant churches into closer co-operation.

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