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## FALSE PROMISES USED TO WIN ELECTION

PARTISAN NEWSPAPERS CRITICISE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

By WALLACE BASSFORD (Special Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., June 6.—Shortly before the election of President Harding, Senator Lodge, Judge Hughes and some twenty-nine other men, whose names were though sufficiently impressive to make the people believe an otherwise improbable tale, issued a statement in which they said that the way to get in to the League of Nations was to vote for Harding. It is far from the province or the intention of this writer to fall afoul of those who may have their own views on the momentous question, but it is healthful and harmless to laugh and to rejoice at having been born a Missourian, with all of the inborn incredulity of that race of Disciples of Aristotle. For was it not that great Greek philosopher who said that "Incredulity is the source of all wisdom"? How Lodge and Hughes and the other twenty-nine must chuckle at the gullibility of the average voter! Thousands fell for it. Thousands are now falling for that other great piece of bunkum, the President's claim to great economies in the administration of the government. When this session of Congress adjourns along in the Dog Days of August, or later, it will be found that the appropriations for the support of the government will be fully as large as for the previous year, and that saturnalia of extravagance was also a Republican financial debacle.

H. H. Kohlsaat, for many years the editor of Chicago's great Republican newspaper and the friend of McKinley and Hanna, tells in his autobiography a little tale of Lodge which, had it been known in the fall of 1920, would have caused the public to take with a grain of salt his promise that Harding would lead the country into the League of Nations. Of course his manifesto was given out in order to hold to Harding those Republicans who favored the League. Kohlsaat tells how he urged Hanna to show to Lodge the draft of the financial plank and which McKinley was to run—a plank sawed out in the offices of J. P. M. & Co., in Wall Street, just opposite the New York Stock Exchange. Hanna swore a mighty oath and refused, saying that Lodge couldn't be trusted to keep it under his hat. Kohlsaat overpersuaded him, however, and with Hanna's reluctant permission, showed the plank to Lodge, who begged a copy on promise of secrecy. What was Kohlsaat's chagrin to find that the Boston papers had it the next morning with Lodge headlined as the author of the plank, and the Associated Press wiring it to St. Louis under a Boston date-line! And thus Lodge slipped under the carvas and made all Massachusetts believe that it was his brain that achieved that monumental financial hocus-pocus that misled the people in the year 1896. Now the question naturally arises, who engineered the hocus-pocus of 1920? No matter who is entitled to wear the leather medal at the champion bull-shooter of the party, certain it is that they always have a number of both experts and amateurs warming up to take their place in the pitcher's box in case the man assigned to the job should blow up.

Even the Washington Post, whose editor deserted the party of his fathers to enjoy the social cotillion at the White House, can see no good in the performances of the present Congress. In reading the following extract from a Post editorial, it is well to remember that there are sixty Republican members of the Sen-

## DEBATE FOR MEDAL HELD LAST NIGHT

FOUR STUDENTS CONTEST FOR BEST DEBATERS MEDAL

The annual debate of students of the High School for the Best Debaters Medal was held last night at the school auditorium.

Miss Etta Dunn presided as president, with Mr. Vernon Hancock as secretary.

The question debated was: Resolved: That the United States should enter the League of Nations.

The affirmative team was Miss Mary Hayes McDowell and Mr. Landon Whitehead; the negative, Miss Lois Speed and Mr. Charlie Herring.

All of the speeches were so well prepared and so splendidly delivered that the judges will no doubt have a difficult time selecting the winner. Their decision will be given at tonight's exercises.

The recitation of Miss Rosina Pittman, and the declamation of Mr. Buck Kitchin were excellent and receive rounds of applause.

Miss Katharine Shields, in an instrumental solo, was especially good, and the songs by the Literary Society members were thoroughly enjoyed.

The Commencement exercises will close tonight with an address by Rev. Harry M. North, of Rocky Mount, the delivering of medals and announcements. Exercises will begin promptly at 8:30.

The weather permitting, Class Day exercises will be held on the campus at six o'clock this afternoon.

## MRS. LILLIAN RUSSELL MOORE DIED TODAY

(By Associated Press)

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6.—Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore, whose death was announced early today had been ill for several weeks following an accident on shipboard when she was returning to this country from Europe. The end came at two-twenty o'clock. She was the wife of Alexander P. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader.

The situation in the Senate at this moment constitutes an indictment of the good sense of the Republican party. At this moment, when Congress is under the fire of criticism, and the record of the Republican party is under scrutiny, when millions of voters are making up their minds on the evidence presented, the Republicans of the Senate are making a record of absenteeism and neglect of public business that will surely return to plague them.

"On yesterday, when a call of the Senate was made, only 30 Republican senators answered to their names. Possibly each of the absentees had a good excuse for his absence; but in the list appeared the names of several who have been habitually absent, although they are reported to be in good health and anxious to serve their country as senators. So anxious are some of them, in fact, that they have deserted the Senate chamber for the stump where they rely upon their eloquence to convince the voter that this is the best Congress that has ever met."

## Action of U. S. Only Can Save Armenians

Washington, June 6.—Believing that only action by the United States Government can save the remnant of Armenians from further persecution and probable extermination on account of their faith, the Federal Council of Churches is making a nationwide appeal to 150,000 congregations in America to urge Congress to take necessary steps to ensure the permanent protection of Christians under Turkish rule. This appeal is being sent in conjunction with the Near East Relief to all pastors.

The tragedy of Armenia has become so acute that the churches feel that American must act. They point out that the Armenians were one of our allies during the war and were given a pledge by this country and the other allies that they would be protected from the Turks.

The Churches in the letter express their horror at the thought of exposing the Armenians to further persecutions. They state their opposition to entrusting the Armenians to the sovereignty of the Turk and declare that in accordance with pledges made the Armenians must be assured a protected country. They are in favor of the United States giving financial support to whatever body assumes the trust of organizing the administration of Armenia.

The appeal to the churches summarizes the present plight of Armenia as follows: "First, the Armenians were one of the Allies in the late war, and fought for its ideals.

"Second, in consequence of their loyalty, they suffered untold persecutions, almost to the verge of annihilation.

"Third, the Allies as well as our own country pledged them a safe area for themselves and their children, and they have a right to expect nothing less.

"Fourth, the American public has given millions of dollars to save the remnant of this shattered race, in confidence that they will be given a protected home.

"Fifth, this remarkable response to a nation's need will be lost if these promises are not fulfilled.

"Sixth, the Allied Powers are preparing a treaty with the Turkish Nationalists which threatens to return the Armenians to unrestricted Turkish control.

"Seventh, responsibility for protecting the Armenians has been referred to the League of Nations.

"Eighth, America cannot escape her responsibility upon the ground of nonmembership in the League. Our vast relief contributions, the cause of humanity, and our own moral welfare, demand not expressions of sympathy, but action.

The appeal then suggests that pastors and churchmembers express their opinion to their congressmen and senators so that they may have the viewpoint of people back home. The signers of the appeal are: For the Federal Council: Dr. John M. Moore, chairman of the administrative committee; Dr. John H. Finley, chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill; Dr. Charles S. Macfarland and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretaries. For the Near East Relief: Dr. James L. Barton, Walter George Smith and Stanley White.

### COTTON MARKET

#### TODAY'S MARKET

JULY	20.38
OCTOBER	20.08
DECEMBER	20.03
JANUARY	20.17
MARCH	19.92

#### YESTERDAY'S MARKET

July	20.26
October	20.08
December	20.00
January	19.81
March	19.67

## 4 NEGROES HELD FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT

(By Associated Press)

High Point, N. C., June 6.—Three negroes are held in jail here and another at Greensboro in connection with an attempted assault on an eighteen year old white girl at Thomasville late yesterday. The jail is under heavy guard.

## MISS MATTIE NICHOLS DEAD

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD TOMORROW AT 11:00 O'CLOCK

Report has just been received of the death early this morning of Miss Mattie Nichols at a hospital in Washington, N. C.

Miss Nichols is well known here and has many friends and a number of relatives locally.

The body will arrive tonight on the 7:20 train from the South and will be immediately taken to Old Trinity Church where it will remain until the funeral at 11:00 tomorrow morning, Rev. Reuben Meredith officiating.

The following gentlemen have been selected as pallbearers: L. M. Pittman, Chas. J. Shields, C. S. Alexander, James D. Shields, J. B. Hall and Dr. J. E. Shields.

## REPARATIONS COMMISSION TO REPLY TO BANKERS

Paris, June 6.—Members of the Reparations Commission met unofficially today to consider framing a reply to the International Bankers Committee respecting the factors to be considered by the latter in the study of the advisability of a loan to Germany.

## JITNEY TRAFFIC REGULATED BY ORDINANCE

Richmond, Va., June 6.—An ordinance regulating the operation of jitneys in Richmond was passed by the council. It requires insurance indemnity up to ten thousand dollars for injuries to passengers and one thousand for property damage.

## ENFORCEMENT OF RATES PROVIDING NO RETURN RULED CONFISCATORY

Richmond, Va., June 6.—Holding that the enforcement of trolley rates that provide no return on property is confiscatory invasion of constitutional rights, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today granted relief to the Augusta Aiken Railway by awarding an increase in rates over those fixed by the South Carolina Railroad Commission.

## R. R. LABOR CUT OVER 60 MILLIONS

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—Over the strong protest of the three labor representatives on the United States Labor Board a new wage cut of seven cents an hour for railway shop mechanics, nine cents for freight carmen, cutting four hundred thousand shopmen, of approximately sixty millions a year, was ordered by the Board today.

The reduction followed on the heels of a fifty million cut in wages of maintenance of way laborers last week.

This new cut is effective July first, the same as the previous one.

The minority report stated that the majority decision was made "with no consideration of human needs" and held that it fails to set

"a just and reasonable" wage.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6.—The new wage reductions for shopmen, ordered today, can but intensify the present feeling of dissatisfaction with the Railway Labor Board. Conditions will at least result in an immediate strike vote returnable June thirtieth, according to B. M. Jewell, head of the Shopcrafts Union, who is here today for a railroad strike conference.

### WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina generally fair and comfortable, with a tendency toward warm to hot on Wednesday. Gentle variable winds.

Mr. Carter, who travels for Kinghan and Co. Richmond, Va., was in town yesterday.

## POST WAR BATTLE IS MORE TRYING THAN WAR

Berlin, June 6.—Fighting for a post-war existence in civilian life has proved more harassing than the fortunes of the battlefield to many of the thousands of German officers who survived the war. They numbered some 300,000 at the time of the armistice. While the majority held only war-time commissions, there were a large number of veterans for whom the lifting smoke of the conflict revealed that they had suddenly been uprooted from their chosen careers and were forced to begin afresh in new fields. It was especially difficult for the aged officers, who were no longer vigorous and adaptable enough to battle effectively in an economic maelstrom already burdened with keen competition.

The German army and navy in peace times included an active officers corps of 55,760, of whom 50,960 were in the military forces. When the war broke out this list was augmented by 270,000 of those who were retired or on reserve. In addition there was the commissioned staff of the medical branches numbering 33,506. The total loss in the corps amounted to about 55,000 killed and 96,213 wounded.

Since the Treaty of Versailles permitted the retention of but 4,000 officers in the Reichswehr, a vast majority of the war survivors became factors for absorption in civilian pursuits. Today they are to be found in nearly every walk of life, some having even resorted to the positions of waiter and porter in order to gain a livelihood. Some were connected with trade, labor, or industry through family ties and thus found situations comparatively easily. Others returned to official positions, and a part enlisted in the newly-organized Security Police.

A considerable section of the ex-officers turned to university callings; particularly could they be seen at judicial and medical lectures and in polytechnic schools. In the first period of transition, some worked in subordinate executive positions as assistants and some at manual labor, even as miners.

There are none of the larger banking and industrial concerns today in which former officers are not active. In some instances one runs across an occasional general. Former staff officers were in position to receive tempting industrial offers because of their unusual preparation and their knowledge of languages. Already before the war there were in demand in the insurance field as inspectors and agents, and this number has been noticeably increased. The automobile industry, too, has attracted many. Detective agencies and ware-

houses have employed them in divers capacities.

In short, the huge network of Germany's trade, commerce, and industry is fairly dotted with these former heads of companies, battalions, and other units in the old and war-time armies. They are in the mines, metal works, machine factories, electric plants, technical offices, quarries, and export houses; some have drifted to the film industry.

The former surgeons-major in the army have condescended to be mere medical men or have become specialists in their profession. Many went into the chemical industry or took places in hospitals. Officers blinded in the war were mostly instructed at the School for Blind at Marburg, where they studied political economy and simultaneously learned typewriting and stenography.

Certain of the officers who, after the close of the war, resolved to begin life anew as settlers in some foreign land, are reported to have had really unhappy experiences. Some died miserably after sore privation; while some few others succeeded in getting back to the Fatherland. Only a small minority made real progress abroad. Very few left the country, however, it is said, and the charge that German ex-officers since the war have joined foreign armies and navies is regarded here as unfounded.

The marked transformation in mode of living has variously affected the family life of ex-officers, not all of whom can maintain their former social status. For example, there is the case of the well-known First Lieutenant Berg, who in the world war was the commander of the "Appam," taken as a prize ship by the "Moewe." He obtained a situation in Hamburg leaving his wife and children in the Danish town of Apenrade, formerly German. With his slender income Berg was unable to meet the cost of his family's upkeep, which became increasingly high due to the Danish standards of valuation. He finally killed himself when the family had been reduced to want.

Individual instances of resourcefulness were of everyday occurrence. One lieutenant used his last resources to buy a taxicab which he and his former orderly drove alternately. Now the taxi belongs to the orderly and the lieutenant can devote to study the humble receipts of his enterprise. Three U. boat officers combined and bought a small sailing cutter, which they ply as a freighter between German and Scandinavian ports. They themselves comprise the crew, loading and discharging all cargoes personally.