

## IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

### Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

### PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

#### Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"The mills are simply not in the market for cotton and therefore we are glad that the farmers are not inclined to sell just now," said a Yorkville buyer yesterday. "I don't think a telephone has rung in a week. In fact if you telephone the mills about cotton right now they'll hang up on you."

#### Thanksgiving Turkeys.

Farmers from different sections of the county who have been asked about the Thanksgiving turkey crop say that the turkeys are going to be more or less scarce this year. "I haven't had a single turkey offered me for sale so far this year," said yesterday a Yorkville buyer of fowls, "and I don't understand it unless it be that the turkeys are pretty scarce this year. Turkeys would bring from 30 to 35 cents a pound on the Yorkville market I guess."

#### The North Road.

"We are going to work in earnest on the North road to the Gaston county line again next Monday," said Superintendent J. E. Whitesides of the road project who was among the visitors in Yorkville yesterday. "The work has been held up because hands and teams were needed for the sowing of grain. However we expect to have a large force of hands back at work next Monday and expect to push the work to a conclusion."

#### Lots of Hoboes.

"There are a great many hoboes both white and colored passing this way now," observed Deputy Sheriff Tom Quinn yesterday. "Ten white hoboes and one negro hobo were sent to the county chancery on last Tuesday, having been convicted of vagrancy in the recorder's court in Rock Hill. They were sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or to serve thirty days each on the chancery. Being without funds they had to go to the roads."

#### Catches Lots of 'Possums.

"Come in here and let me show you a big 'possum" said J. E. Johnson, superintendent of the Neely and Travora Mills as he led the way to the rear of the York Hardware Company's store yesterday morning. The 'possum he had to show was a big one which Mr. Johnson had bought from a negro. It weighed about eight pounds.

"Ernest Carson and I have had pretty good luck ourselves catching 'possums this year," Mr. Johnson went on to say. "So far we have caught 48. Quite a number of them were small and these we turned loose again."

#### Co-operative Marketing.

"Yes, I am going to sign up to sell my cotton crop with the South Carolina Co-operative Marketing association for a period of five years," said Dr. J. B. Johnson of Rock Hill, president of the York County Cotton association, who was in Yorkville last Wednesday. "The association is a good thing and I am convinced that I will get more money for my cotton by selling it through the association than I would by undertaking to market it myself as I have been doing heretofore."

#### Recording Soldier Discharges.

"We are recording discharges of quite a number of ex-soldiers of York county," said Howard McMackin, deputy clerk of court and acting adjutant of Meech Stewart Post of the American Legion yesterday. "Quite a number have recently had their discharges recorded—in fact there appears to have been renewed interest in the matter. But the great majority of ex-service men have not yet seen fit to avail themselves of the opportunity that is offered to them to have made a permanent record of their discharge free of charges."

#### Can't Stand Hard Winter.

"The boll weevil can't stand a hard winter," said Harvie Jordan, secretary of the American Cotton association, in discussing the weevil with a number of farmers and business men while in Yorkville last Wednesday. "If the temperature drops to ten degrees above zero in York county this winter you may be assured that all the weevils that are exposed will be killed. If the atmosphere next summer is hot and dry and if there is little moisture those conditions will also serve to eliminate him to a large extent. I do not believe that the weevil will ever be so destructive in York county as it has been and will continue to be in some of the counties down state."

#### Big Corn Crop for York.

"York county farmers are going to make a larger corn crop this year than they did last year, in my opinion," said John R. Blair, York county farm demonstration agent when asked about the matter when he was in Yorkville Wednesday. "With very few exceptions," said Mr. Blair, "every farmer has made an unusually good crop of corn this year and in fact, if it could be equitably distributed there would be little or no necessity for the importing of any western corn into the county this year at all. York county farmers made more than 1,

000,000 bushels of corn last year. It appears now that the farmers of this county are going to make a much larger corn crop than it appeared they would make in August."

#### The Game Warden Busy.

"Thus far we have arrested seven hunters charged with hunting without license," said County Game Warden Dan T. Woods of Yorkville, yesterday. "Four men were recently arrested in the Bowling Green section, charged with hunting without a license. Still, there are lots of hunters who are escaping us, although my assistants and myself are doing everything possible to round up every man who hunts without a license."

"While more York county people are advertising no trespass on their lands this year than ever before," the county game warden went on to say, "that is about as far as they will go. If partridges are a destroyer of the boll weevil they should not be hunted at all. Personally I have always made it a rule not to hunt on a man's land where that man objects to hunting and I have offered to report persons hunting on 'posted' land where I catch them and to appear as a witness against them. But I find that most people who do not want hunters on their lands will not prosecute. One man told me the other day that while he objected to hunting on his place he was afraid that if he did prosecute trespassers they would burn him out. So it goes. If they prosecute it would help me in enforcing the game laws a great deal, although I understand I have nothing to do officially with cases of trespass."

Speaking of birds coming south the county game warden said that northern birds appeared to be coming south unusually early this year in order to avoid the cold northern winter. "I have seen at least two flocks of robins this fall," said Mr. Woods. "I have also seen numerous black birds and snowbirds and I understand that there is an unusually large number of ducks down on Catawba river. Paul Neil of Ebenezer, and other hunters, I understand, have killed quite a number."

### SMITH TALKS COTTON.

#### Senior United States Senator Predicts Great Shortage.

Prediction of a world shortage of cotton next summer was made in the senate Tuesday by Senator Smith (Democrat) of South Carolina in a speech analyzing the statistics on cotton consumption for October, made public by the census bureau. Should the rate of consumption for the ensuing months equal or exceed that of October he said there would not be a bale of American cotton in existence by next August 1.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Smith digressed to discuss what he said was the failure of congressional action intended to aid the farmers, asserting that it seemed the only hope for the agricultural interests lay in the formation of their own cooperative selling agencies and the establishment of their own banks. He added that relief legislation thus far had been converted into "breakwaters behind which the interests opposed to the farmers entrenched themselves to destroy the farmers' profits."

Exports and domestic consumption of cotton for October aggregated 1,366,000 bales, which, according to the senator, constituted a record for monthly disposition of the product.

"At that rate," he continued, "the exports and consumption between last August 1 and next August 1 will be more than 16,000,000 bales, and the best estimate of the visible supply that can be obtained showed only about 12,500,000 or 13,000,000 bales."

A carry over of about 5,000,000 bales was estimated by Mr. Smith, while this year's crop he believed would not exceed 7,000,000 bales. He made his figures liberal, he added, but found no way to bring the two totals anywhere near together.

Mr. Smith reviewed the many "crises" which he said had forced the cotton prices down and told the senate that all the "menacing things foreseen by the trade, including the rail strike," had been put out of the way, yet the price remained low. He declared, however, that the country never would see cotton sell as low again, expressing the belief that American cotton crops hereafter would fall below an average average, which, he said, was slightly above 12,000,000 bales.

### BUD FISHER WINS

#### Creator Has Sole Right to Control Mutt and Jeff.

Proprietor of "Mutt and Jeff" as characters is possessed by Harry C. (Bud) Fisher and decisions to that effect by the New York state courts are final, the supreme court in Washington, refusing to consider an appeal which the Star Company, publisher of the Hearst newspaper, sought to bring.

Those courts awarded Fisher exclusive right to reproduce the two characters, ordered he be protected from unfair competition of others reproducing them, and rejected the contention of the Star Company that Fisher could only copyright particular postures and words descriptive of their exploits in incidents drawn by him and that the two characters were public property.

Germany is the only country which has formally abolished tipping.

## JORDAN TO FARMERS

### Noted Cotton Authority Speaks on Co-operative Marketing.

### SAYS IT MEANS FARMERS' FREEDOM

#### Farmer Members in Oklahoma and Texas Get More for Their Cotton Than do Those Who are Not Members—Speaker Says Association Will Kill Cotton Exchanges and Make Many Economic Changes—Heard by Representative Audience.

Farmers of Oklahoma who have joined the Co-operative Cotton Marketing Association of that state have sold their cotton at from \$12.50 to \$15 more per bale this year than have the farmers who do not belong to such association, declared Col. Harvie Jordan, secretary of the American Cotton Association, who addressed a number of farmers and business men in the county courthouse Wednesday morning on the subject of Co-operative Marketing. Col. Jordan who is himself a Georgia grower, is recognized generally as one of the foremost authorities on cotton in the United States if not in the entire world. He spoke for more than an hour Wednesday, and he convinced his hearers that he was thoroughly familiar with cotton and other agricultural problems. It was his first visit to York county, speaking in Rock Hill Tuesday to several hundred farmers and merchants and in Yorkville Wednesday, to a smaller crowd.

Col. Jordan who is touring South Carolina in the interest of the South Carolina Co-operative Marketing Association now being formed, was introduced by Dr. J. B. Johnson, of Rock Hill, president of the York County branch of the American Cotton Association. His was a plain, matter of fact talk, "a strictly business proposition without sentiment," as he put it, that he wanted to bring to the attention of his audience.

Introducing himself as a Georgia farmer who had studied nothing but cotton in all his life, Col. Jordan expressed surprise that southern farmers who produce the greatest crop on the earth will continue to be content to live in agricultural slavery, a fact that can be called by no other name, when everybody realizes that every agency that touches the cotton crop with the exception of the producer grows enormously rich from it.

#### Poor Business Men.

Our trouble as farmers said Col. Jordan, is not as producers but it is in the marketing end of the industry. There we have made a failure. It has been demonstrated during the past fifty years that the average farmer knows nothing about the grade of his cotton. He only knows to submit absolutely to whatever value the local buyer sees fit to put upon it and not one local buyer in 200 knows anything about the grade but judges its value by color alone.

Now that the boll weevil is invading every section of South Carolina, he said, we have another enormous overhead expense and we in the south have got to do what the farmers of some sections of this country and practically every section of Europe have been doing for years. We must organize co-operative selling agencies or marketing associations. You may be the most successful cotton producer in York county; but if you do not sell your production profitably your year's labor has been in vain.

This co-operative marketing plan is going to be offered to farmers all over the south. We are after cost plus a reasonable profit for farmers, a demand which business men every where get and deserve. We realize that we have got to give up our ideas of individualism in marketing because it has been clearly demonstrated that as a business man the average farmer is a total failure.

#### Under State Law.

The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association is organized under the laws of the state governing the organization of such associations. It proposes to employ the best cotton experts to be in charge that money can buy. It proposes to market a cotton crop not in three or four months as has been the policy of southern farmers heretofore; but to take twelve months to market the crop. If it takes twelve months to spin a crop it should take twelve months to market it.

#### Farmers Get More.

Already five states have organized associations similar to South Carolina said Col. Jordan proceeding with his explanation of the co-operative idea. The state of Oklahoma was the first to organize. That state produced 40,000 bales of cotton last year and approximately 25,000 farmers of the state agreed to join together to sell their crop. They realized from \$12.50 to \$15 per bale more for their cotton than did those Oklahoma farmers who were not members of the association. The state of Texas has such an association with 700,000 bales signed up and I have it straight that the farmers of Texas who are members of the association are getting three cents a pound more for their cotton now than are those farmers who are not members.

The contract of any co-operative cotton marketing association with its farmer members covers a period of five years, members agreeing under the laws of their respective states governing contracts to sell every bale of cotton they produce through the association. It is necessary to make that contract for a period of five years because it is impossible to make the necessary arrangements and connections for a lesser period of time than five years.

#### How Handled.

A farmer who joins the association first has his cotton graded by an expert grader employed by the association. That cotton is placed in a pool with cotton of the same grade furnished by other members, the United States government grading system of course being the standard. Then the cotton is sold to spinners who desire that particular grade.

Whenever any member delivers a bale of cotton to the association he may immediately borrow 60 per cent. of its value. Then as the cotton is sold the pro rata part of each member is sent him in the form of a check.

Inauguration of this system Col. Jordan said, will sound the death knell of the cotton exchange. Cotton today is not passing into the hands of the spinner but into the hands of the large cotton merchants or speculators. Cotton speculation has cost the southern farmer as you all know, millions and millions of dollars. There is no speculation in yarn or the finished fabric. We have no speculative exchanges except those that deal with the raw values of the farmer. I do not know of any way that the cotton gamblers can be put out of business except by co-operative marketing among the farmers.

#### Losses to Farmers.

Turning to a further discussion of the matter of farmers' losses, through grading and fixed charges, Col. Jordan reiterated his statement that not one local buyer in 200 knows anything about cotton grades. Some time ago, he said in illustrating his point, the Federal government desired a cotton grader for Atlanta, Ga., where a cotton grading office of the government was being established. They offered \$6,000 a year salary for a grader and of course there were many applicants. Some 200 samples of cotton were placed in a room and each applicant was hidden, classify those samples. Only one man, a cotton expert of New Orleans who had been in the business twenty-five years was able to classify the cotton. The local buyer not knowing cotton grades himself is naturally going to undergrade your cotton in order to protect himself.

The United States government has stated that there is not a single bale of cotton sold in the south that is not undergraded from \$2 to \$30 a bale. At \$2 a bale that would mean \$25,000,000 a year loss to the farmers.

#### Fixed Charges.

When you sell a bale of cotton that is not the act of it so far as the farmer is concerned, the speaker said. The Liverpool cotton exchange fixes the selling rules and regulations. They take off about 30 pounds for your bagging and ties. You pay the first compress fee of 75 cents and then when the cotton is placed on the wharf for export it goes through the compress again and you pay that dollar also. You pay the domestic and marine insurance and because farmers are so careless in taking proper care of their cotton and prefer to throw it in the yard or in a ditch or elsewhere rather than warehouse it, the loss in this "country damage" as it is known is no less than \$70,000,000 a year.

#### Freight Rates.

The spinner buys by net weight. If the bale is damaged the damaged cotton is taken off. Another great item that you pay is the freight rate. The rate on cotton is from 300 to 400 per cent. higher than the freight rate assessed any other staple by the railroads. In order to reduce that charge we must change our system of baling. It is only possible to put about thirty bales of cotton in a freight car that can carry 60,000 pounds. The weight is not there in a car of cotton but the bulk is. The space is taken. Therefore the farmer must pay.

But all these problems will be solved by the co-operative marketing associations. They will also take care of the surplus production by refusing to place additional or new cotton on the market until the surplus is exhausted. Southern farmers have a monopoly on the cotton growing industry. The British government has spent thousands and thousands of dollars trying to cultivate cotton on a competitive basis with American cotton. It cannot be done. The Indian crop is not more than one-half inch staple. It is therefore no competitor with our 3-4 and one inch staple and better.

I want every farmer to take the literature of the South Carolina Association and study it carefully. Then sign up and get out of the rut.

Diverting his remarks to the subject of the boll weevil, Col. Jordan said that there was no question but that the weevil would do great damage in York county another year. However the weevil would never become so thick and such a pest that he would make it absolutely impossible to grow cotton in York county. "It is going to hit you," he said, "There is no doubt about that. This year in middle Georgia on fifty acres planted in cotton on my farm I made 100 pounds of lint cotton. Farmers in that section of Georgia are now up against the same problem that you are going to be up against."

"The weevil doesn't tell you that you should practice diversified farming. He

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## FARMERS ARE DEPARTING

### Good Land Said to be Easier to Get in Foreign Countries.

### MANY HAVE RECENTLY GONE TO PERU

#### Richest Lands May be Had in Mexico at Small Price—While Many Are Leaving Thousands Coming in From Europe.

By Frederick J. Haskin.  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—American farmers are beginning to leave the United States in considerable numbers for countries where good land is easier to get.

Recently a colony composed of over 200 families left for Peru, where the Peruvian government has granted the colonists a tract of 650,000 acres of agricultural and forest land. More and more American farmers are going to Australia and the Australian government is making every effort to have them come and stay. In Mexico land of the richest kind may be had for a very low price, and many enterprising young American farmers are taking advantage of the fact, as confidence in the present Mexican government grows. American farmers have been going to Canada for years, and the number of them who cross the northern border is always on the increase.

The reason for this emigration is obvious. In this country there is no longer any free government land which is worth the taking, while private holdings of land are held at such high valuation that an investment in them for agricultural purposes will not pay a fair return. The young American, farm-raised, who has from two to ten thousand dollars to invest in a farm, soon learns, if he is alert, that he cannot get a profitable start for that money in the United States, and that he can get one in another country.

Americans are poor colonizers, loath to leave home, slow to learn new languages and customs. They lag behind almost all of the European peoples in colonizing the undeveloped parts of the earth. But the need for land is the primary need of the human race. Men will go, in the long run, where they can get the best land for the least money.

#### European Farmers Go Elsewhere.

At the same time that our farmers are leaving, record-breaking numbers of Europeans are coming in. But they are not to any considerable extent, taking the place of the departing farmers. It is perfectly well known in Europe that all of the free and cheap land in the United States is gone. It is known that South America and Mexico and Australia are new the havens of the land-hungry and the dispossessed. The intelligent German and other European farmers, of the type that came to the United States 40 years ago, are now going to Brazil and Mexico. In both of those countries there are large German colonies. Italian and Spanish farmers head for the Argentine, which is now full of them. Meantime we are getting, not farmers who would feed us, but immigrants of the type who hope to make a living in the large cities, chiefly by petty trade. While our farmers go out, a host of peddlers, tailors, shopkeepers, bootblacks and waiters is pouring in.

It needs no special argument to prove that this is not a desirable condition. The question is to what extent it may be improved.

In part, no doubt, it is inevitable. As the country fills up the amount of land available for settlement is bound to decrease. Men seeking land are sure to go elsewhere, both from this country and from other countries. No doubt the next generations, with population increasing at its present rate, must see the United States become more and more a land which men leave.

The unhealthy and avoidable part of the situation is that, although our farmers are leaving us, our land is only half cultivated. If our agricultural lands were all in the highest possible state of productivity, if the nation were doing all in its power to feed itself, like Belgium or the Netherlands for example, then it would be inevitable that young men seeking farms should go elsewhere. But when these young men go away leaving great areas of farm land in the northwest, eastern states abandoned, and great areas of swamp in the south unreclaimed and stump lands in the northwest, rich in soil that are being neither reforested nor cleared for agriculture, then there is a sickness in the industrial system of the country just as serious as a failure of assimilation in the human body.

#### Value of Land Speculative.

All who have studied this question seem to agree that the basic trouble lies in the speculative price at which lands are held in this country. With the population of the earth increasing all of the time, nothing is so certain as that land will constantly increase in value. Buy any piece of productive land and hold it long enough and you can sell it at a great advance. This increment works with the force and regularity of a law of nature. As a result, all land in this country, and in every other country where no free land is available, is held at a valuation based, not on what it will produce in food and other commodities, but on what it will sell for at some future time. This simple fact is the whole of the trouble.

For this reason all of the vast mass

of legislation designed to help the farmer by teaching him cooperative marketing, and giving him how to cook and so on, is irrelevant to the main issue. In point of fact, the farmer who owns a piece of productive land is not at all badly off. He cannot make much money, but if he practices diversified farming in an intelligent way, he can be and often is, one of the best and most comfortable men in the world. City people in this country often live on rations that to the more substantial sort of country people would look like starvation. It is only the farmer who foolishly stakes his all on one money crop, like cotton or tobacco, who encounters actual want.

The trouble is not that the farmer who owns a farm is suffering. The trouble is: first, that he can sell his farm, invest the money in mortgages and make more without working, in many instances, than he can make by farming his land. Second, he can often rent his land to someone else more profitably than he can work it himself. Third, if he has several sons, the ones that do not inherit the farm cannot afford to buy one in this country. They either go into other lines of work or else go to some other country.

The result is a country in which more and more of the land passes into the hands of men who hold it idle for speculative purposes, or rent it, and in which a man who wants to invest his money in land and to farm it, cannot do so profitably. Inevitably it is also a land in which food prices rise steadily.

What is the remedy? Two have been proposed. First, for the nation or the states to buy and reclaim land and sell it to farmers at a price based on what it will produce and on long-term credit. This was the essence of Secretary Lane's scheme of land for soldiers, which so mysteriously disappeared. It is the basis of the California land and colonization plan, which has worked well, and it has been put into practice in some form by several other states.

The second method is a form of taxation on unimproved land which would make it unprofitable to hold such land for speculative purposes. Such a tax has always been held sound by students. A bill providing for such tax was introduced in the last congress by Representative Keller.

It has attracted as much attention as a pin falling into the Atlantic ocean.

### FISCAL CONDITIONS SHOWN.

#### Interesting Facts and Figures Relative to Big Powers.

Questions of population, national wealth, national debts, ratios of taxation to wealth and debt, increases in debt and taxation since prior to the World war, figures as to foreign trade and war effect of exports and imports will all take an important part in the discussion on limiting armaments.

Each subject has a definite share in having brought about the conference and is linked not alone with the economic discussions among the delegates to be expected, but directly associated with the size of armies and navies.

For the five major powers participating in the arms conference the following outline may be taken available here:

To arrive at the relation of existing tax burden, the estimated national wealth of the five powers be set down as follows: British empire, \$180,000,000,000; Italy \$30,000,000,000; France, \$100,000,000,000; Japan \$25,000,000,000; United States, \$350,000,000,000. On the basis of 1920 direct taxation this represents the following ratio of taxes to national wealth in each country: British empire 1.9 per cent; Italy, 1.6 per cent; France 1.2 per cent; Japan, 0.6 per cent; United States, 1.1 per cent.

Population totals (estimated) are as follows: British empire, 469,431,559; Italy, 38,840,000; France, 91,225,000; Japan, 78,000,961; United States, 113,823,596 (including 12,414,421 in non-contiguous territories). Against this the per capita of taxation in 1920 is: British empire, \$7.40; Italy, \$12; France, \$13; Japan, \$2; United States \$33.

For the purpose of this calculation, national debts are placed as follows: British empire, \$46,725,318,000; Italy, \$17,816,400,000; France, \$41,693,020,000; Japan, \$1,763,500,000; United States, \$23,996,523,000. Ratio of debt to national wealth, British empire, 26 per cent; Italy, 59.5 per cent; France, 47.7 per cent; Japan, 7.1 per cent; United States, 6.9 per cent. Ratio of debt to population: British empire, \$100; Italy, \$459; France, \$458; Japan, \$23; United States, \$202.

Increases in direct taxes between 1913 and 1920 were as follows: British empire, \$423,073,000 to \$3,614,527,000; Italy, \$118,430,000 to \$484,500,000; France, \$188,670,000 to \$1,220,422,000; Japan, \$72,454,000 to \$170,526,000; United States, \$1,349,841,000 to \$4,000,000,000.

Changes in foreign commerce for each power between 1913 and 1920 were: British empire imports, \$6,037,475,000 to \$14,092,690,000; exports, \$4,714,865,000 to \$11,487,025,000; Italy, imports, \$738,519,000 to \$3,187,563,000; exports, \$520,530,000 to \$1,565,434,000; France, imports, \$1,901,759,000 to \$5,984,416,000; exports, \$1,580,000 to \$1,980,211,000; Japan, imports, \$364,716,000 to \$1,130,156,000, exports \$315,208,000 to \$2,387,723,000. United States, imports, \$1,813,008,000 to \$5,278,481; exports, \$2,465,884,000 to \$8,228,016,000.

## THE QUESTION OF RACE.

### President Harding Honest But Seeks the Impossible.

### NEGRO CANNOT EQUAL THE WHITES

#### Old, Old Problem Discussed Intelligently and Frankly by Man Who Understands It In All Its Details—Negro is Not and Will Not be Factor in American Politics.

By Savoyard.

I do not believe that any senator or representative in congress from the South harbors better wishes for the South than does Warren G. Harding, Republican president of the United States. He desires and he hopes to see every Southern community prosperous, virtuous and contented. He loves his country, his whole country, and the South is not by any means the least loved section of his country. What a grand thing it would have been for both North and South if all Republican statesmen of 50 years ago had held the South in as high esteem as does the man who is now president of the United States.

But there is a "race question" in our glorious union. I know that the South as well as at the North public sentiment has sought to solve the question by ignoring it and in high quarters it has been voted unpatriotic and ill-mannered for an American citizen to discuss it. But discussion of it is inevitable and as a Southerner, I think the president for bringing the subject to the front.

The theme is the political equality of the white man and the negro in our glorious union. There never has been and there never will be such equality. It is an impossibility. Union between superiority and inferiority is miscegenation and equality between them is as fatal as it is impossible. And that is not all—the boasted political equality of the two races at the North is a sham and it no more exists in Massachusetts than it does in South Carolina. There is a difference, and only this: At the North the negro has the right to vote the Republican ticket, while at the South he is not allowed to vote at all. In neither case is he allowed to wear the dignities and enjoy the emoluments of official station. And right here, before I forget it, I'll remark that it ought to be an offense against the law of the land as well as an affront to the canons of good manners for any Northern man to open his mouth in a discussion of the race question until some Northern constituency elects a negro to congress.

The Anglo-Saxon is the highest order of the human family. He has done more to promote and advance civilization than all other races combined. If he did not discover what is called civil liberty he reincarnated it, and he is the inventor of the highest order of government the world has ever seen. As an administrator he is unrivaled. He is as arrogant as he is capable and he would not tolerate a rival if rival there was. He speaks the tongue that Shakespere spoke; he incubated the literature that Shakespere wrote. He invented the liberty that is expressed in the English monarchy and in the American republic. He is the architect of his own fortune; he achieved his own glory.

Then what fatuous folly it is to fancy that this haughty, imperious, domineering, insolent and arrogant creature is going to engage in a political co-partnership on equal terms with the lowest and most hopeless of all the races! Of all the blunders who ever wrought mischief in government, Thad Stevens of Pennsylvania and Charles Sumner of Massachusetts were chiefest. The negro is to be pitied. He is not to blame. He is the victim of the insatiable malice that engorged the cruel heart of Stevens and the dupe of the lunatic idealism, that diseased the impossible imagination of Sumner.

With the utmost respect for the man and for his official dignity, I say that President Harding's ecstasy on the race question that he exploded at Birmingham the other day was nothing in the world but a rank sample of Mrs. Jellebyism as pictured by Dickens in "Bleak House." If he is so anxious for political equality for the black man, why does he not begin his crusade in his own state of Ohio that in 1920 had 186,183 negro citizens? What political rights have the blacks in Ohio other than the right to vote the Republican ticket? None, absolutely none. True, under the law of Ohio a negro has the right to be governor if elected to that dignity, but what is the value of a right that is impossible to exercise? Bolshevik Russia will as soon draft an Ohio negro to be czar of all the Russians and clothe him with all the autocratic prerogative enjoyed by Ivan the Terrible or Peter the Great as Ohio will choose a negro to be governor of that state. Then what is the good of prating about a sham equality such as that? If Fred Douglas were alive and endowed with ten fold the mental equipment that was his in his prime the veriest white hobo could beat him out of sight were they opposing candidates for congress before either constituency in Vermont.

In what Northern state will you find

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