HICKORY DAILY RECORD

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MR. WILSON SPEAKS

"Active cooperation for justice" can bring about world peace, which is not promoted by "amiable phrases," former President Wilson told a large gathering of former supporters and friends who called on him at his Washington residence Saturday afternoon. The Record reproduces the account of his speech transmitted by the Associated Press:

"I am very much moved by this wonderful exhibition of your friendship and approval and I have been reflecting today that Armistice day has a particular significance for the United States because the United States has remained contented with the Armistice and has not moved forward to peace.

"It is a very serious reflection that the United States, the great originative nation, should remain contented with a negation. Armistice is a negation; it is a standstill of arms; it is a cessation of fighting and we are so bent on a cessation of fighting that we are even throwing our arms away.

"It is a singular circumstance to which Mr. Morgenthau has in part adverted that while we prescribed the conditions of the armistice we did not concur in the establishment of permanent peace. That of course was brought about by a group in the United States senate who preferred personal partisan moves to the honor of their country and the peace of the world.

"They do not represent the United States, because the United States is moving forward and they are slipping backward. Where their slipping will end, Gold only will determine.

"And I have also been reflecting upon the radical difference between armistice and peace. Armistice, as I have said, is a mere negation; it is the refraining from force. But peace is a very positive and constructive thing, as the world stands nowadays, because it must be brought about by the systematic maintenance of a common understanding and by cultivation—not by amiable phrases but the active co-operation for justice, and justice is a greater thing than any kind of expediency.

"America has always stood for justice and always will stand for it. Puny persons who are now standing in the way will presently find that their weakness is no match for the strength of a moving Providence. If you will pardon an invalid for putting on his hat, I will promise not to talk through it.

"I think then we may renew today our faith in the future though we are celebrating the past. The future is in our hands and if we are not equal to it the shame will be ours and not others. I thank you from a very full heart, my friends, for this demonstration of kindness by you and bid you and the nation Godspeed."

"America has always stood for justice and always will stand for it" the invalid said. "Puny persons who are standing in the way will presently find that their weakness is no match for the strength of a moving Providence." The world needs America's leadership more than ever and it is worthy of remark that the leader of those who blocked the Wilson treaty in the senate three years ago was all but defeated in Massachusetts by a mediocre opponent. America will yet accept the league idea.

The best thing about the University victory over V. M. I. Saturday was the display of courage in the face of what appeared defeat. With the cadets leading 7 to 3 in the last quarter. the Tar Heels started a march down the field that was not to be stopped. That was the supreme test. Time was slipping and along with it opportunity, and two minutes before the final whistle blew, Carolina had put the ball over the line. That was the second time this season the Tar Heels have stood the acid test. They ought to have a clean slate at the end of Thanksgiving day.

CLEMENCEAU

Georges Clemenceau, aged 82 years, is on board the steamship Paris for the United States, where he plans to spend several days and speak only good American English. Not even Marshal Foch has so great an appeal to the imagination as this fearless old man, and America will accord him a welcome that will stir his soul. He comes as a private citizen of France; dispatches describe him as having all the enthusiasm of a child in anticipation of his visit. Clemenceau lived in New York two years as a young man, and as assistant in a library had the opportunity of improving his mind with good books. He was France's strong man in the war and he will give Americans the French point of view on world affairs today. To his everlasting credit, he declined an offer of $200,000 to appear on a lyceum platform, contemptously advising the person making the offer to see Carpentier. That's the sort of man the former French premier is.

The least difficulty in the world is encountered in obtaining affidavits in a sensational murder case especially where the parties have the dough. It is not surprising that an affidavit refuting the declaration of Mrs. Jane Gibson, who claims to have been an eye witness to the Hall-Mills murder, has been made at New Brunswick.

Alim Kemal Bey, editor of a Constantinople paper which opposed the young Turks, was killed by a mob after being officially condemned to death. Before he reached the scaffold a mob of angry women pounced on him with knives and hacked him to pieces. Still, things that bad are done in more civilized countries.

Lynn J. Frazier, Republican senator-elect from North Dakota, wound up his campaign and repaired to his farm. He voted. On Friday night he dropped into a newspaper office to find out how the election went. Evidently he wanted to wait until he was sure the returns were in.

Cotton prices have advanced and wheat prices sagged during the week, and unless the boll weevil is controlled there will be little cotton in another year. High prices for half a crop mean very little to farmers.

THE PROHIBITION SITUATION

Springfield Republican

While Ohio went dry, Tuesday, on a wine and beer amendment to the state constitution, prohibitionist cannot pretend to extract much comfort from the election results. Ohio in the center held firm, but the extreme East and West were both wet by outstanding majorities. Illinois also demanded a relaxation of enforcement and the overwhelming victories of Smith in New York and Edwards in New Jersy are not without significance in relation to this issue. Reed's re-election to the Senate from Missouri may also be attributed in large part to the almost solid support he received from the German population centered mainly in the former brewery metropolis of St. Louis.

If the results be studied territorially, and especially in relation to the urban and rural clevage on prohibition certain facts become clearer. As the chief wine-producing state in the Union in former days, California's wet vote is not surprising. In Illinois, the wet influence of Chicago was probably decisive, as in the Missouri St. Louis's beer interests were a formidable factor. In Ohio Cincinnati is a very wet spot but it was insufficient to swing the state as a whole. Here in Massachusetts, as well as in New York and New Jersy, the metropolitan districts heavily outweighed the dry majorities in the rural districts.

But here in the East the immense urban population has all along been predominantly wet and Tuesday's ballot box phenomena only emphasized a line of demarkation long since established. At no time has there been any misunderstanding of the fact that prohibition nation-wide meant, in a certain sense, city against country. Before we had federal prohibition by decree of the constitution, by far the larger part of the rural counties and towns from ocean to ocean were dry under local option. Many states predominantly rural in the South and West were also dry before Mr. Volstead was ever heard of.

The votes here and there on Tuesday showing wet sentiment showed no perceptible weakening in the old strongholds of prohibition, West and South, where the battle was fought out before national prohibition came in. What has happened is that war has broken out again on the prohibition front, with an initial offensive by the wet forces measurably successful.

The question now arises whether the wets will be able to consolidate their gains before the counter-offensive begins. To consolidate them quickly, the wets must force the next Congress to modify the Volstead act. An effort to that end will be made. Attack in the Legislature will also be directed against the state enforcement law put through by Gov. Miller of New York. Success may follow the wet drive at Aibany, but Congress will be a much harder nut to crack. Smith as governor of New York would sign a repeal bill, but President Harding could not be depended upon to sign a bill legalizing wine and beer. He, like many congressmen, would have to think of the presidential election of 1924 and of the enromouse vote in the whole United States.

If the wets in Congress make themselves felt as they may be expected to, prohibition is going back into politics with a vengence. The wets are deluding themselves if they think they have an easy job ahead. Prohibition sentiment has been growing for a century. It was cradled in controversy and was reared in an atmosphere of conflict. It has suffered many reverses, but it never surrenders. It is fully capable of forming a new political party with prohibition as the issue and the constitution as the citadel to be defended. It would not be surprising to see a prohibition party in the field in 1924. If the old parties fail them, the genuine bone-drys will carry on alone. They are made like the old Scotch covenanters, and they will fight like Cromwell's roundheads.

These developments are easy to forecast. Yet war between vets and drys is unfortunate because it will promote the demoralization of society in America. While they are fighting, the constitution will remain unchanged. the supreme court's decisions will securely stand, but enforcement of the law will be more or less paralyzed and in some areas practical nullification of the constitution will be a reality. It is a great mess but there seems to be no help for it. For the wets have chosen to strike against enforcement laws to the end that the 18th amendment to the constitution may become a dead letter, if it be not formally repealed.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina

In the matter of R. J. Beach and R. C. Cody, trading as Beach & Cody, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the creditors of R. J. Beach and R. C. Cody, trading as Beach & Cody, of West Hickory in the county of Catawba, State of North Carolina and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given than on the 25th. day of October, A. D., 1922 the said R. J. Beach and R. C. Cody, trading as Beach & Cody, was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at Municipal Building, in Hickory, N. C. in said district, on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1922 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

This 27th. day of October, 1922.

ISAAC T. AVERY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
10-30-2t. Mondays