

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS AND TELEGRAM. Published Every Day in the Year by Greensboro News Company.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921.

THANKSGIVING. Praise the Lord of hosts; for the Lord is good; for His mercy endureth forever.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea.

Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah. There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the most high.

God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved: God shall help her, and that right early. The heathen raged, and the kingdoms were moved: He uttered his voice, and the earth melted.

The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah. Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth.

He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth.

The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah. We have thought of thy loving kindness, O God, in the midst of thy temple. According to thy name, O God, so in thy praise unto the ends of the earth; thy right hand is full of righteousness.

For this God is our God forever and ever; he will be our guide even unto death. PARAGRAPHS. The Sheraton will make it a real Thanksgiving for High Point.

The heathen Chinese isn't so darn peculiar, after all, in wanting to know what he's at.

Congress adjourned yesterday, and the country is today engaged in a great and solemn Thanksgiving.

Both sides in Washington are dissatisfied with the new tax bill, which is about the best thing said of it so far.

The armament conference is getting down to brass tacks; in other words doing away with the heavy metal.

The sort of Thanksgiving day appetite for which a man should be truly thankful does not insist upon turkey.

North Carolina has been described as a valley of humility between two mountains of conceit. Still, the theory can be carried too far.

But the easiest bit of prognosticating we know is to predict that there will be a grand smash if the international conference at Washington steps into China.

One of the main blessings to be recounted by a person in the paragraphic trade is that the multitude will stand for innumerable whoezes on the same subject.

In a piece on this page yesterday the new hotel at High Point was referred to as a structure of nine stories. It has been previously mentioned as one of ten, which it is; no less.

If you doubt whether North Carolina believes in education, post yourself at some point of vantage for viewing the masses of Tar Heels swarming toward their state's highest institution of learning today.

This nation will waste enough food today, in its Thanksgiving feasting, to feed great throngs of the children of men in other nations who are suffering hunger, and while some of its own go lacking; which is one way of looking at it.

As long as the marines in the mail cars have orders to shoot first and inquire afterwards, the fraternity of hoboes, who are merely hoboes and nothing more, will do well to stick to side-door pullmans as their means of transportation.

It would have been a smooth play if Virginia had made it; but it isn't the sort of play that Carolina is practiced in, nor the sort that she cares to learn. Better drop the Virginia schedule altogether than indulge in tricks of that sort.

A paragraph of a senate speech of last August, in which it was said that Mr. Volstead thinks more of "getting" a bootlegger than he does of preserving the palladium of human liberty, has been expunged from the record. Why, is not stated.

Although they counted among their foremost blessings a year ago that the days of Democratic tenancy of the White House were numbered, this will be the first Thanksgiving day in years enjoyed in the full spirit and enthusiasm by strictly orthodox Republicans.

On January 15, D. v., the new freight rates will go into effect, and the Greensboro wholesale district will stand a chance, for the first time in history, to come into its own. It has done pretty well, thank you, in spite of handicaps. Now, with a fair chance, it ought to do, and will do, wonders.

NOT THE SORT OF THING TO BE EXPECTED OF VIRGINIA.

As to the eligibility of Johnson, the Carolina halfback, as a college football player, we have no opinion; but we think that a great university might well afford to strain a point to keep its name for good sportsmanship absolutely clean. If any question had been raised as to Johnson's eligibility, we think that Carolina would have done well to refuse to allow him to play at the beginning of the season.

But however that may be, the conduct of the athletic authorities of the University of Virginia in challenging the eligibility of a player only 10 days before the Thanksgiving game is not the sort of thing we should have expected from that institution. The Carolina offensive had been built largely around Johnson. Virginia knew it, yet she waited until the process had gone too far to be reversed before lodging her protest. To have eliminated the man at this late date would have been to concede the game to Virginia in advance.

Virginia knew that, too. Hence it was inevitable that the effect of her protest was to produce the impression, not that she is devoted to clean athletics, but that she wished to make victory certain without playing for it. This, no doubt, was an utterly false impression, but its existence made for ill feeling at the game, and intercollegiate athletics begin to do more harm than good the instant they begin to generate ill feeling.

Therefore it is a fair question whether athletic relations between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia ought to be continued. The game isn't worth this sort of squabbling—squabbling that disconcerted and inconvenienced thousands of people all over the state, who had made arrangements to attend the holiday game, and then didn't know whether to go to Chapel Hill or not.

Carolina could easily schedule a contest that would draw equally as well—with State college, for instance—and that could be advertised without fear that some objection would be raised at the last minute to the disruption of all plans.

MR. BAILEY IN 1919 AND IN 1921. In Mr. Dickson's report of the speech of Mr. Bailey before the general assembly committee in 1919—February 10, to be exact—it is recorded that Commissioner Maxwell referred to Mr. Bailey as "the champion long distance scarer." In that same year, it is admitted by all parties, Mr. Bailey made an address in which he did not view with alarm, but pointed with pride. He told the international prohibition commission "our state had prospered, and laid before them the facts as to the prosperity of our farmers at that time."

As the constitution requires. He alarms now because of some nefarious who would tax the landowner, and he no longer emphasizes the untaxed condition of the bovine heifer. This newspaper cheerfully admits having offered Mr. Bailey some little assistance in his alarming. It has, among other things, given much space to Mr. Bailey's census discoveries as to the tenant farmer and the cropper, believing that there is a content of profoundly important truth in Mr. Bailey's contentions. We have not as yet been greatly impressed by his proposed remedies; frankly, it appears to us that he is as weak in syntheses as he is strong in analysis, that he shines as a destructive critic and fails as a constructive. In aiding and abetting a crowd of petty demagogues who have always resisted the effort of the state to remove a reproach, the lack of common honesty in the tax system, we are sure that Mr. Bailey has done the state some disservice; we trust that the service he renders in directing attention to the fundamental evils in the state's agriculture may counterbalance. For if these evils are ever presented strongly enough to the conscience of the state, somebody will find and apply a remedy.

LITTLE AMERICANISM. The Sampson Democrat observes: The Greensboro News fears that the nation cannot, or will not, trust America to back the Hughes' proposition to cut taxes on the home, since the senate failed to back Mr. Wilson in his league of nations program. But if Mr. Wilson had had what he asked for, a Democratic senate, his program would have gone through. Harding and Hughes have a Republican senate, and Great Britain is already employing the President to make an agreement as to armament limitations without the consent of the senate, there should be no uneasiness as to the ability of Harding and Hughes to carry out their program if Great Britain and Japan will consent. Those two nations have it squarely up to them, and it is almost certain that the voice of the American people, common folk will be insistent upon their governments yielding to the proposition of armament limitations.

Fortunately, it appears that the naval program can be carried out without the advice and consent of the senate, merely by a "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Therefore it is likely to go into effect immediately. But our Clinton contemporary is unduly optimistic, it seems to us, when it assumes that the senate would back Mr. Hughes in a bold and aggressive foreign policy simply because it belongs to Mr. Hughes' party.

NOT HE, SURELY. From a brief philosophical essay on matters profound, which comes as we judge from a student of one of the state's institutions of higher education, we quote: "The macculation of women is the thing that threatens our boasted civilization and it makes one feel as John Milton undoubtedly felt when he said 'Great God I had rather be a pagan with a creed outworn that I might be less forlorn and hear old triton blow his wretched horn.'"

It is entirely possible, even probable, that the poet of Puritan theology may have felt more or less that way, on occasion, and given similar provocation; but not, surely, we protest, to the point of rather being a pagan. In a revision of tentative plans for a passenger station to be built after Greensboro people vote bonds to pay for building it, consideration is given to the necessity of providing parking space for automobiles.

PUBLIC PULSE. STATEMENT FOR MR. STANLEY. Editor of the Daily News: No doubt many readers of the News were much surprised at some of the statements in an article of November 9, concerning Mr. T. F. Stanley's business. He does not know who wrote the article and does not care to know, but it was evidently done to overshadow the moral standing of a good citizen of Greensboro by misrepresentation. Nobody could be more surprised at the statement made in the article referred to than he has been. Some facts mentioned were true but others were not. We do not care to go into details of this matter for Greensboro people have no time to be interested in them, but will simply say that what appeared in the pages of the News is the first and all he has ever known or heard of the 325 line. And no policeman have come at any time to his house except by his call. Mr. Stanley does not keep an ordinary rooming house but he has a Christian house where a few rooms are rented to supposedly upright and genteel people and none other are now occupying the house. No room has ever been rented to any one for more than one month at

one time, Emerson said that "nothing can harm you except what you do or say yourself." And this being undoubtedly true he feels that he stands above misrepresentation by one J. M. STANLEY. GREENSBORO. AN INQUIRY FOR CLAPP FAMILY HISTORY. Editor of the Daily News: There appear on the Census Book of North Carolina for 1790 the names of two men—Ludwig Clapp and Lodewig Clapp. These two, father and son, it seems were either the original emigrants or the sons, who came from the erstwhile principality of Hesse-Cassel, now Hesse-Nassau, Germany, and as the family tradition goes settled first in the state of Pennsylvania about 1745. One genealogist of the Clapp family of Massachusetts says the German Clapps were of the same line as those using the name coat-of-arms which I can furnish a tracing and description to those interested. The Massachusetts Clapps claim descent from Osgood Clapp, a Danish nobleman, who lived at the court of King Canute, (1017-1035) of Denmark. My interest is centered in the progeny of the Ludwigs Clapp, of North Carolina, as one of them was my honored great-grandfather and now sleeps in the grave of the just in our old church burying ground near Farmington, Graves county, (western) Kentucky.

Lodwig (supposedly the younger) married Elizabeth Tillman, whose mother was a Lot, Elizabeth had two brothers, Alfred and Henry Loy, and I knew nothing of their descendants. Lodwig and Elizabeth Clapp married, moved from North Carolina about 1820 to near Huntington, of Huntsville, Ala., and there were born to them William, Joel, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, Maria and Sarah. Sarah married first a Parkhill and later Cabot Jones, who became my grandfather. During the life of Mr. Parkhill my grandmother, her husband, father and mother moved to West Kentucky in what is known as "Jackson's Purchase." We know nothing of the descendants of any of her brothers and probably some lived and died in North Alabama or western North Carolina. We know nothing of the Ludwig Clapp, my great-great-grandfather, who remained in North Carolina, but the Census of 1790 says he had a family, and it is of the descendants of this family I wish to learn. Surely a family of the fine physical and mental qualities common to the Clapps late a family either by male or female descent, and if any who read this letter can throw any light on this darkened history direct or indirect, I would be glad to hear from them. Any of the name Clapp who reads this please give me all your direct family genealogy. This is not to settle any estate or legal controversy but is only an effort to gain against the branches of a once great family—great not as glory is generally measured but great in numbers, in manhood and womanhood, great in the qualities that were necessary to make pioneers in a new and unsettled country.

CLARENCE B. ALBRITTON, 315 John Marshall Place, Washington, D. C. MR. BAILEY EMBRACES AN OPPORTUNITY. Editor of the Daily News: I cannot hope to be able to reply from day to day to whatever you do in each correspondent may say concerning me, as I have other demands upon my time and energies. But I am inclined to respond to your Sunday editorial, in which you raise two questions, as follows: "How could I reconcile my statements as to the present condition of our farmers with my statements made in a speech to the international prohibition commission in 1919, in which I said that the prohibition would affect our state had prospered, and laid before them the facts as to the prosperity of our farmers at that time?"

You must have a short memory. I was speaking in the year 1919. Cotton was selling for \$2 to 40 cents, and we had a crop of nearly 900,000 bales. Tobacco was selling at 50 cents, and we had a crop of 350,000,000 pounds. Every year since then has been more prosperous than that. There is no inconsistency whatever here. I accept the facts in 1919, and I now accept the facts in 1921. You should do the same. You call me a pessimist because I do not speak with optimism, but that is not the adjective with which to describe an editor who bases 1921 views on 1919 facts. Go off by yourself and think it over—and find the adjective.

How could I reconcile my opposition to revaluation with my speech in February, 1919, before the committee of the general assembly in opposition to the tax amendment—particularly the income tax amendment? This speech was made in the morning after I am willing to test the matter of what I said then by those newspaper reports of the report of the Greensboro News. Are you? I ask you to refer to the report in your columns as made by your regular legislative correspondent at the time, Mr. B. G. Dickson, dated about February 21, 1919. I challenge you to print that report; and you or I will stand or fall on that report. But I do not expect you to stand by your own correspondent's report.

The truth is, I did not at that occasion speak on the subject of revaluation, and Mr. Dickson's report will show that I did not. The revaluation bill was not before the legislature or in the committee at that time. It was introduced until March 1, and it was not passed until the last hours of the session of the general assembly. Outside of a chosen few no one knew of its passage. There were no newspaper reports of it, and no one spoke on it. Ninety per cent of the members did not know when it was introduced or when it was passed. I certainly did not.

I was speaking against the tax amendment to the committee. The amendment as introduced and at the time I spoke gave the legislature unlimited power to tax incomes. In response to my speech the committee amended the bill so as to provide a limit of six per cent. Later on this tax amendment was so amended, in response to criticisms by me, as to limit taxes on property to 15 cents on the hundred. These were the fruits of the opposition as led by me, and in view of the present tendency to raise and spend public money, I regard these limitations as extremely valuable. I did not support the amendment as amended, but I suspect that had I spoken on it, I would be far ahead of me in efforts to get it out of the constitution—and you will lead in this cause. Already you regret, you who stand for unlimited taxation and unlimited public expenditure, the limitations of this amendment.

In that speech I did not in any way endorse the revaluation act. It was not before the committee. I had not seen or heard of it. In that speech I did say that much farming property was undervalued at that time, and I now say that it was. I was then and am now for honest, fair and reasonable appraisal of all property for taxation. I am not in any way in favor of the act as it is now. How this view can be twisted into an endorsement of revaluation only you can see—and you did not see it at the time. It was an after-thought and was introduced to discredit me in my efforts toward revaluation.

Mr. Editor, here is where you and I differ: You say that fair and reasonable appraisals were had under revaluation. I say they were not had. The legislature of 1921 has endorsed my view. I do not know any man that has endorsed yours. Revaluation was wrecked because it was wrong in method, in time and in results. You are slow to give it up; but you just as well do so. It is a dead coon, and no amount of howling will revive it. It strikes me as quite singular and even an absurd and vain thing, Mr. Editor, that you should assume that those who differ with you in this matter are fools or knaves, and that you alone stand for honesty in taxation. I have, however, no quarrel with you on this score. You are at liberty to think of yourself and others as you choose; and I have lived long enough to know that it is true that one's judgments will return upon him. Nor have I any quarrel with you on the point of whatever you may choose to say about myself. I do wish, however, that you and Mr. Bost would divest yourselves of animus to the extent of making an effort to keep in mind the difference between your prejudices and opinions and the actual facts. This is difficult, I know, but it can be measurably accomplished. If you will not do this, I must ask your readers always to bear in mind the difference.

HIS FIRST THANKSGIVING AWAY FROM HOME



THE CHAP WHO HAS GENERALLY GOTTEN AWAY WITH 90% OF THE TURKEY

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COURT RULING IN FAVOR OF SCIENTIST DIRECTORS. Have Power to Remove Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society. Boston, Nov. 23.—The supreme court today handed down its decision in the litigation concerning the governing boards of the Christian Science church and its publications. It held that the directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston (the mother church) have the power to remove a member of the board of trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society. It dismissed the bill brought by the trustees to prevent the directors from interfering with the affairs of the society.

CORNELIANS DEFEATED BY DIKEAN DEBATERS. Affirmative Gave Judges' Decision in Query Regarding Cancellation of War Debts. Misses Blanche Henley, of Goldsboro, and Mabel Stamer, of Leaksville, representing the Dikean society of the North Carolina College for Women, last night won the judges' decision over the Cornelian society, represented by Misses Lola Parker, of Rocky Mount, and Daisy Hunter, of Turkey; the winners discussing the affirmative side of the query, "Resolved, that all war debts from 1914-1918 should be cancelled." By winning the debate last night the representatives of the Dikean society win the right to meet members of the Adelphi society next spring for the third and offered to the winning society by R. C. Bernal.

MORRISON TAKES A DIG AT CALAMITY HOWLERS. Tells Teachers of Very Brilliant Man Who Sees Agriculture in a Wretched Condition. The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, Box 208, Greensboro, N. C. Raleigh, Nov. 23.—Governor Morrison, addressing the teachers attending the annual meeting of the State Teachers' assembly, opened his remarks tonight, spoke for 45 minutes. He took many digs at obstructionists, calamity howlers, natural progressives but dangerous reactionaries through their hatred of him as his fellow soldiers in the "grand army of enlightenment," the only complete identification being J. W. Bailey, who draws pictures of poverty and distressed farmers which Governor Morrison declared would make a man feel bad even when he knew better.

FISHBACK AND DOCTOR TELL ARBUCKLE STORY. Man Who Invited Miss Rappe to Party Denies She Complained of Pain After Injury. San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Fred Fishback, who said he invited Virginia Rappe to the party in the rooms of Roscoe Arbuckle at the Hotel St. Francis, where, it is charged, she received fatal injuries at Arbuckle's hands, was a witness in the film comedian's trial today. Another witness was Dr. Ana W. Collins, called as an expert by the defense.

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EIGHT PHARMACISTS ARE LICENSED FOR PRACTICE. The Only Survivors From the List of 18 Who Failed the State Examination. The Greensboro Daily News Bureau, 208 Moyano National Bank Bldg. Raleigh, Nov. 23.—Eight new pharmacists were announced by the examining board tonight, the only survivors from the list of 18 who stood the recent state examinations. One of the new licentiates is a negro and seven are white.

REAL ESTATE SALES. Farm in Bruce Sells For a Consideration of \$5,000. Carter Carter has decided to T. T. Dewert farm No. 3 of the land conveyed to the grantor by E. Paul Cummings. The farm is located in Bruce township and runs along Hawk River. The consideration was given at \$5,000.

HAYNES DELIGHTED OVER THE ANTI-BEER MEASURE. Washington, Nov. 23.—Passage of the anti-beer bill "marks a new step forward in the enforcement of prohibition." Commissioner Haynes said tonight in a formal statement. "The act," he said, "strengthens the hands of the prohibition forces in dealing with the alleged medicinal preparations sold on the open market and used for beverage purposes, and also limits the activities of 'the few physicians' who were issuing prescriptions for liquor to people not actually requiring it."

BEHPART DEATH FOLLY FOR LAST FEW DAYS TOTALS 18. Belfort, Nov. 23.—(By Associated Press.)—When darkness fell tonight the death roll as the result of the disorders of the last few days had reached a total of 18. The wounded numbered 75. Five persons were killed during the day in the sniping and sporadic outbreaks of shooting which took place in various parts of the city. Order had been restored at 8:30 o'clock this evening.

Ford Station. G. G. Goodman's Ford touring car was stolen from his parking place on West Washington street last night about 10 o'clock.