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HARDING GLAD AMERICANS ARE A FREE PEOPLE

In Speech to Indiana Delegation Republican Nominee Declares for Security at Home.

EUROPE HAS EVEN NOW QUIT WILSON'S LEAGUE

Yet Democratic Party Leaders Would Have Us Bound by Original Pact With No American Safeguards.

"STEADY AMERICA!"

"Mindful of our splendid example and renewing every obligation of association in war, I want America to be the rock of security at home, resolute in righteousness and unalterable in security and supremacy of the law.

"Let us be done with wiggling and wobbling.

"Steady America! Let us assure good fortune to all."

—Senator Warren G. Harding in address before the Indiana delegation at Marion.

Marion, O. (Special).—Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, in a speech delivered to a delegation from Indiana which called on him here to pledge the support of Indiana Republicans, declared that twice President Wilson had an opportunity to obtain ratification of the League of Nations covenant and that he put ratification aside because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights. Senator Harding said:

"I greet you in a spirit of rejoicing; not a rejoicing in the narrow personal or partisan sense, not in the gratifying prospects of party triumph; not in the contemplation of abundance in the harvest fields and ripening corn fields and maturing orchards; not in the reassuring approach of stability after a period of wiggling and wobbling which magnified our uncertainty—though all of these are ample for our wide rejoicing—but I rejoice that America is still free and independent and in a position of self-reliance and holds to the right of self-determination, which are priceless possessions in the present turbulence of the world.

"Let us suppose the senate had ratified the peace treaty containing the league covenant as submitted to it by the president in July of last year, what would be the situation confronting our common country today? To my mind there is but one answer. Before this day we would have been called upon to fulfill the obligations which we had assumed under Article 10 of the league covenant, to preserve the territorial integrity of Poland as against external aggression."

Sympathy for Poland.

"I shall not now attempt to measure the boundless sympathy for the just aspirations and restored independence of Poland. Our present concern is the international situation which Poland has brought to our attention.

"The council of the League of Nations would have reasoned, and reasoned correctly, that the United States could furnish the munitions and, if necessary, the men to withstand the hordes advancing from Russia far more easily than could the exhausted nations of Europe. Moreover, inasmuch as this would be the first test of the scheme of world government which was formulated and demanded by the President, speaking for the United States, the fact of a special responsibility, resting upon our shoulders, manifestly would have been undeniable. Undoubtedly the league council, in advising upon the means by which the obligations to Poland should be fulfilled, as provided in the covenant, would have so held, and probably the conscience of America, certainly the opinion of the world, would have sustained that judgment.

"The conclusion that our country might now be confronted by such a situation, if the senate had ratified the league covenant, requires no stretch of the imagination. None can deny that it is possible. To many candid minds, as to my own, such a distressing situation will seem highly probable. Let us assume that the ratification had taken place. Let us assume, further, that the performance of the allotted task required the waging of war upon the Russian people, as of course, it would, what would result? What would of necessity have to result? Nothing necessarily, we are glibly informed since only the Congress can declare war, and the Congress might defer the appeal of the executive. But would the Congress do that? Could the Congress do that without staining indelibly the honor

of the nation?

Answer is "No."

"I answer 'No,' and I say it not on my own authority alone. Back of my judgment stands the President of the United States. Upon that point there is first-hand information. In the course of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the President and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations I raised the question by stating a hypothetical case precisely analogous to that which I have depicted, and then inquired whether we might not rightfully be regarded as a perfidious people

if we should fail to contribute an armed force, if called upon to do so. The President first replied, as I thought somewhat evasively, that we would be our own judges as to whether we were obliged in those circumstances to act in that way or not. Pressed further, however, in response to a query incorporating the assumption that the case provided for and prescribed had arisen and that the extraneous attack did exist precisely as it does exist today in Poland, the President admitted specifically that we would be untrue if we did not keep our word."

"Replying further to a question which perhaps I ought not to have considered necessary, the President pronounced a moral obligation of course, superior to a legal obligation and of a greater binding force."

"What, then, becomes of the argument that Congress, not the President, in this instance at any rate, might keep us out of war? Technically, of course, it could do so. Morally, with equal certainty, it could not do so nor would it ever do so. The American people would never permit a repudiation of a debt of honor.

"Am I not right, my countrymen, in saying that we needed only the outbreak of war between Poland and Russia to make us realize at least one of the things which, in the words of Secretary Lansing, we would have been 'let in for,' but for the restraining hand of the senate, and to fetch home to us the danger of committing our country in advance to causes that we know not of?"

Not Our Purpose.

"One can have no quarrel with those who have convinced themselves that our underlying purpose in entering the great conflict was to create a league of nations. The fact remains, however, that no such intent was officially proclaimed, no allusion was made in any resolution of Congress, and no declaration of the existence of a state of war between this country and Germany. For myself I left no room for doubt of the motives which led me to cast my vote in favor of that resolution. It so happened that I made the concluding speech upon the war resolution, from my place in the senate, on the night of April 4, 1917. These were my own words at that time:

"I want it known to the people of my state and to the nation that I am voting for war tonight for the maintenance of just American rights, which is the first essential to the preservation of the soul of this republic. "I vote for this joint resolution to make war, not a war thrust upon us, if I could choose the language of the resolution, but a war declared in response to affronts; a war that will at least put a soul into our American life; a war not for the cause of the allies of Europe; a war not for France, beautiful as the sentiment may be in reviving at least our gratitude to the French people; not precisely a war for civilization, worthy and inspiring as that would be; but a war that speaks for the majesty of a people properly governed, who finally are brought to the crucial test where they are resolved to get together and wage a conflict for the maintenance of their rights and the preservation of the covenant inherited from their fathers.

"We have given to the world the spectacle of a great nation that could make war without selfish intent. We unsheathed the sword some eighteen years ago for the first time in the history of the world, in the name of humanity, and we gave proof to the world at that time of an unselfish nation. Now, whether it is the fate, or fortune, or travail of destiny, it has come to us to unsheathe the sword again, not alone for humanity's sake—but through that splendid inspiration will be involved—but to unsheathe the sword against a great power in the maintenance of the rights of the republic, in the maintenance which will give to us a new guaranty of nationality. That's the great thing, and I want it known, Mr. President and senators, that this is the impelling thought with me for one, when I cast my vote."

For Same Guaranty Today.

"It is for that same guaranty of nationality that I stand today, and shall continue to stand inflexibly, so long as I shall be permitted to live. The independence of our great republic is to me a priceless and sacred inheritance. Time was when an American did not hesitate to proclaim himself a patriot. To do so now, I am well aware, is sometimes to invite the sneers of cynicism. But why should any true American not be free to say: 'I am a patriot, wholly devoted to my country, which I hold to be God's best inspiration to man for higher attain-

ment and the promotion of the world's best civilization?"

"But I have a special reason for making this reference today. I challenge the statement that the patriotism which holds America first comprehends either narrowness or selfishness, or as implying tacit suspicion and jealousy of other people."

"To assert, as some have asserted needlessly, that those of us who honestly believe that America can best serve all mankind as America, free and untrammelled, rather than as one in a pitiable minority among many states in merged world government lack consciousness of the rightful demands of humanity, is to utter a gross and unpardonable libel. To attribute meanness to those of us who, in the performance of our public duty, refused to participate in what we sincerely regarded as a betrayal of our own country in the interest of others is to discredit the intelligence and discrimination of the great mass of American people who directly, by their votes, put us in our positions of trust. For myself, I yield to no man in willingness, age, in eagerness, to render the greatest conceivable assistance to the stricken peoples of Europe. I include all of them and speak with a genuinely sympathetic heart, whether it is to mention devastated France, or sorely-tired Italy, or nobly-struggling Poland, or distracted and misguided Russia, or guttural little Belgium, or pitifully deceived Austria, or the ruthless invader, Germany, which came to the supreme tragedy through a leadership which brought disaster to her misguided people."

"It was with that feeling of sympathy and desire to serve, that most reluctantly and with grave misgivings, as I announced at the time, I with reservations designed to preserve an essential liberty of action. The record is made, and under the same conditions, confronted by the same after-thought, I should vote now as I voted then."

Conditions Have Changed.

"But the conditions have changed. Experience has brought enlightenment. We know now that the league substituted at Versailles is utterly imprudent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously imprudent that it has not even been tried. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of resurrection. The mature judgment of the world will be that it deserved to pass for the very simple reason that arbitrary to all of the tendencies developed by the civilizing processes of the world, it rested upon the power of might, not of right."

"The assertion is made frequently that through the surrender of our nationality we might have saved the life of the covenant—that is to say, that although twenty-eight nations could not make it function, one added to the twenty-eight would have achieved a glowing success, provided, always, that the one were American."

"This says to America the tribute of exceptional influence, but I suggest that if the world is dependent upon our action regarding the supreme realization, then we ought to have the say about our own freedom in participation."

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and the promotion of the world's best civilization?"

Evidence That Panic Has Fixed Tax Rates Breaks Out On Floor

Raleigh, Aug. 22.—Cameron Morrison's willingness to accept feminine votes, his bid them yesterday in Graham where he opened his campaign for the governorship, rested light as ocean foam, to plagiarize that glorious hymnodist of Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party, on the suffragist who recall that Mr. Morrison was here a few days ago and forgot to remember to invite them when they are knocking at the Democratic door.

Mr. Morrison's party trick isn't pretty to them. John Parker came here and did his best to hold every Republican in line. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Parker was up to a little political devilment on the side; but he came through on suffrage. The Republicans needed little evangelism. But Mr. Morrison wouldn't say a word for the women. To have so would have been tantamount to placing himself on a social and political level with John Parker and this in the piping days of aristocracy would have been too much.

The women are not crazy about voting for Mr. Morrison. They know as much about the burdens that he speaks about as they did before Tennessee ratified a North Carolina doublecrossed them. Tennessee was under no party obligation at home. It had not resolved in state convention to ratify in special assembly. North Carolina had. It thought it had sense and sensed the suffrage issue. It didn't. It learned too late to act seemly about it that back home where politicians had persistently turned up their noses at suffrage, there was much sentiment against it. But they learned it soon enough to crawl fish and that serves all practical purposes.

But for all that Mr. Morrison has done for the women, his attitude toward them in the committee hearings of 1918, his conduct which was an affront to them and to the men, according to both; it is undoubted now that he needs the women's votes and all others that he can get, both the quick and dead. There are places in North Carolina where Mr. Morrison will hardly speak this year and he must doubtless does feel it risky to pass by any people without giving them a chance to hear red snuffism glorified one more time. If he goes to Rockingham county P. W. Glidewell will walk out on a stump and denounce him. If he runs down to Beaufort and gets away without Lindsey Warren's sticking something in him, he will be lucky. They will hardly welcome him in a dozen places where he applied Cole B caseism good and proper.

Sources Of Weakness

And worse still; Mr. Morrison not only made a specialty of abusing certain Gardner supporters and Page backers in various places in the state; he loves to talk about it still. He has given a good deal more thought to remembering what he said about Crawford Briggs, Dan Allen and Buck Jones in Wake, to Warren in Beaufort, to Glidewell in Rockingham and to Holderness in Edgecombe, than he has given to the possible pacification of the men who opposed him. If Morrison sits down by a former Gardnerite to fraternize with him, the

Democratic candidate for governor will hardly suggest that Gardner was a bearcat and gave him an awful race; the conversation will inevitably trend toward the dirty dogs who fought Morrison. There is much of this sort of complaint lodged against the Democratic candidate by members of the legislature.

Mr. Morrison appearing on the same platform which Parker a few nights ago was made to show to peculiar disadvantage by the Republican speech, showed far greater resource, as candidate on a wide open state national platform made such a progressive address that the Democratic candidate on both state and national platforms of constructiveness, kicked on the Parker utterance as a Republican speech. It was a pretty good party appeal without any label, but it flabbergasted Morrison and made every Democrat in the general assembly hope that Mr. Morrison will not be rash enough to invite the Monroe Republican into a joint issue.

These and sundry other evidences that Mr. Morrison is not going to be a strong candidate; his great array of women voters who never will be for him, his quarrel with one-half of the party his unwillingness to forget what others said about him, his great love for saying what he said about others, his resentment of a progressive speech by a Republican, all show weaknesses which will tell in a joint or single canvass. Republican members of the legislature, who seem to very fond of Collector J. W. Baily, declare that Mr. Baily who is much the smartest man in the whole Morrison party, does not think Morrison has a chance to win. Of course Baily thinks revaluation will be the first undoing and woman suffrage the other. These Republicans declare that Mr. Baily does not think Mr. Morrison clever enough to harmonize his ideas on tax and his attacks on ideas. In other words the women will scratch Mr. Morrison and revaluation will kill him very dead.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Seven Year Old Boy Kills His Playmate

A very sad death occurred just above Booneville Tuesday of last week when the two year old of Elre Whitaker was shot and killed by a young boy named Dezern, seven years old.

The two children were alone at the time and it is not known just how the shooting occurred but it was done with a rifle, the ball entering the child's face just right of its nose and going through its head. The boy who did the killing was an orphan, a son of Mr. Dezern who died recently. Mr. Whitaker took the child to keep but some time ago turned it over to John Alexander. Tuesday Mrs. Whitaker's went over to Mr. Alexander's house and later sent the young Dezern boy and her two year old boy back to her home to feed the hogs. When they did not return she went and after a search found the child's body in a nearby field where it had been dragged after being shot. The Dezern boy had gone away and that afternoon visited several houses in the neighborhood without telling what had happened, but later admitted killing the young child.

Dezern has been placed in the county home here for keeping.

Rev. Miles H. Long Dies While Hunting

As we go to press we learn of the sudden death of Rev. Miles H. Long a highly esteemed neighbor and minister who lived on Route one. The death occurred Tuesday before noon.

Our information is that Mr. Long went out hunting squirrels Tuesday morning and when he did not return for dinner a search was begun for him. His body was found by one of the searchers half a mile from home where he had apparently fallen from heart failure, there being no sign of violence or struggle.

Mr. Long is survived by a widow and several children. He was buried at Center yesterday. Mr. Long was a beloved minister and his friends throughout Yadkin and adjoining counties will be pained to learn of his death.

Democrats to Hold a Convention Monday

A call has been issued by the Chairman J. T. Reece for a mass meeting of Democrats in the court house next Monday, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, etc. It is understood that their intention is to put out a full ticket, including a lady for one of the main county offices.

Local observers are somewhat puzzled as to how the democrats are to get a democratic ticket in the field in Yadkin, since they failed to file a single name under the primary rule. According to the primary law the names of candidates together with their fee must be filed by a certain day if they expect to get on the ticket in the primary or election. However there is one substitute way for this rule and this is by petition. Procedure for this method is, first select the candidates circulate a petition until a certain number of names is secured asking that a ticket be made up of this list. This ticket is called a citizen ticket and must be strictly non-partisan each man certifying that he does not belong to any political party.

This must be accompanied by a petition signed by ten per cent of the qualified voters of the county, and the election board cannot order ballots printed for such a ticket until each requirement is fulfilled. And these names must be filed before the result of the primary election is declared.

Some amendment by the recent extra session may have changed the above but unless it has there is no way under the law another ticket can be placed in the field in this county.

Found Dead in Bed

Mr. Jesse Mathews an aged citizen of near Union Cross was found dead in his bed Friday morning by his nephew Isaac Mathews. The deceased was nearly 67 years old.

He had lived alone for some time and was last seen Thursday evening about night. Next morning he failed to appear at the tobacco barn where he had been at work, and investigation revealed his death. He was lying in bed, apparently asleep, when found, and there being no suspicion of foul play, the coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Mr. Mathews was buried at Union Cross Saturday morning at 10 o'clock the funeral being conducted by the pastor of the

J. L. Knight, Carthage, N. Car.