

Shall We Go Back or Go Forward?

By NORMAN HARGOOD

President League of Free Nations Association.

Senators Knox, Reed and Lodge are taking as heavy a responsibility as any set of men could take when they endeavor to prevent the formation of a league of nations at the only time when there is any real probability of its being possible to form it. Long ago the prime minister of England said that at the end of the war there would come a critical moment when the mind of mankind would be fluid; when we should be accustomed to doing great things, unprecedented things; when we could, if we wished, take such steps upward that the terrible cost of the war would be justified. But, Mr. Lloyd George went on to argue, once let that moment pass and we shall sink back into our customary ruts and our customary fears, and there will be nothing to compensate for all the lives and all the destruction of prosperity.

In endeavoring to prevent the successful beginning of a league of nations, Secretary Reed comes out bluntly with opposition to the whole idea, and a few of the less intelligent senators back him up. Cleverer ones, among those who wish to defeat the league, follow the policy of Senators Lodge and Knox, and are fighting for delay, the usual device of experienced politicians when they are trying to defeat a measure in which all elevated and disinterested considerations are against them.

President Wilson's Purpose.
The American people ought to understand that the President's activities abroad at the present moment are due to no sudden impulse. They are the following out of the faith that he has had from the beginning. He has been compelled to change his course in detail frequently, as any good helmsman tacks according to wind and tide and the accidents of a rocky coast. But he has always aimed at a peace based on mutual understanding, mutual confidence and mutual welfare among the nations. He has read history, and he knows how at the end of so many of the great wars the victorious alliance has planned to preserve peace by the exercise of its own force, and

how completely illusory every such attempt has been. He is not trying to force upon the governments of Europe today the details of any plan. He is, however, trying to bring to the few men who happen to be the governments of England, France and Italy at the moment a realization that they will be building on the sand if they do not use this opportunity to make amore disinterested and spiritual settlement than has been made after other wars, and in combination with it some international arrangement that will help us to get rid of the old fears and the old antagonisms.

Messrs. Lodge and Knox are brilliant men, but they represent the old story, the distrust of the people, the distrust of ideas, the distrust of idealism. They call themselves practical, and yet they stand for the thing that has always failed and the thing that brought this war upon us. They stand for the Holy Alliance applied to the conditions of 1919. They practically say to mankind, "You cannot do anything better than you have done so don't try," whereas the President is saying to the governments, "You must rise above the limits of the politician and bureaucrat or civilization itself may die."

Let us look at one or two of Mr. Lodge's arguments to see how flimsy are the weapons even a highly educated man has to use when he goes out in support of prejudice against a new truth. He says it will be a grave thing for a sovereign nation to leave to mankind in general the determination of whether a question is vital to its independent and safety. Yes, it was a grave thing when the head of every household in the village had to leave in large part the defense of his family to the village police force and the village courts. No doubt the Lodges of that day viewed this step with solemn alarm. It was a grave thing when duelling went into the discard. Nothing, indeed, could have seemed more destructive of honor and manhood to the Lodges and Knoxes of only a few decades ago than that a man should not settle with pistols and seconds a whole group of wrongs which nobody thinks of settling that way now. Any step ahead is a grave step, but the trouble with Senator Lodge is that he thinks it more dangerous to go forward than to stand still and attempt to go backwards.

The Monroe Doctrine.
Senator Lodge wishes to know whether we are ready to abandon the Monroe Doctrine. This would be an excellent question for a high school debating society. Any trained mind will realize we are simply extending the Monroe Doctrine—if you interpret that doctrine with any realization of the march of history. Not even Senator Lodge and his predecessors have been able to prevent the discovery of the power of steam, or the invention of the telegraph and telephone, or the bringing of the world in closer communications than Boston was with New York in the days of Washington. The Monroe Doctrine was formulated to protect small and weak nations in the western hemisphere from exploitation by big and aggressive nations abroad. What the liberal spirit of the age is endeavoring to do tomorrow at Versailles is to extend the Monroe Doctrine to the whole world; to read the Monroe Doctrine in the light of the inventions of Fulton and Bell and Marconi, and not to treat it as if it was a frozen thing, incapable of growth. We want an arrangement that will protect not only Brazil, but Belgium and Serbia and Bohemia and Jugoslavia and Poland. Does Senator Lodge want the new nations or the Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugos-Slavs to depend on their own strength? Does he want the new Jewish nation in Palestine to defend itself? Would he like to have China dependent on her own strength? He says, "Let us be honest with ourselves." Well, I echo that statement. Let him be honest with himself, and tell us what he thinks of the state to which his doctrines have now brought the world.

He tries to throw a scare into us about immigration and tariffs. If I were writing pages instead of paragraphs, nothing would amuse me more than to take up each one of his points in succession and show its hundred per cent shallowness. Neither the League to Enforce Peace nor the League of Free Nations association has said, or means to say, that immigration is a question to be decided by the league of nations. I fancy that the majority of the officials of both these organizations think it to be a domestic question. Certainly I do, and I would no sooner ask the league to settle it than I would ask it to settle the negro question in our southern states. The league in fact, has comparatively little to do with the domestic questions of advanced and self-governing nations. The greatest cause of wars in modern times is the race to control the great undeveloped resources of the backward countries, so when Mr. Lodge tries to raise a tariff scare he overlooks the difference between a free and self-governing country may make for its domestic welfare and tariffs which might mean that one of the great powers was assuming the right to cut off from the other powers access to the raw materials of some place in Africa or Asia Minor over which it assumed sovereignty.

Attack on Technicalities.
You see, the whole trouble with the attitude of Lodge and Knox is that they are doing what a certain type of corporation lawyer tries to do if he wants to knock out a statute enacted with the purpose of helping along some aspect of civil progress. He does not lend his intellect and experience to try to reshape some clause in the statute to make it more effective. He gets his microscope and sees what detail he can find that may possibly admit of a successful attack on technical grounds, and uses any such point to upset the whole statute.

If minds like Lodge's and Knox's were turned in the other direction, and were trying to help the world build a league of nations, now at this critical moment, in the wisest and most fertile manner, their assistance would be invaluable. As, however, they are simply following the old trade of so many prosperous and conventional reactionaries, of looking for opportunities to throw the machinery of progress out of working order wherever they can find the opportunity, they are bearing a responsibility as grave as men in high office could possibly bear. They are dashing the hopes of mankind. They are endeavoring to tell the world that the total result of the measureless woe of this war shall be precisely nothing; that it shall leave the world exactly where it was before its baptism of sorrow; that any man and any group of men who endeavor to rear from the ruins of Europe the foundations of a better world shall have from them nothing but obstruction and discouragement.

PRICES ASCEND IN THE COTTON MARKET TODAY

January, After Soaring, Drops Off, But Manages to Finish 27 Points Net Higher.

New York, Jan. 2.—An opening advance of 10 to 42 points met considerable realizing in the cotton market this morning, but the offerings were absorbed on reactions of 25 to 30 points and the undertone was steady on talk of an increased trade demand. After selling at 30 on the call January broke to 29.55 under scattering liquidation, which probably was promoted by the circulation of a few notices, but soon stiffened up to 29.85, or about 27 points net higher.

Cotton futures opened steady, January, 30.00; March, 28.35; May, 27.40; July, 26.40; October, 24.08.

SAIJS TO DO OVERSEAS WORK FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

New York, Jan. 3.—Miss Bessie Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Roberts, of Fairburn, Ga., has just sailed for France to engage in work with the women's overseas division of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Roberts is a graduate of Agnes Scott college, at Decatur, Ga., and holds a post-graduate degree from Columbia university. For a time she held the post of instructor in mathematics at Agnes Scott, but resigned to take up Red Cross home service work. She entered the Y. M. C. A. work because it offered an opportunity for overseas service and took a course of training at Barnard college to prepare herself for her duties in France with the women's division. Canteen cooking, gymnasium work, French language and history were the branches specialized in by Miss Roberts prior to her departure overseas.

With the other members of the women's division, she will remain in France until the American expeditionary forces have all returned to the United States.

CHILDRENS WELFARE UP TO COMMITTEE

United States Department of Labor Starts Children's Bureau for Purpose of Insuring Better Conditions.

Washington, Jan. 3.—That the new national consciousness of children's needs developed by children's year has begun to show permanent results is indicated in the annual report of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, which has just been made public. The campaign was inaugurated with the beginning of the second year of the war in an effort to save babies' lives and to raise the standards for the health, education, and work of older children. The work has been done in cooperation with the child welfare committee of the council of national defense. "It is impossible," Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, writes, "to speak with too much appreciation of the power of this great body of volunteers."

Between six and seven million children have been weighed and measured. Many local committees have succeeded in providing follow-up measures to help parents in their endeavors to remedy defects which the tests have revealed. Scientific diets have been prescribed for many of the children whose examinations indicated that they are undernourished. In a number of places public funds have been appropriated for permanent work for children as a result of the children's year, and many health centers, prenatal clinics, traveling clinics, and like measures for the better care of children have been established.

Through the weighing and measuring tests, the report points out, general attention has for the first time been drawn to the needs of the child of pre-school age, long known as the "neglect age." The claims of infants and the needs of mothers for better prenatal and confinement care have been given wide publicity by local committees working for a healthier childhood.

The older children have been given special attention. In order to afford older children opportunity to gauge their physical development, tests of physical efficiency were made part of the "recreation drive," held in the summer. The drive included many other features, planned with the purpose of giving boys and girls a chance to develop wholesome interests and play under healthy, decent conditions. The present drive of children's year is the back-to-school campaign. It is now going forward in 36 states, and is an effort to get out of industry and back to school the many young boys and girls who left because of war conditions.

GERMANS DIDN'T WANT TO LET DR. EDWARDS LEAVE

Winston-Salem, Jan. 3.—Dr. A. J. Edwards, of Bristol, Tenn., who spent the Christmas holidays here with relatives, was in Berlin when the war broke out. He was in the German capital engaged in medical research work. Dr. Edwards has many interesting incidents to relate. He remained in Germany two months. When he went to leave he had official passports signed by William J. Bryan, then secretary of the state, but the Huns doubted their genuineness and he only received passage upon the presentation of letters from his brother, George Edwards, of this city.

After Inventory Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Coat Suits and Dresses

Our entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Ready to Wear Garments are now on special sale at unusually low prices. See these garments this week. Every one is a big value and styles and materials will please.

The Specialty Store

Gilmer B. Os. Co.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Schedule in effect June 9, 1918. Arrival of trains at High Point N. C.:

- Southbound.**
No. 29—1:35 a. m., daily. Birmingham Special for Atlanta and Birmingham. Coaches and sleeping cars to Birmingham. Dining car service.
No. 31—4:50 a. m., daily. Special for Columbia, Alken and Augusta. Sleeping cars for Columbia and Augusta. Dining car service. Day coaches.
No. 137—7:17 a. m. Washington to Atlanta. Day coaches and parlor cars. Daily.
No. 11—7:32 a. m., daily. Local for Charlotte. Parlor car to Asheville. Connections for Cincinnati.
No. 45—1:09 p. m., daily. Local for Charlotte.
No. 35—5:55 p. m., daily. United States Fast Mail, for Atlanta, Birmingham, and New Orleans. Sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham. Day coaches, Washington, to New Orleans. Dining car service.
No. 43—7:58 p. m., daily, for Atlanta. Sleeping car, Charlotte to Atlanta. Day coaches.
Northbound.
No. 30—3:04 a. m., daily. Birmingham special for Washington. Dining car service.
No. 44—7:00 a. m., local for Washington.
No. 138—1:40 p. m. United States Fast Mail for Washington. Sleeping cars to Washington connecting to New York. Connections for Raleigh and Richmond.
No. 45—5:55 p. m., daily. Local for Greensboro and Danville.
No. 12—9:30 p. m., daily. Local for Danville and Richmond. Sleeping car to Richmond.
No. 32—9:54 p. m., daily. Augusta special for Washington. Sleeping cars and day coaches to Washington. Dining car service.
No. 138—11:28 p. m., daily, for Washington. Day coaches and sleeping cars.
Asheboro Branch.
No. 141—8:15 a. m. Mixed. Daily except Sunday.
No. 107—1:55 p. m. Mixed. Daily.
No. 141—8 p. m. Mixed. Daily except Sunday.
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and you must be making preparations to start it right. Every man, woman and child in High Point should be a member of

Our Christmas Savings Club Now Open

Hundreds are joining daily and you are invited to call and enroll for 1919.

Home Banking Company

The Originators of Christmas Savings Club System in High Point.

Four Per Cent on Savings

For Croup, "Pin" and "Grip" Coughs M. T. Davis, leading merchant of Asheville, W. Va., writes: "A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with croup about midnight. Came to my store and got Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Before morning the child entirely recovered. Parents can't say enough for Foley's Honey and Tar." Mann Drug Co.

before the 12th day of December, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery on the same. This 21st day of November, 1918. A. H. NEWSOME, Administrator of W. F. Newsome, Deceased. 12-10-0aw-6t.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Mann Drug Co.

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Modern methods and appliances for the correction and relief of all foot troubles.
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