

December 1921

Car and Truck Sales

50,203



December 1922

Car and Truck Sales

105,799

Everything Points to the Greatest Spring Demand for Ford Products in Company's History

1,202,517 Ford Cars and Trucks were delivered to retail purchasers in the United States alone during 1922—

Actual deliveries for last month greatly exceeded any previous December in the history of the Ford Motor Company—

It was the ninth consecutive month in which more than 100,000 Ford Cars and Trucks were retailed—keeping the Ford Plants working at capacity to meet dealers' requirements—

In many parts of the country dealers are already finding

it necessary to specify later delivery dates on certain because there are no reserve stocks to draw from

Commercial users, business houses and farmers, anticipating their future requirements, are placing orders and taking delivery of Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors to insure against delay—

Everything points to the biggest shortage of Ford Products this Spring that has ever existed—

The only way you can be sure of obtaining delivery of a Ford Car, Truck or Fordson Tractor is to list your order immediately—

We have given you these facts as they actually exist so that if you are planning to purchase a Ford Car, Truck or Tractor for use this Spring or Summer, you can list your order now and take advantage of our dealer's first opportunity to make delivery

Ford Motor Company

Detroit, Michigan

THOMAS S. EVANS Murphy, N. C.

A Small Deposit and Easy Payments if Desired

DIXIE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION NOTES

By DR. FRED COCHRAN, President

BULLETIN NO. 4—KEEP.

Dear Sir:

This is your bulletin on planning, burning and sowing your tobacco seed. Read it carefully as you make your plans.

1. These are the high grade large white Burley tobacco seeds. They produce the highest priced sun-cured tobaccos that go on the markets. Therefore, you can well afford to patiently and laboriously make your bed, as a good bed of healthy plants determine a good tobacco crop.

2. Choosing soil for your bed is important. A rich, loam soil in new ground, or an old fence row, or in an old field and in a sunny place, either will grow good tobacco plants by following directions below stated. Humus is needed in the soil. This can be obtained by putting from 10 to 15 lbs of fertilizers, acid or larger amounts of manure well pulverized and mixed into the soil after the bed has been spaded up and all the lumps, etc., taken out.

3. Sowing seeds. Put about one gallon of sifted ashes or cotton seed meal in something and mix your seeds well. Then sow bed one way across and then the other way until all are sown.

4. Finishing bed. Take a spade or board and pat the bed down to a flat surface—not too hard—but enough to give a flat surface. Then get some six inch boards, or old rails or poles and place them around the bed for protection and for your canvass to fasten on. Get a cheese cloth, a tobacco cloth, or some old cloth that is thin and place over the bed. Stretch tight and tack to the edges of the bed. Keep over the bed until a few days before setting out plants.

5. Don't forget to drop us a card or letter the day that you burn your

bed and let us have your name and give you further instructions toward your crop. This is very important that we have the names of everyone who plans to grow a crop with us.

Your next Bulletin will reach you in time for setting out your crop. In that Bulletin you will be given directions in spacing your plants and rows, etc. Do not try to grow all your crop at once, as some have tried to do. Let us do each part of the work carefully. Our latest market reports are that the large white Burley had lead in bringing the highest prices of all the markets.

Write us when we can serve you. It is our desire to inspect your tobacco bed personally soon.

Yours for service, FRED COCHRAN, President

Bearpaw

We have had some rain in our section the past week.

There will be preaching at Bearpaw the 2nd Sunday. Everybody come.

Mr. Clay Allen visited his sister, Mrs. Oma Berrong, Sunday.

Miss Edna Curtiss, of Athens, Tenn, is visiting her grandmother, at this place, and will be here till spring.

Mr. Clay Allen made a business trip to Mr. Berrong's Thursday.

Mr. C. A. Voyles will attend the meeting at Bearpaw the second Sunday if not hindered in any way.

Mr. Lon Wood has been making some trips to Athens, Tenn., recently.

There is some talk of a singing school at Bearpaw in February. If so, let's all come and see what we can learn.

Mr. George Reese has bought him a fine one-horse wagon.

Mr. C. B. Hedrick and S. E. Quin have bought the Johnson saw mill.

Mr. J. L. Johnson has gone to Knoxville to visit his children.

Mr. Wesley Johnson has moved to the W. T. Daugherty farm, and Mr. Daugherty has gone to parts unknown.

Miss Julia Hedrick is still the organizer at Bearpaw and Gilla Reese the assistant.

Miss Ghlea Barton has returned home after having spent a few months with her brother at Bearpaw.

Mr. Glenn Green filled his appointment at Tillman Mashburn's Sunday.

Mr. Sherman Stiles and family have moved to Turtletown where they will make their home.

Mr. Willard Hedrick made a business trip to Murphy last week.

Mr. Rufus Hunsucker made a business trip to Farners Thursday.

Mr. M. H. Kinsey returned to his work Monday after having spent a few days with home folks.

Mr. Tomil Floyd was out last week buying cow hides to ship to Alberham.

Misses Julia Hedrick and Hattie Masburn are still wearing smiles. Come on Persimmon Creek and Ogreeta, you are getting behind.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Deadlock Between France and Germany in the Ruhr Is Not Yet Broken.

COAL SHIPMENTS STOPPED

Belgium Fully Supports Her Ally—Peace Treaty Submitted to Turks

Tension at Lausanne Lessened—British Accept American Plan for Funding Debt.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON says the issuance of tax exempt securities must be stopped or the federal government must find some substitute for its surtaxes on incomes. The subject is of vital interest to many investors. How do you and your friends feel about it?

FRANCE is determined to carry on her adventure in the Ruhr to a definite conclusion, and is equally determined that the conclusion shall be the submission of Germany. General Degoutte, commanding the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar, made quite clear his government's intentions the other day when talking to correspondents at Dusseldorf. He said new sanctions will be imposed almost immediately in retaliation for Berlin's order to post office, railway, and other state employees and officials to resist the French army. And if obstructions continue there will be further seizures.

The future of Germany lies in her own hands, General Degoutte said at the conclusion of the interview. "If she surrenders now, Germany may have back the Ruhr when the French have collected what they came for. Further defiance may prolong indefinitely the French occupation."

Before the week had ended the French had closed the last avenue for the shipment of coal from the Ruhr to unoccupied Germany, and had seized the Ruhr customs, replacing with their own men such German officials as refused to work under them. Defective

from the German customs personnel were reported by the French to be 40 per cent and by the Germans to be 70 per cent. A considerable number of German officials in both the Ruhr and the Rhineland were arrested and deported.

were imported from France, Poland, and other countries, but the strike of railway men nearly tied up traffic and brought about a great shortage of coal cars. Coal production had fallen to about 50 per cent of normal, but even so the accumulations at the pit heads could not be moved and the French authorities admitted the mines might have to be shut down before many days. Foodstuffs in the occupied region are becoming alarmingly scarce but the French probably will organize motor trains if they cannot get the railways in operation. They are seizing all the German automobiles they can find, and also have seized the stocks of mineral water, petroleum, benzol, spirits, and tobacco in the large merchandise warehouses. The interdiction against coal shipments may soon be extended to steel, iron and other manufactured products.

At the time of writing, the French policy has settled down to a program of holding on to the district, keeping its coal away from the rest of Germany and waiting for the German industrial magnates to grow tired and to force their government to submit to the allied demands that the terms of the treaty be fulfilled.

General Weygand and the French minister of public works went to Brussels for a conference because of signs that Belgium was becoming alarmed by the developments in the Ruhr. When they returned it was officially announced that France and Belgium were in full accord on measures for control and administration of the occupied region. Great Britain seemingly has not yet made up her official mind and is willing to wait longer for results.

IT CANNOT be said that the Germans show any signs of weakening. Their war slogan, "Hold Out," has been revived and the passive resistance program is being carried out quite thoroughly. Chancellor Cuno reiterates that the government will not budge from its position so long as there are French bayonets in the Ruhr. He asserted the French army of occupation is costing 1,000,000 gold francs (\$250,000) more than the value of coal payable under the treaty, and that productivity was decreasing, and as a result both countries were suffering. The German national council has appropriated 500,000,000 marks for the

relief of the Ruhr inhabitants, nearly 1,000,000 for each organized work. Moscow has donated \$50,000 to the

EARLY in the week it looked as if Great Britain and France had last reached the parting of the way because of developments in the Near East conference at Lausanne. Lord Curzon had the treaty ready for submission to the Turks and announced that the British delegation would depart as soon as it was handed to the virtually serving them with an ultimatum to sign at once or fight. The French promptly informed the Turks that they would not leave Lausanne as long as there was a chance to reach an amicable agreement, and was said Italy took the same stand. When Wednesday came the treaty draft was presented to Ismet and his colleagues and Curzon energetically defended it as a just and generous settlement which would afford opportunity for Turkey to reconstitute her national life without external

intervention or internal servitude. Then consented to stay in Lausanne until Sunday night. The allied delegations and the American observers appeared united in the opinion that decision one way or the other could not be delayed much longer, though Ismet had asked for several weeks if the difficulties are ironed out and basis of accord is reached, as was likely at this writing, much of the credit will be due to Ambassador Curzon who has been exceedingly active in harmonizing the conflicting views of the allies and in persuading the Turks to modify their demands and conclude a speedy peace for the sake of the national interests. The treaty drafted requires Turkey to abandon her claims to the districts detached and now under mandate of other powers and also to Egypt and the Sudan. The Maritza river is fixed as the boundary in Thrace, Turkey gains Adrianople and Greece getting the ragatach. The dispute over the Mosul district is referred to the League of Nations.

The Russian delegates informed the conference they would not sign the convention providing for the control of the Dardanelles.

Lord Balfour warned the League of Nations council in Paris that the movement the Kemalists began a movement on Mosul Great Britain would institute a blockade of Turkey, and he intimated the other nations in the league would be expected to support the blockade economically.

—SUBSCRIBE TO THE SCOUT—

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