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PROVISIONS OF NEW PARCELS POST LAW.

Embraces All Matter Including Farm and Factory Products.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The post-office appropriation bill passed by the last session of Congress provides: "That hereafter fourth class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second or third class, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, nor greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period of reasonable time required for transportation and delivery."

That, in a nutshell, is the new postal express or parcels post law.

What Can be Posted.

A person can post anything from a hen egg to a half-grown pig if there is no danger of its injuring the postal employes who handle it and it does not weigh more than 11 pounds and is not greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined.

The farmer can send eggs, chickens, ducks, kittens, hound dog puppies, butter, honey, bees, opossums, young foxes, or anything else just so it is not too heavy or too large and is not dangerous.

The fisherman can post his fish, frogs, tad poles, oysters, crabs, terrapins, eelers, fishing worms, or what not if he observes the regulations as to weight and size and character of the animal.

The manufacturer can send suits of clothes, pajamas, hats, collars, and every other sort of product provided it is not too long, too large or dangerous.

To carry out the provisions of the parcels post law, eight postal zones will be established. The first is to extend 50 miles from the center of a given unit of area; second, 150 miles; third, 300; fourth, 600; fifth, 1,000; sixth, 1,400; seventh, 1,800; eighth, all units of area outside of the seventh zone.

Schedule of Rates.

The rates will be, on fourth-class matter weighing not more than four ounces one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. On all matter mailed at the postoffice, to be delivered by rural or city carrier, or to be called for, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and one cent for each additional pound. In the first zone, five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound; second, six and four; third, seven and five cents; fourth, eight and six; fifth, nine and seven; sixth, ten and nine; seventh, eleven and ten; eighth, twelve and twelve.

(The first column of figures shows the cost of sending one pound; the second column the cost of each additional pound; and the third column the cost of eleven pounds.)

Rural route and city delivery	05	01	15
50-mile zone	05	03	35
150-mile zone	06	04	46
300-mile zone	07	05	57
600-mile zone	08	06	68
1,000-mile zone	08	06	68
1,400-mile zone	10	09	100
1,800-mile zone	11	10	111
Over 1,800 miles	12	12	132

Eleven pounds of butter, provided it keeps, can be sent to any place in the United States from any farm for \$1.32.

Formulating Plans.

Postmaster General Hitchcock and his expert assistants are busy now formulating plans to carry out the parcels post law. They must find a way to extend the express business as it is now conducted, over more than a million miles of rural delivery and star routes. Everything must be ready by the first of the new year. Ways and means of handling the deluge of small parcels are being considered.

Many Congressmen were curious to know during the debate on the parcels post bill, why eleven pounds were fixed as the maximum

instead of ten or twelve or some other even number. In foreign countries where the parcels post is in vogue five kilograms, which is equivalent to about eleven pounds, are the maximum. That fact had something to do with making the limit eleven.

There are great possibilities in the parcels post law. The Postmaster General is given latitude in which to employ his active brain. If he is as successful with the parcels post as he has been with the postal savings bank it will not be long before the farmer's eggs will be going direct to the consumer. A family in St. Louis, for instance, can make an arrangement with a farmer on a rural route to send in a dozen fresh eggs twice a week and the mail man will hurry them along.

Lewis Enthusiastic.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of the parcels post, or postal express as he chooses to call it, is Representative David D. Lewis of Maryland, who has worked in and out of season for the passage of just such a law as the one that is now on the statute books.

"This country," said Mr. Lewis, "is in a serious condition with the regard to the high cost of living. The condition becomes more aggravated daily. The cost of getting last year's farm products from the purchasers amounted to the enormous sum of \$7,000,000,000. Our real problem is not one of the high cost of selling."

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1910 gives the following as the percentages of the prices paid by the consumer, for which the farmer received for the foodstuffs named:

- "Poultry, 55.1 per cent.
- "Eggs, by the dozen, 69.0.
- "Celery, by the bunch, 60.0.
- "Strawberries, by quart, 48.9.
- "Oranges, by dozen, 20.3.
- "Melons, by pound, 50.
- "Potatoes, by bushel, 59.3.
- "Turkeys, 63.4.
- "Cabbage, by head, 48.1.
- "Apples, by bushel, 55.6.
- "Onions, by peck, 27.8.
- "Green peas, by quart, 60.0.
- "Turnips, by bunch, 60.0.
- "Parsnips, by bunch, 60.0.

The problem before the country is the way to get this stuff, these vital necessities, from the producer to the consumer by direct route. We must have a direct-from-producer-to-consumer way. We must handle the shipment in quantities to suit the consumer's needs. The farm must be connected with the kitchen. If this can be done the problem of living will be fairly well solved. The postal express will do it."

The Postoffice Department is studying ways and means for handling packages of small dimensions. The hamper basket will be adopted wherever it is possible to use it.

The experts of the department will be ready soon to lay out the zones, publish a system of maps, and give more details about the workings of the law.

Vanderbilt's Deer Dying.

Asheville, Sept. 8.—The deer on George W. Vanderbilt's Pisgah forest preserve, of one hundred thousand acres are threatened with extermination from a disease called "tomatik," which swells their tongues and glands so that they cannot swallow, and therefore die of starvation and thirst.

Forty dead deer have been discovered in the last two weeks by rangers, who say that undoubtedly there are many more which they have not found.

The rangers say the infection was communicated to the deer by cattle, but veterinary surgeons say it is caused by the deer eating tender growth infected with a fungus.

What We Never Forget

According to science, are the things associated with our early home life, such as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that mother or grandmother used to cure our burns, boils, scalds, sores, skin eruptions, cuts, sprains or bruises. Forty years of cures prove its merit. Unrivaled for piles, corns or cold-sores. Only 25 cents at Peoples Drug Co.

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN FUND MADE PUBLIC.

Twelve Thousand Persons Have Contributed, Totaling \$175,000.

New York, Sept. 8.—Twelve thousand persons have contributed thus far to the Wilson and Marshall campaign fund. The fund at present totals \$175,000.

This was stated tonight at Democratic national headquarters which at the same time made public a list of contributors containing, it was stated, the names of all who had contributed the sum of \$100 or more to the fund.

W. G. McAdoo, acting chairman of the Democratic national committee, declared that "a new political standard" had been set by this action.

People Must Know.

"The American people," he said, "will never elect another President without knowing the sources from which financial support is drawn."

Rolla Wells, treasurer of the committee, declared that while the sum received was encouraging, it was "totally inadequate" to conduct the campaign properly, but he believed that contributions would continue.

The largest contributions thus far have been made by Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the national executive committee, F. C. Penfield, a wealthy Democrat of Germantown, Pa., and Henry Goldman, a New York banker. Each gave \$10,000.

Five \$5,000 contributions were received. The givers are Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who is vice chairman of national finance committee; Rolla Wells, former mayor of St. Louis, the national treasurer; Cleveland H. Dodge and Jacob H. Schiff, New York bankers, and Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, national committeeman from Washington.

Bryan Gives \$1,000.

Among other large contributors are: James B. Regan, D. W. Hyman and Jacob Wertheim, \$2,500 each; J. D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, \$2,000; William J. Bryan, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y., national committeeman, John B. Stanchfield of New York, former Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, and Perry Belmont, \$1,000 each.

The list includes: W. B. Oliver, Baltimore, J. S. Armstrong, Baltimore, and C. A. Cuberson, Washington, \$400 each; Senator Leroy Percy, E. R. McCalmont, W. Boslin A. Beydowski, Arthur S. Brown, Senator C. A. Swanson, all of Washington, A. S. Miles, Baltimore, \$100 each; Percy, Jesse and Herbert Strauss, Clarksburg, W. Va., \$500; Wm. L. Cranberry, Nashville, James G. Gray, Atlanta, \$250; Carl Mendel, Savannah, J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C., V. T. Hardie, New Orleans, \$100 each.

Dr. Robert S. Young, Concord, N. C.; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., each \$100.

Many of the hundreds of the newspapers which are collecting funds for the Wilson campaign have sent in their checks, but in the majority of cases failed to include all the names of those who gave the money. Mr. Wells wrote to the various papers for the name of each giver to the fund so they can be duly entered on the books.

Plight of a Spencer Man.

Spencer, Sept. 8th.—J. T. King, aged 35 years of Richmond was found dead in his room in a Spencer lodging house shortly after midnight this morning. His dead body lay across that of S. M. Jones, a room-mate who was awakened from his slumbers by the weight of the body. Heart failure was assigned as the cause of death and no inquest was held.

The body was turned over to Undertaker G. W. Wright, prepared for burial and shipped tonight to Richmond. King had been in Spencer only a month and was employed by the Southern Railway. It is said that he has a wife and several children in Richmond.

BEAUTY OF RURAL ENGLAND.

Fields of Green—Hedges, Flowers, Vines, Trees, Neatness and Orderliness—A Lesson For Our People.

Clarence Poe, in Progressive Farmer.

The most striking thing about rural England is its beauty. Of course, England has the advantage of us in a cooler, damper climate which makes it easy to keep every growing thing green and luxuriant, but the crying trouble with us in the South is not lack of opportunities for beauty but failure to improve the opportunities we have.

Our standards of beauty are too low. We are too often content to live in bare, treeless, vineless, flowerless, sun-smitten yards, with widely separated and badly arranged farm buildings and then scatter our farming over a hodge-podge of miscellaneous patches separated by neglected gulches or ragged undergrowth. Such a picture would make the average Englishman sick at heart. Compared with such a view all England is one vast Eden. Nor have our English cousins used any magic to bring about this result. They have made their land a vision of loveliness through a few very simple and practicable methods which we in the South might adopt as easily as they:

- (1) The use of hedges;
- (2) A more abundant use of flowers, and
- (3) A proper appreciation and planting of trees.

Taking these in order, let me urge first of all the importance of more attention to hedges in the South. In Europe one finds them everywhere—enclosing the fields or farms, and substituted for fences along almost every roadside. One is never out of sight of a hedge. Yet though they are so inexpensive and require so little attention after once started, they are rare in the South. About the only farm home I know where they are adequately used is ten miles from my office—and the owner is an Englishman! He has demonstrated that having them is not a matter of climate but a matter of ideals.

In the second place, we need in the South a tenfold greater appreciation of the beauty of flowers and vines. It is rare that one passes an English home without seeing a carefully-tended flower yard in front, while in nearly every cottage the windows fronting the roadway are radiant with the beauty and good cheer of flowering geraniums, begonias and other potted plants. In one place I even noticed a burrow with a beautiful row of flowers plants above the sign board. The poorest railroad station is relieved of its barrenness by hanging baskets of flowering plants; and in the great cities where the people are crowded together in long lines of two or three-story brick houses without a foot of yard, the somber effect is dispelled by the brilliance of the window gardens. Sometimes the jars or boxes are in upstairs windows, with running vines falling in green festoons below the blossoming flowers; but more often single pots of red geraniums are crowded of the window sills. To the humblest homes, these flowers give a charm that makes them look particularly inviting to the wayfarer and one cannot escape the conclusion that life in all its phases must be more beautiful where to begin with, there is such an emphatic appreciation of beauty in its material form.

In the third place, the English country districts have wealth of beauty in their trees. The Englishman has an unbounded love of a beautiful tree such as I fear we shall not develop in the South until our forests are gone. We have too often thought of trees simply as vexatious obstructions to be laboriously cleared off in order to get tilled fields, or if we have had them about the house, it has been only for the severely practical purpose of getting a little shade. Your English man, on the other hand, delights

in the form of a beautiful tree just as in the form of a beautiful horse; and the majority of a century-old oak or the symmetry of a serried avenue appeals resistibly to him. It has always been a wonder to me why more of our villages, towns, and cities in the South have not planted long avenues of tall-growing trees; and why men who have property that will some time be used for building lots do not double its attractiveness by turning it into groves of graceful trees. There is a little town over in France that the traveler never forgets simply because it is made memorable by a long and stately avenue of Lombardy poplars, through which one approaches it just as the 20-mile avenue of gigantic erythronias leading to Iyeyasu's tomb is about the noblest spectacle in all Japan. Of all forms of beauty, that which may be so easily attained by planting long lines of trees of the same kind, seems to be the most neglected. What a dignity and stateliness would be given the humblest farm home by having two beautiful lines of Lombardy poplars—graceful as cathedral spires—as an approach to the dwelling! And while one sees here no patches of scraggy undergrowth marring the smooth expanse of cultivated fields, the English fields are made more beautiful by being dotted here and there with great trees beneath which the sleek cattle or flocks of sheep like to rest when content with grazing.

I am afraid I ought in simple truth to add a fourth explanation of the beauty of the English country districts—a certain high regard for neatness and orderliness which too often seems lacking among our people in the South. I am sorry to say this, for I am myself of the "small farmer" class into which I was born and to which nearly all my kinspeople belong; but nothing is to be gained by dodging the truth, and it is true that we seem to lack in the South not only that well-developed love of beauty of which I have already written, but a certain intense appreciation of neatness and orderliness which our English kinsmen and kinswomen have always maintained. I still think, as I wrote once before, that the explanation, in part, is that the negro, coming to us from a savage land, without standards of orderliness or neatness, has debased our own standards—that he has indeed raised his ideals a little nearer ours, but in some things we seem to have reached a common level by dropping our own standards a little nearer his; that seeing dirty and squalid negro cabins, for example, has made the white man a little more tolerant of disorder about his own home. But what ever may be the explanation of how we acquired the fault, it does not affect the need for reformation. The average small farmer or farm laborer in England is just as poor as his white brother in the South, but his great love for the beauty and orderliness increases his dignity and enriches his whole life. A man may live in two or three rooms but he keeps these rooms as neatly as the rooms in a castle. A broken gate, a ramshackle fence, a pigpen near the door, papers stuffed in a broken window-sash, a rotten roof, or a littered, weedy front walk—I have yet to see my first of any one of these things in England.

They Know Simmons.

The Raleigh Caucasian—better known as the Cow-casian—personal organ of Marion Butler, is not particularly complimentary to either Governor Kitchin or Judge Clark, but to drive it to its bitterest outbursts of venom the name of Simmons is required. This is not to be wondered at when one considers what happened to the founder of The Caucasian when Simmons went camping on his trail; indeed, all the enemies of Democracy join in the avvil chorus when the Senator's name is mentioned, for no matter how the wool may be pulled over the eyes of some Democrats, these fellows know him—and tremble.

SIMMONS TO OPEN CAMPAIGN.

Senator Simmons Will Make His First Address in Contest For Re-Election to United States Senate.

Charlotte, Sept. 6.—Hon. Furnifold M. Simmons, senior United States Senator from North Carolina and now a candidate for reelection to that office, will open his campaign in Charlotte Thursday night of next week, September 12.

A telegram to this effect was received in the city last night. The news it conveys is of the keenest interest to the voters of Charlotte and the surrounding counties.

Senator Simmons is now at his home on his farm near Newbern where he has been recuperating since the recent term of Congress, having arrived at his home last week. It is not known here what further campaign plans the Senator has made, except that he purposes to proceed from Charlotte on a State-wide canvass, meeting as many people as time and his physical condition will permit him to meet.

It is believed that he will be in splendid shape after his two weeks' rest and that his address will pack the Academy of Music with auditors from Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Not in years has North Carolina been engaged in so interesting and spirited senatorial contest as that which has been in progress for some time and the Senator's entry into the field is expected to lend additional snap and ginger to it.

Both his rival candidates, Judge Clark and Governor Kitchin, have spoken in Charlotte or in the State during the past two weeks and the coming of the third candidate, on whom, by reason of his position, the fire of both those seeking to succeed him, is necessarily largely directed, has been awaited with impatience.

"I know nothing as to the content of his speech but am certain that it will be crum full of Democracy," said Cameron Morrison, his campaign manager for Mecklenburg, last night.

It has been four years since Mr. Simmons has spoken in Charlotte, the last occasion of his appearance here having been in behalf of the Democratic national and State ticket, Bryan for President and Kitchin for Governor. He spoke two years ago at Matthews in the congressional campaign.

Senator Simmons' friends are particularly enthusiastic about his coming and believe that his appearance here and his interpretation of the current political situation will win votes both for himself and for Democracy.

VERIFY IT

The Proof Is In Mt. Airy Almost At Your Door.

The public statement of a Mt. Airy citizen is in itself strong proof for Mount Airy people, but confirmation strengthens the evidence.

Here is a Mount Airy citizen who testified years ago that Doan's Kidney Pills relieved weak kidneys and now states the result was permanent. Can any sufferer from kidney ills ask better proof? You can investigate. The case is right at home.

A. W. Dean, N. Main St., Mt. Airy, N. C., says: "My experience with Doan's Kidney Pills has been such that I am glad to repeat the testimonial I gave in their praise in 1905. I had rheumatic pains. My kidneys were in regular in action and the secretions were filled with sediment. I had backaches almost all the time. Doan's Kidney Pills which I got at the Hennis Drug Co. (now the People's Drug Co.) strengthened me at once. They did me a great deal of good in every way."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster - Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.