

# The Mount Airy News.

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## DOUGHTON TO RETAIN SEAT

### Six Republicans and Three Democrats Decide That Dr. Ike Campbell is Not Entitled to Represent Eighth District

Wash. March 2.—Congressman Robert L. Doughton of the Eighth North Carolina district, is given a clear title to his seat in Congress by the House elections committee, which heard the contest case of Dr. Ike Campbell, Republican, of Norwood, Irrell county, who was the opponent of Congressman Doughton at the last election. The decision that Dr. Campbell was not entitled to the seat was reached by a unanimous vote of Republicans and Democrats, and the committee reports in favor of Congressman Doughton will be signed certainly by every member, the only one in question being Representative John L. Cable, Republican, Ohio, who stated that he desired to look into the absentee voter law of North Carolina before final action on his part. It is expected that he will join in signing the report in favor of Mr. Doughton.

The election of Congressman Doughton was so clearly shown to the elections committee that Dr. Campbell's claims of its being an illegal election received no consideration. At the first meeting of the committee following the hearing held this morning less than an hour was given to reviewing the testimony, and the decision favoring the seating of Congressman Doughton was reached. The members of elections committee Number 3, which heard the case, includes six Republicans and three Democrats. The Republican members are: Representatives Luce, Massachusetts, Nelson, Wisconsin, Perkins, New Jersey, Cable, Ohio, Lawrence, Missouri, Brown, Tennessee. The Democratic members are: Representative Clark, of Florida; Sanders, Texas, and Wilson, Louisiana. The fact that the Republicans are two to one as against the Democrats and that Dr. Campbell lost by a unanimous vote against him ought to be sufficient to convince even North Carolina Republicans that Congressman Doughton was fairly elected. The truth is that Dr. Campbell has shied around the law wherever possible, has flouted it and had no justice in his contest.

Congressman Doughton was of course delighted at the action of the committee. "I am very much gratified at the result," he said, "and I am very thankful to my friends who have aided me in this matter, and the support that I have received in the fight. I have had to give much time to the contest of Dr. Campbell, for while I knew that my election was an honest one I have had to prepare for the hearing and have had to go from place to place in the district in following the charges made. The unanimous action of the committee shows that its members found nothing in Dr. Campbell's case. But I've had to look out for my side of the question, for it is just like having the seed and planting it. If you fail to cultivate you will have no crop. I have had to do the cultivating in the way of preparing my case. No one could have presented it in any better way than Clyde Hoey. He had the facts in hand and he made a fine impression on the committee. When the House has acted on the report I will make a formal statement in the matter. Just now all that I can say is that I am very much gratified."

## "A Mental Suicide" Slayer

### Called. Will Hang Friday

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Medical and psychological experts, who for thirty days have been watching the desperate efforts of Henry W. Church, slayer of two automobile salesmen to cheat the gallows by starving himself to death, today declared he had succeeded in committing mental suicide.

According to Dr. Norman Copeland who has been directing the forcible feeding of Church, the physical crisis in the youth's condition has passed and he will live—physically.

Other physicians, however, say that Church is already mentally dead. He is not insane, but has reduced himself to such a state of mental hypnosis that he will feel no pain when the trap is sprung Friday.

Church's hunger strike began more than thirty days ago. For two weeks he has been forcibly fed, but seems insensible to pins stuck in his flesh, or any other efforts to arouse him. "At times we are not even sure that he is breathing," the death watch said. "It would be easier to sit beside a corpse."

## TELEPHONE INVENTOR'S 75TH BIRTHDAY

### More Than 8,000 Patents Since Graham Bell Secured First One

Washington, Mar. 4.—Bell, A. Graham, r 1331 Conn. ave. Franklin-58, the way his name is listed in the telephone directory of Washington gives an authentic hint of the character of the man who invented the telephone. Telephone companies have two kinds of vanities to contend with. One class of subscribers wish special, distinctive numbers; in Washington alone there are more than a thousand of the second class who seek exclusiveness or would avoid possible annoyances by not having their names in the directory at all. The latter are known as "unlisted telephones."

The inventor of the telephone exhibits neither vanity nor does he even insist, apparently, upon that almost universal preference that his name (Alexander Graham Bell) should be printed in full.

The other day, with the same sort of modesty, he told a group of officials of the U. S. Patent Office: "I rather think that you know more about the telephone today than I do." He then called attention to the more than 8,000 patents relating to telephones granted since he obtained the original patent of March 17, 1876.

In connection with the observance of Dr. Bell's seventy-fifth birthday on March 3, the National Geographic Society quotes from a communication in which Dr. Bell asserts that his invention of the telephone really began with his grandfather, Alexander Bell, of London, England, who died the year our Civil War ended. Of his grandfather, Dr. Bell writes:

"He was an elocutionist and a corrector of defective utterance. He was the first in the family to take up the study of the mechanism of speech with the object of correcting defects of speech by explaining to his pupils the correct positions of the vocal organs in uttering the sounds that were defective."

Dr. Bell then recounts the boyish experiments he made with vocal utterance, including an attempt to make a dog talk. And on his seventy-fifth birthday, the inventor still is to be found in his laboratory often working until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, experimenting with the same keen, boyish zest. Continuing his boyhood reminiscences Dr. Bell writes:

"My father, Alexander Melville Bell, of Edinburg, Scotland, was also an elocutionist and corrector of defective utterance. "I was always much interested in my father's examinations of the mouths of his elocutionary pupils. They differed in an extraordinary degree in size and shape, and yet all these variations seemed to be quite consistent with perfect speech. I then began to wonder whether there was anything in the mouth of a dog to prevent it from speaking, and commenced to make experiments with an intelligent Skye terrier we possessed. "By the application of suitable doses of food material, the dog was soon taught to sit up on his hind legs and growl continuously while I manipulated his mouth, and stop growling when I took my hands away. I took his muzzle in my hands and opened and closed the jaws a number of times in succession. This resulted in the production of the syllables 'ma-ma,' etc., as in the case of the talking machine.

"The mouth proved to be too small to enable me to manipulate individual parts of the tongue, but upon pushing upward between the bones of the lower jaw, near the throat, I found it possible to completely close the passageway at the back of the mouth, and a succession of pushes of this character resulted in the syllables 'ga-ga-ga-ga,' etc.

"The simple growl was an approximation of the vowel 'ah,' and this, followed by a gradual constriction and 'rounding' of the labial orifice by the hand, became converted into the diphthong 'ow,' as in the word 'how' (ah-oo), and we soon obtained the final element by itself—an imperfect 'oo.' The dog's repertoire of sounds finally consisted of the vowels 'ah,' and 'oo,' the diphthong 'ow,' and the syllables 'ma' and 'ga.' "We then proceeded to manufacture words and sentences composed of these elements, and the dog's final linguistic accomplishment consisted in the production of the sentence 'Ow-oh-oo-ga-ma-ma,' which, by the exercise of a little imagination, readily passed muster for 'How are you, grandmama' ('Ow-ah-oo-ga-

mama')? "The dog soon learned that his business in life was to growl while my hands were upon his mouth, and to stop growling the moment I took them away, and we both of us became quite expert in the production of the famous sentence, "How are you, grandmama?"

"The dog took quite a bread-and-butter interest in the experiments and often used to stand up on his hind legs and try to say this sentence by himself, but without manipulation was never able to do anything more than growl."

"The fame of the dog soon spread among my father's friends, and people came from far and near to witness the performance. This is the only foundation for the newspaper stories that I had once succeeded in teaching a dog to speak."

## THUNDERSTORMS ARE VERY GREAT BENEFIT

### Harvard Professor Tells of the Good They do—Needless Fear of Lightning

Cambridge, Mass., March 2.—The much mooted question as to whether lightning rods are efficient in warding off destruction from lightning bolts has been answered by Prof. D. C. Ward of Harvard University in the affirmative as a result of much study.

Prof. Ward says that there is much needless fear of lightning, explaining that many bolts of the celestial electricity are harmless and only strong enough to flash from one cloud to another.

"A recent investigation into the value of lightning rods in protecting buildings in the United States leads to the conclusion that the efficiency of the lightning rods in preventing lightning strokes is about 90 per cent," Prof. Ward stated.

"Hundreds of fires in houses and other buildings are started every year by lightning. Nearly all of these fires, and a considerable loss of human life, would certainly be prevented if modern methods of lightning protection were generally employed.

"Thunder storms bring us much that is of benefit. To us we owe much, in parts of the country—even most of our spring and summer rainfall. Without thunder showers, our great staple crops east of the Rocky mountains would never reach maturity. One good thunder shower over a considerable area at a critical crop stage is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to American farmers.

"Our stock markets time and again show the favorable reaction of such conditions upon the prices of cereals and also of railroad and other stocks. Thunder showers break summer droughts; cleanse the dusty air; replenish failing streams and brooks and bring cool evenings and nights after sultry and oppressive days.

"It is of considerable human and economic importance that the larger thunder storms are not everywhere equally severe. They are not a well-united whole, but rather a series of storms loosely connected moving as a body.

"There is much needless fear of lightning. Most thunder storms are harmless. Many lightning flashes are too weak to cause death. Large numbers of flashes are from cloud to cloud and do not affect our safety. Between 700 and 800 persons are struck by lightning and killed each year in the United States, on the average, and probably fully twice as many are injured.

"There are certain facts in our relation to lightning which are well established: Isolated houses and farm buildings in the country are more liable to be struck than city buildings. Our modern city skyscrapers with their steel frame construction are in themselves excellent lightning conductors. In general, the nearer we are to the seat of electrical activity the greater the danger. The risk of being struck by lightning is therefore greater on mountains up to a certain height than in valleys and on lowlands.

## The Pneumonia Month

March is a typical pneumonia month and usually gives a high rate of mortality for the disease. After a long and hard winter, the system loses much of its resistance and people grow careless. When every cold, no matter how slight, is given prompt and intelligent attention, there is much less danger of pneumonia. It should be borne in mind that pneumonia is a germ disease and breeds in the throat. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an expectorant and cleans out the germ laden mucus and not only cures a cold but prevents its resulting in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take. Children take it willingly.

## SOUTHERN ANNOUNCES STATION FOR WINSTON

### Building to Cost \$700,000 Without Municipal Bonds. On Wheeler Property

Winston-Salem, March 2.—This city is to be provided with a modern and handsome union passenger station and will be located on the old Wheeler property in the eastern part of the city. Official announcement of the site chosen was made here today when President Harrison and Vice President Miller, of the Southern railway; President Fries, of the Southbound, and J. E. Willoughby, of the Norfolk and Western, held a conference with members of civic organizations and explained plans of the structure, which will cost, with grounds and developments, at least \$700,000. President Harrison also announced that the railroads would not ask the city to vote bonds to finance the proposition; that the three railways would secure the money to construct the station and make the development necessary. A motion was adopted by the representative citizens present asking the railroads to proceed with the development of plans and construction work as early as feasible.

According to the present plans as outlined, the station will front north on an attractive parkway for which ample property will be provided. The structure itself will be of soft red tapestry brick, with limestone trimmings and columns. There will be a separate colored entrance from Wheeler street.

Immediately upon entering the station, one will find adequate newsstand, cigar shop and similar shops, before entering the commodious waiting room, the white waiting room being adequate to seat nearly 300 people. The plans provide for the location of the ticket office and baggage offices between the two waiting rooms in such a way as to be convenient to those using the station.

There will be a covered shed leading from the station to the tracks. This will be constructed according to the latest ideas in railroad station development. A covered stairway will lead down to the track level.

There will be approximately 5,000 square feet in the waiting room space devoted to the use of the white passengers, and about 2,214 in the colored section. There will be smoking and ladies' retiring rooms.

## Winston Station Site Cause of Complaint

Raleigh, March 4.—The site selected by the railroads for the Winston-Salem passenger station was the subject of a stream of complaining telegrams and petitions received at the office of the state corporation commission today. The commission is urged by the complaining citizens to prevent the railroads from building the station on the site specified in its plans.

Denial was made that the Winston-Salem chamber of commerce had approved the location selected by the railroads. It had been indicated that the commission's policy is to accept the opinion of the chamber of commerce whenever possible.

The complainants state that the proposed site is in the negro section of the city, not easily accessible to travelers and far from the business center.

It is probable that oral argument will be heard if opposition to the site seems determined and serious.

## Floating Grocery Store in Washington

Wash. March 3.—A floating grocery store is the latest thing to visit this city. It arrived yesterday from Bellehaven and is now moored to the dock at the foot of Washington Bridge. The proprietor carries everything that a first class grocery handles aboard his ship. The store is fitted up on a boat, which is towed from place to place when desired. Everything is convenient and well arranged. When business gets dull at one point all the owner has to do is to get up steam and move to another. The proprietor says that business is very good here so far, and he expects to remain as long as things boom.

## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Nothing so Good for a Cough or Cold "Everyone who has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy speaks well of it," writes Edward P. Miller, Abbottstown, Pa. "People who once use this preparation are seldom satisfied with any other. It is excellent to allay a cough or break up a cold."

## TO BE BURIED IN ICELANDS

### Sir Ernest Shackleton Desired to be Buried Amid the Scenes of His Life Work

New York, Feb. 2.—Grytviken, chosen by Lady Shackleton as the last resting place for the body of her late husband, Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer who died aboard his tiny craft "Quest" last January 5, is an icebound, isolated habitation of 20 persons who cling to the frozen shores of South Georgia Island, called the "Gateway to the Antarctic."

Sir Ernest's body was brought from the Antarctic to Montevideo following his death and will be accompanied by Captain Frank Hussey, a member of Shackleton's expedition, when it starts again on its journey into the Polar regions.

Lady Shackleton's decision to halt removal of the body to England is in accordance with a lifelong wish of the explorer that he be laid to rest amid the scenes where his life work had been carried on. Only at the outset of his last voyage, he told friends he wanted "to die with his boots on, like an old sea-dog."

South Georgia Island has figured several times in Shackleton's career. He served under Captain R. F. Scott in 1901 when the intrepid pioneer in to the icebergs of the south made a dash from that island which resulted in discovery of the south magnetic pole.

One hundred miles long, with a rocky, forbidding coast line so indented that its width varies from 20 miles to only one half mile, most of its mountainous interior is covered with ice and snow throughout the year. Huge ice cliffs overhang its fjords and bays and great icebergs breaking off from massive glaciers make it a dangerous haven for the occasional wandering whaling ships which touch its shores.

The island was discovered in 1675 by Anthony LaRoche, Captain Cook, in 1775, took possession in the name of the British Empire. Until more than 100 years later, when it was visited by a German expedition aboard the *Moelcke*, it remained unexplored, but the presence of herds of seals and sea lions made it the occasional rendezvous of whalers for the first few years of this century, until the animals there became nearly extinct. Ducks, pigeons and Arctic fowl still are numerous on the island.

It was while drifting with the ice past the settlement of Grytviken, bound toward the midnight sun on a voyage of exploration which was to have covered 30,000 miles, that Shackleton suddenly died. His comrades removed the body from the "Quest" to a Norwegian whaler bound for Montevideo and continued the expedition under the leadership of sub-commander Frank Wild.

They headed in the direction of the "lost Enderby land, a vague country just south of South Georgia Island which was reported discovered 90 years ago, but which no one has been able to locate since.

Shackleton's body has been placed in a plain wooden coffin, made by the whalers at Grytviken, and hermetically sealed with zinc. It will be placed in a rock piled cairn, among the mounds marking the graves of other explorers and adventurers and whalers who lost their lives at the "Gateway to the Antarctic."

A simple burial ceremony will be held in the crude church at Grytviken, with only Captain Hussey, of Shackleton's world of admirers, to see that his wishes and the commands of Lady Shackleton are carried out.

## Slayer of Automobile Salesman Hanged While Unconscious State

Chicago, March 3.—Strapped to a chair and carried to the gallows in the same comatose state in which he has laid for weeks, Harvey Church, slayer of two automobile salesmen paid the penalty for his crime at 3:54 o'clock this afternoon. He retained his apparently unconscious mind to the end. Last minute attempts by his attorneys to save him failed when Judges Scanlon and David refused to intercede for the condemned man.

The trap fell at 3:54 o'clock, just four minutes after court action in his behalf had been completed. Church's head dropped on his chest as he was carried to the gallows and a deputy sheriff had to raise his head to adjust the noose. Sheriff Peters asked the usual question—whether the condemned man had any statement to make—but received no response and the chair carrying the slayer crashed through the sprung trap.

## OLD GUARD FACES DISMAL OUTLOOK

### First Twelve Months of Republican Rule Full of Blunders and Delays

Washington, March 3.—The first year of the Harding administration comes to an end as this article appears. It has been a year of blunders and delays, with legislation enacted that has failed to aid the country, has hurt rather than helped, as witness the emergency tariff and the revenue bills, and legislation that was promised the Republicans by the Republican candidate still waiting to be passed; as witness the soldier bonus bill and the tariff bill. It has brought to the Republican party the odium of the Newberry case, the reproach of the people that the excess profits taxes the surtaxes have been lifted from the people able to bear them from the war profiteers, and added to the burdens already carried by the average citizen. If opinion about the country is correctly gauged then the Republican party by its year of power "has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

And as to the Democratic outlook a quotation from an article in the Washington Evening Star of this afternoon is given. It reads:

"Old timers in politics say they have never seen the Democrats in a more hopeful mood than now, while realizing that hope is a prime asset of the minority always. But the Democratic political leaders declare they are convinced that this time their hopes seems to present more substantial threads in its woof and warp than some time hitherto." And the same paper says as to the Republicans:

"The Republicans count heavily upon the size of their present majority in the House as a means of saving grace, holding that it will take a landslide to wipe it out. But they know that landslides have happened and apprehend that the country is in a very restless state at present, a premonitory symptom of possible landslides."

The framers have been hard hit in particular. The first year of the Harding administration has been disastrous to them, has given them greatly decreased values in all livestock and farm products at various periods during the year, and on the first of January this year all livestock and cattle, all farm products except cotton, Irish potatoes and hay, which were slightly higher, were selling on the farms of the country at lower prices than those on the first of January, 1921, just before the Wilson administration went out of power. And the prices during the first year of the Harding administration were lower than those of the 1916-1920 Wilson period by big figures. This is no guess work, but the figures are taken from the weather, crops and markets publications of the Department of Agriculture, the Republican administration having been in charge for a year and the hubbug tariff bill being in operation.

## Lady Doctors and Lawyers

(From New York Post)

Out of every nineteen physicians and every forty-four lawyers in this city one is a woman, while there is a compact group of women clergy. But it is more important to observe how rapidly certain skilled and semi-skilled groups in the 700,000 women gainfully employed are increasing at the expense in part of menial groups—the servants and waitresses. In 1920 there were more than twice as many women stenographers as in 1910, but the number of servants and waitresses dropped from 123,367 to 94,658.

The loss of the housewife is the gain of business; but it is superficial view that there is a loss, even to housewives. It became clear during the war that women were being compelled to give a more educated attention to household questions. When a perfect jewel was waiting in every "information office" it was unnecessary for Mrs. Dash to know that such a science as home economics existed. But when she had to pay \$15 a week or do the work herself, which the servant demanded the unheard-of privileges, and when even pay and privilege did not always suffice, Mrs. Dash took thought of relative values.

A point of adjustment may in time be reached. Society should learn to minimize household labor and make its conditions attractive enough to hold the necessary workers. With all allowance for high war-time factory wages, the revolt of one-fifth the city's servants shows that in 1919 reform was needed.