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## CO-OPERATIVES WIN FIGHT IN COURT

### Judge Daniels Grants Permanent Injunctions Against Outside Selling Of Tobacco

Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 18.—Tobacco co-operatives won today the first round of their fight to have the contract of the Tri-State Tobacco Growers' Association in North Carolina declared legally binding on members. Judge Daniels, who is presiding over Washington county court here this week, this afternoon announced he would continue the injunction restraining Z. A. Harrell, Edgewood county tobacco farmer, and W. T. Jones, Nash county tobacco grower, from selling their tobacco outside of the association. The permanent injunction is in substantially the same terms as the temporary restraining order issued by Judge Lyon several weeks ago.

Judge Daniels required the tobacco association to furnish a four thousand dollar bond in each case to protect the interest of the defendants, which was considered a reasonable amount by the co-operatives, as approximately thirty thousand pounds of tobacco is involved in each case.

The co-operatives instituted suit against each of the defendants for alleged damages to the amount of 5 cents a pound for all tobacco sold by them outside of the association and for counsel fees amounting, according to the complaint to \$350. These cases will take their places on the regular court calendar in Nash county.

Meantime the injunctions continue in force, and the defendants can dispose of no tobacco outside of the association. The granting of the injunctions to prevent violations of the contracts of members of tobacco association is of far more importance, however, than securing damages for tobacco sold outside the association as this will enforce delivery of tobacco to the association by members, if Judge Daniels is upheld by the Supreme Court, and in any event deliveries can be enforced until the higher court passes on the question. Co-operatives are confident that the lower court will be sustained.

That an appeal will be taken to the Supreme court was understood from the beginning of the legal fight, but the granting of the injunctions today gives the co-operatives a substantial advantage as the legal enforceability of the contracts with members is established and can only be overturned through an adverse decision by the higher courts, and the co-operatives are given legal standing for this season in any event as it will be some time before the higher can pass on it.

The co-operatives have been very confident that the legality of the contract would be upheld by Judge Daniels after the three-day hearing in Nashville last week when every phase of the subject was discussed at length by able counsel.

At the conclusion of the evidence offered in the two cases, Judge Daniels told counsel for both sides that the main question in his mind was whether or not the contracts of the co-operatives are valid. The larger part of the discussion hinged on that point, and his decision today holds that it is valid.

## Standard Oil To Declare 400 Per Cent Dividend

New York, Oct. 11.—Following the lead of other Standard Oil companies, Chairman A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, announced today that a special stockholders' meeting has been called for November 8 to act upon a proposal of the directors to increase the authorized capital stock of the company from \$110,000,000 to \$625,000,000 and declare a stock dividend of four new shares of common stocks or a 400 per cent stock dividend for each share of common stock now outstanding. The par value of the new shares will be \$25 the same as at present.

The directors also explained that they felt the shareholders should be advised that, in view of the requirements of the company for capital investment, they have no purpose to increase the aggregate amount of dividend disbursements at the present time. The present dividend is on the basis of 20 per cent annually.

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## URNS GUNS UPON "MALEFACTORS OF WEALTH"

### Bailey Undertakes To Show By Comparison That Republican Party Legislates In The Interest Of The Moneyed Class Against The Average Man

Spray, Oct. 17.—J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, addressed the democratic voters of this community today opening the fall campaign in this immediate territory. Mr. Bailey undertook to show how the republican party has legislated with a view to paying off campaign contributions rather than for the welfare of the people. The statistical matter contained in his address, he said, was worked out from a comparison of the revenue act of 1918 with the revenue act of 1921. These statements are apparently significant and would seem to leave the republican party in a defenseless position.

Mr. Bailey quoted from The Congressional Record the story of Wrigley, the chewing gum king, who he said invested \$25,000 in the republican party, and the republican party promptly repealed the tax upon chewing gum, thereby saving him on this item alone half a million dollars. He attempted to show up the republican party has been utterly perverted and is actually controlled by those whom Roosevelt termed the "malefactors of great wealth," and plead with the democrats in North Carolina to keep their party clean, and to continue the fight in the interests of the people.

Mr. Bailey paid a tribute to Woodrow Wilson, who he said these men hated and hounded because he would not yield to them. "They drove Roosevelt into exile," he declared. "They beat Roosevelt, but they could not beat Wilson. For eight years they sought his destruction. At length he fell in battle, upon the ramparts, the flag of peace for the world and freedom for all men in his hands. Then they had their way. The republican party came in."

The republican party, he declared, has been able to give the wealthy, who did not need it, a billion dollars, "but not one penny for the boys who fought the great war at a dollar a day." The profiteers who contributed to the republican campaign fund have received millions and hundreds of millions he declared, "but the boys who saved America and the world get nothing; the country is too poor to pay them."

"Our country is in peril. We are not menaced by the 'Reds.' We can handle them. We are not menaced by the I. W. W. Industrial slackers cannot grow to dangerous proportions in our American atmosphere. We are not in danger of Bolshevism. That fire will be quenched of itself in time. The peril of America is the purchase of privilege by men of great wealth."

"There is a great and growing class of men in our country who contrive to purchase tax exemption and commercial privilege of the political parties by means of campaign contributions. They elect parties to serve them. They defeat candidates who will not serve them. They elect candidates who will do their will—who will give them special and wealth producing privileges."

"These men operate in and upon all political parties. These men hated and hounded Woodrow Wilson into defeat because he would not yield to them. They did not care about the league of nations. They wanted to beat Wilson because he stood in the way of their thievery. They elected the republican party in 1920. They set up a propaganda in this country that fooled millions of voters. They seized upon every possible source of discontent, fanned it into flames, organized it and directed it to one end—the defeat of Wilson and the election of Harding. They had found Wilson adamant to their wills. They named Harding at Chicago."

"These men were known to Roosevelt. He called them 'malefactors of great wealth.' He spoke of them as the predatory class—the class that preys upon the other classes. They drove Roosevelt into exile. They beat Roosevelt; but Wilson they could not beat. For eight years they sought his destruction. At length he fell in battle, upon the ramparts, the flag of peace for the world and freedom for all men in his hands. Then they had their way. The republican party came in."

"We have had now for two years a period wholly devoted to these predatory men, those malefactors of great wealth. They have run the

country to suit themselves.

"They have made our tax laws—tariff and internal revenue."

"They have so made the internal revenue laws that the burden has been taken from the rich and put upon those of moderate means. Here are the facts:

"A man with an income of \$150,000 pays \$2,000 less income tax than he did under the Wilson administration."

"A man with an income of \$200,000 pays \$3,500 less tax than he did under the Wilson administration."

"A man with an income of \$500,000 pays \$13,000 less tax than he paid under the Wilson administration."

"A man with an income of one million dollars pays \$150,000 less tax than he did under the Wilson administration."

"A man with an income of two million dollars pays \$300,000 less tax than he did under the Wilson administration."

"In addition to these exemptions granted to the very wealthy, the republicans struck off all taxes on excess profits of corporations—that is special taxes upon profits in excess of 20 per cent of capital invested."

"As a consequence the government is today issuing bonds—\$500,000,000 of them in time of peace. Harding himself says that the deficit this year will be \$650,000,000 and some think it will be a billion."

"As a consequence the soldiers have been denied compensation. The republican party could give the wealthy, who did not need it, a billion dollars. But not one penny for the boys who fought at a dollar a day. The profiteers who contributed to the republican campaign fund have received millions and hundreds of millions. The boys who saved the country and the world get nothing; the country is too poor to pay them."

"Secretary Weeks, in the 1920 campaign, told the profiteers that it would be a good investment to contribute to the republican campaign fund. It was."

"The income tax is not the only instance of republican legislation for the purposes of rewarding the campaign contributors. The new tariff law is nothing more or less than a system of taxation on imports for the enrichment, at the cost of consumers, of the potash men, the sugar men, the leather men, the steel men, the woolen men, the dye-men and the citrus fruit men. The combination mustered enough congressmen and senators to put through a law that confessedly is intended to increase the riches of just a few representatives of special interests. The American laboring man and the American farmer are hearing that the law protects them. Two years will open their eyes."

"On this whole subject the story of Wrigley, the chewing gum king, throws a flood of light. I take it from The Congressional Record, page 14,272:

"During the last campaign Mr. Wrigley, the chewing gum king, made substantial financial contributions to the campaign fund. It was a splendid investment. The republican Congress promptly repealed the tax upon chewing gum. The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for 1920 shows that in that year the tax upon chewing gum manufactured in Illinois amounted to \$561,772.96. Mr. Wrigley is the one large manufacturer in that state, and it is fair to assume that of the total tax paid in the state he paid approximately a half million dollars. The repeal of the tax saved him this amount, and it was not surprising to learn from the press that at a recent meeting of republican leaders Mr. Wrigley announced that he was no orator, but that 'money talks'—an subscribed \$25,000 and expressed his willingness to give an additional \$25,000 if needed. The facts indicate he ought to give a much larger sum, and he probably will."

"Evidently Wrigley believes that it pays to contribute as well as to advertise. He took Secretary Weeks at his word. That \$25,000 was one of the best paying investments Wrigley ever made."

"Ladies and gentlemen, those are the evidences that malefactors of great wealth are using the republican party to exploit our country. Our laws, our taxation laws, are made in reward for money, not in the interest of the common welfare. These men are not in politics for service, nor for power nor for office nor for honor. They are in politics

for money."

"The power of money in politics is the chief peril of our country. Let us not deceive ourselves. Whenever a party or a candidate makes politics expensive, immediately the power of money is asserted. And we must take note of the fact that politics has become expensive in all parties, and in nearly all candidates. There are thousands who take money in politics. There are thousands who look to the primaries as a source of compensation. These men ought to be told that they are making possible the ruin of our country. They ought to be told that they are traitors. They ought to be held in the same scorn and contempt as anarchists."

"We know that the power of money has taken absolute possession of the republican party. We ought to know that it will attempt to take possession of any party that rises to power. We ought to be proud that Woodrow Wilson stood eight years in the presidency so true and strong and pure that the predatory classes came to hate him as they have hated no man in our history. We must call forth another like him in 1924, and if we shall, he will be elected. Meantime, let North Carolina democrats keep their party clean. Let us make it impossible to buy votes or corrupt elections in this state. Let us make it impossible for money to count in our primaries and elections."

## RUBBER AND CIVILIZATION

### Former Has Intimate Relation With Latter

How rubber enters into the usage of daily life is described picturesquely by Richard H. Tingley in "Our World." He says:

"First of all, to begin at today's beginning the rubber people make the process of getting up and dressing comfortable for you each morning. The plug in the bathtub is rubber. The curtain around the shower, the window strips which keep out the cold air, are rubber. The tooth brushes, shaving brushes, hair brushes are set in rubber. The cork in the ammonia bottle is rubber. In the nursery your little daughter wears a rubber bib, and gets her breakfast from a rubber-nipped nursing bottle; she plays with a rubber doll. She has her own little rubber tub, a big rubber apron is used in bathing her."

"After all, it's the flivvers that make the rubber business. About three-quarters of all the crude rubber goes into the automobile. However, even though the flivvers do make the rubber business, the two are so interdependent that it would be just as true the other way round. We won't have twice as many motor cars till we double the acreage of rubber. The rubber men made Detroit. If we hadn't gone out and got the rubber for them—made it grow where it never grew before—Detroit wouldn't be on the map."

"You can't have automobiles without rubber. The canopy is rubberized, there's rubber on the running board, rubber insulation on the wiring. And most important of all, the tires. In the four tires and the spare one on behind there are about forty-five pounds of rubber. It takes twenty full grown rubber trees a full year to produce that much crude rubber."

"Before 1908 half the world's supply of crude rubber—all the best of it—came from the Amazon, where Para rubber trees grow wild. In those days we used about 65,000 tons. Now, although we could use a lot more, we are actually getting about 300,000 tons. And nine-tenths of it comes from artificial, cultivated plantations in the Dutch and British East Indies."

"Perhaps you sometimes idly wonder how rubber is made. But you never really see the picture. The thousands and thousands of 'native' laborers, working in the temperature of a Turkish bath. The scientists—chemists and agricultural experts—studying rubber, finding out what kind of plants give the most and the best juice with the least labor. The chaps from our universities, who sit out there in the jungle, neglecting their own fevers to study the diseases of rubber, bitten raw by mosquitoes while they boil poisons in test tubes to kill the bugs that attack the plants—all this for the comfort of those who accept it as a matter of course."

## GROWERS SELL TO BIG BUYERS

### Domestic And Export Companies Taking Tobacco At High Prices

Raleigh, Oct. 16.—The success of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association in selling its tobacco is now completely assured, according to information reaching Raleigh headquarters of the Association from Richard R. Patterson, manager of the Leaf Department Saturday.

News of the \$4,000,000 pound sale of burley tobacco for \$14,000,000 by the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association was followed by an announcement from the Leaf Department of the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina that practically every domestic company and several leading exporters are buying the tobacco of the 80,000 organized growers of the Carolinas and Virginia at prices which, according to Mr. Patterson are highly satisfactory and compare most favorably to those received for tobacco on the auction floors. Tremendous deliveries to the Association in North Carolina and Virginia during this week have brought the receipts of the Association well over 10,000,000 pounds within the past six days.

Among the companies which are placing orders for this tobacco handled and graded by the new system of co-operative marketing which has given universal satisfaction to the customers of the Association according to Director Patterson, are the following companies:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, The R. J. Reynolds Company, The Lorillard Company, China-American Tobacco Company, The Old North State, The Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, Dibrell Bros, Inc., The John E. Hughes Company, International Planters Company, R. P. Richardson Company of Reidsville, N. C., John T. Bagby Company of Richmond, Va., The Tobacco Products Corporation and several large exporters of bright tobacco.

The Association officials hope to gain as customers the one or two other large domestic companies which have not made purchases from the Association up to the present time. The only other companies of importance which have not purchased the Association tobacco to date are British companies, including the Export and Imperial companies of Great Britain.

The heavy deliveries of the past week have already proved the satisfaction of the fifty thousand members from the old belt of North Carolina and Virginia in the marketing system and the cash advances of their association.

Hundreds of co-operative farmers from western North Carolina will enter Winston-Salem about November first when the big new warehouse of the Association will be completed by Fogle Brothers and Company. This will mark the entrance of the Association into the last exclusive stronghold of the auction system in the Carolinas.

The conduct of the suit of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association against contract breakers has stirred enthusiasm and roused a new fighting spirit among the Eastern Carolina growers which are indicated by the increasing number of local organizations and the large deliveries this week upon co-operative floors throughout the eastern belt.

Several growers who admitted to selling tobacco outside of the Association have voluntarily offered to pay the five cents liquidated damages required for breach of contract in the marketing agreement, though in one case the offending member stated the amount was more than his tobacco brought on the auction floors.

Since a thousand or more tobacco growers came to Nashville this week and witnessed the legal battle of their Association in upholding its contract a wave of loyalty has swept among the organized farmers of the East.

According to dispatches from Kentucky 58,000 of the 70,000 members of the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association will share in the result of the sale of the pool's holdings as 12,000 of the members have been added since last year's crop was sold. It is calculated that sixty-seven freight trains of fifty cars each will be required to carry the 54,000,000 pounds sold by the association.

## YOUTH PROMISES KLAN TO BEHAVE

### Southern Railway Clerk Taken Into Woods By Robbed Men

Spencer, Oct. 16.—The Ku Klux is given credit for an interesting activity of Saturday night, when a company of men said to have been wearing the robes and insignia of the klan, marched into the Southern railway yard offices at Spencer, at about midnight, took forcible possession of a young clerk, carried him into the woods some miles away, where he was forced to comply with the demands of his captors that he forthwith cease certain alleged immoral practices of which he stood accused.

The presence of the robbed figures among the clerks caused consternation for a moment, which ended, however, when one of the visitors in a calm and composed voice stated that there was no cause for uneasiness, that none of the clerks would be bothered except one young man, said to be about 20 years of age, who was taken by the men and escorted by the white robed visitors to a waiting automobile and whisked away at a high rate of speed, it is said, to a lonely piece of woods some miles from town.

In a cold, drizzling rain the clerk is said to have been led well back into the darkness of the thickets, where the robed figures took their respective stands around the circle. Here the young man was reminded of certain unbecoming habits of a reprehensible nature of which he stood accused by his captors, and was told in no uncertain terms that such practices must cease at once. He was told that if he promised faithfully to do this all would be well with him.

It is said the terror-stricken youth promised to do anything that might be desired of him, whereupon he was assured that not a hair on his head will be harmed so long as he keeps his promise to follow strictly certain lines of conduct which are said to be in accordance with moral as well as statutory law.

The young man was taken back to his work, and admits the truthfulness of the story and says he expects to keep his promise.

## Raid Reveals \$500,000 Liquor Within Thick Cement Walls

New York, Oct. 7.—In the cellar of a factory near the East River, within walls of brick and cement, prohibition agents last night claim to have discovered one of the richest stores of contraband liquor yet seized—about \$500,000 worth of champagne, whisky, and alcohol.

Much of the liquor, the agents say, was stolen from the Republic Warehouse some time ago. In the gigantic cache, they said, were 10 barrels of champagne, 450 barrels and 3000 cases of whisky, and about 500 five-gallon cans of alcohol.

Crowds gathered outside the factory building, that of the Standard Carpet Company on Forty-Fourth Street, while the agents explored with flashlights the foundation of the building.

Measurements taken of the ground floor and in the cellar showed that the cellar was shorter by far than the floor above it. Then the agents came upon a cable, leading apparently into a blank wall of cement and brick. They attacked the wall with axes and sledgehammers. It was 2 feet thick, but a hole large enough to permit one man to enter was finally broken. Behind the wall, enclosed on all four sides by masonry and by the floor above, the agents found the piled-up cases of contraband Volstead treasure.

Further exploration revealed a second secret chamber containing about 800 cases of whisky and 500 five-gallon cans of alcohol, which, the agents said brought the total value of the seized liquor to \$750,000.

John H. Clarke, Assistant United States Attorney, said that three men already were under arrest on bootlegging charges growing out of the federal investigation, one of them being Mannie Kessler, whose bank accounts revealed association with the Standard Carpet Company which was placed under surveillance and the raid tonight followed.

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