

The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1923.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING CLUBS ATTACK OIL FRAUDS

Swindling Promotions Yielded \$600,000,000 Profit in 1922.

Atlantic City, Jan. 27.—Oil frauds have become of startling magnitude, according to revelations made here recently before executive committee of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World by the national vigilance committee. Lou E. Holland, of Kansas City, international president, was in the chair.

Perpetrators of fraudulent stock promotions last year collected more than \$600,000,000 from widows, orphans and others unversed in business methods, according to a detailed report. Texas operators by one stroke cleaned up \$30,000,000 through "reorganizing" defunct concerns, it was declared. Barred from legitimate publications, unscrupulous promoters are now publishing their own newspapers, in which they exploit their schemes in news articles and advertisements.

In resolutions adopted the committee urges Congress to make appropriations for curtailment of fake promotions; asks national, state and city authorities to give greater attention to the subject.

Decision was reached to organize a bureau in Washington to establish a contact with the department of commerce. It was asserted that such a branch would prove invaluable as a fact-gathering agency for advertising knowledge.

A Lesson for Granny.

Grandmother (who disapproves of the way present-day children are reared)—"You girls are so useless nowadays. Why, I believe you don't know what needles are for!"

The Youngest—"What a dear old granny you are! Why, they are to make the graphophone play, of course."

REYNOLDS BUYS IN BURLEY POOL

Forty-Million Pounds of New Tobacco Crop Is Contracted For.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 18.—Another big sale of the 1922 tobacco was made recently by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, when the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., purchased from the co-operative, through its Kentucky Vice-President, T. H. Kirk, approximately 40,000,000 pounds of the new crop.

Details were not available, as the grades to be taken by the Reynolds company had not been worked out, it was said at the offices of the association.

The sale today increases the total of the 1922 crop sold by the burley co-operative for its members of \$5,960,000, as ten manufacturers and dealers bought from the co-operative a week ago, 25,960,000 pounds.

Hundreds of additions to the membership of the association, for the crop years of 1923-1926, were reported at the offices of the Field Service Division of the association.

The prices received for the tobacco in the sale negotiated today were said to be the highest ever received by the burley tobacco growers except during the high price season of the world war.

Perfect Imitation.

Jack and Mary had just been to the grown-up's church for the first time. A day or two afterward they were found in the nursery whispering audibly to each other.

"What are you children doing," their nurse asked.

"We're playing church," replied Jack.

"But you shouldn't whisper in church," admonished nurse.

"Oh, we're the choir," said Mary.

DR. PEACOCK WILL BE RETURNED

Florida Governor Honors N. C. Request.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 26.—Governor Hardee today acted favorably on the application of the North Carolina governor for the extradition of Dr. J. W. Peacock, who several months ago escaped from the insane department of the North Carolina penitentiary, and recently was declared sane at Arcadia, Fla.

Governor Hardee's decision was made known following the receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Buford. Attorneys for Peacock and the North Carolina governor appeared before the attorney general Tuesday.

The attorney general's opinion was to the effect that there was a criminal offense charged against Peacock in that he had broken prison in North Carolina, and that as the identity of Peacock was not questioned, the governor had authority to grant his extradition.

Serious Question Exists.

A serious question exists, however, the opinion held, as to whether a man confined in an insane asylum, even though that institution be a department of prison, can be considered as a person in prison within the purview of the statute invoked in Peacock's case.

The opinion stated, however, that questions of "technical rights are more properly addressed to the courts for judicial determination than to the chief executive in the exercise of his authority."

The papers were sent to the secretary of state's office. They had not been delivered to any representative from North Carolina late tonight.

Dr. Peacock's present whereabouts are not known here, although he is understood to be near Lakeland, Fla. No move had been made here to effect his arrest.

Acquitted of Murder.

Dr. Peacock was acquitted in the spring of 1921 for the killing of Chief of Police Taylor, of Thomasville, in 1921. Expert alienists testified that he was not responsible for his action at the time Chief Taylor was killed. These experts testified that he was a paranoiac and that the chances were that he would never be cured inasmuch as paranoia is considered a progressive disease.

Following his acquittal of the murder charge Judge T. E. Finley, on the strength of the alienists' testimony, confined Peacock to the department.

In September, 1922, Peacock started North Carolina by making a sensational escape from the insane ward. He sawed his way out to the corridor and then used a number of sheets tied together with which he lowered himself to the ground. Until a few weeks ago his whereabouts were not known.

Peacock has contended since being declared sane at Arcadia, Fla., that he would return to his home state provided he was only tried for sanity.

Do You Know of a Veteran of the Confederate Navy?

When Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates the records of the men who served in the Confederate Navy were destroyed, and as a consequence there is very little information on record to tell the story of these sailors who rendered such gallant service during the war. Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has asked me to make an appeal to the teachers of Surry County to collect and send in to him any information in regard to any of these veteran heroes who may be living or who may have lived in the county. I am therefore requesting all the teachers of the county to make inquiry among the patrons of the schools of any veteran in the county who served in the Confederate Navy. If he is living, give his name and address and such other information as you may secure from him. If he is not living, secure as much reliable information as you can from his nearest relatives. Dr. Brooks will especially appreciate any document pertaining to these heroes.

I sincerely trust that the teachers of Surry County will take the trouble to make careful inquiry as suggested above and report promptly any information secured either to me or Dr. Brooks.

Very truly yours,
E. S. HENDREN, Supt.

FIFTEEN MILLION BOND ISSUE PASSES

Legislature Continues to Talk Klu Klux Legislation.

Raleigh, Jan. 26.—Opposition to the administration's \$15,000,000 road bill dwindled Friday to nine and Cowles, of Wilkes, and Coffey, of Watauga, casting their votes with the majority repudiated the minority leadership of Owen, of Sampson.

The bill passed third reading by 85 to 9, Speaker Dawson being temporarily absent and Representative Warren, of Beaufort, presiding. Quikel, of Lincoln, led the opposition in a speech challenging the right of the majority to pass on to succeeding generations the duty of this hour. He had offered an amendment providing a new distribution "in those counties of the state which have not, heretofore, received their pro rata part of road funds expended by the state highway commission." In debating the main issue he said that shortly there will be approximately \$100,000,000 in bonds for this progressive and constructive work, but we pass it all on.

Burgwyn Wants a Million.

Mr. Burgwyn, of Northampton, asked for an additional \$1,000,000 for the first district and Mr. Coward, of Jackson, sought to provide a \$3,000,000 equalizing fund for counties and districts geographically ill-adapted to the present pro rata on the basis of population. All amendments were overwhelmingly voted down.

The fight for the Baggett anti-klan bill sustained another relapse today when Senators Everett, Wilson and Woodson got through a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider all measures aimed at the regulation of secret societies. The result was that the Baggett bill was shoved into this committee and the special order for its consideration on the senate floor today went by the board.

Three bills are now before the general assembly that would regulate in some form secret organizations and the assumption in legislative circles is that each of these are a direct blow at the Ku Klux Klan. Beside the Baggett bill in the senate, the house has the Millikan bill requiring all secret and fraternal organizations to register their membership with the secretary of state and the Everett bill which would restrict the sphere of political influence of secret orders to their own memberships.

Evidently sensing further attempts at legislation and the possibility of much time and effort devoted in the debate on the anti-klan bills and the hooded order, the senate pushed through the resolution for the committee to investigate all the bills introduced affecting secret organizations "and make such recommendations as it may think just and proper."

Salvation Army Activities.

Colonel Atkinson, divisional Commander of the Salvation Army from Atlanta, Ga., met a number of the Mount Airy citizens, Tuesday evening in Mr. Linville's office at the Bank of Mount Airy, for the purpose of organizing an advisory board for the Salvation Army. The duty of this board is to advise with the officers of the Army in regard to the work which they are doing in Mount Airy. The board serves as a connection between the Salvation Army and the public enabling them to do a larger and more efficient work.

The following officers were elected. President, J. D. Thompson; vice-president, A. V. West; treasurer, T. G. Fawcett; secretary, C. L. Gregory. Other members of the board are: A. E. Steel, E. M. Linville, J. W. Barker, S. E. Marshall and J. H. Fulghum.

The following statistics are a summary of Capt. Stanley's report of work done in Mount Airy for three months ending Dec. 31st 1922.

Religious.	
Open air meetings held.....	18
Attendance at same.....	7886
Indoor meetings held.....	41
Attendance at same.....	1720
Families visited and prayed with	295
Children's meetings.....	44
Attendance.....	976
Relief.	
Garments furnished.....	18
Persons given temporary relief.	132
Toys for children.....	108
Finance.	
Total income for 3 months.....	\$557.76
Balance brought forward.....	4.46
Total.....	562.22
Expenditures.....	548.56
Balance on hand.....	13.66

U. S. SOLDIERS LEAVE ANTWERP

Many of the Boys Are Bring- ing Back German Wives

Antwerp, Jan. 26.—Moving slowly down the river Scheldt tonight on the way home aboard the American transport St. Mihiel is the last contingent of the troops who represented the United States in the world war.

The troops arrived here this morning from the Coblenz bridgehead and embarked on the transport, which started her voyage for Savannah at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon. With soldiers lining her rails the transport cast off her lines from the Siberia dock. The doughboys sang farewell songs and shouted greetings of goodbye, while groups of friends ashore standing in the dim light of the early darkness waved their adieux.

Then the propellers of the St. Mihiel began to churn the waters, the transport slowly moved on her way toward the flatlands of the Scheldt and soon was lost to view at the Royal Sluice, still wending her way toward Flushing, which will be reached about midnight. From Flushing the wide sea opens the way for home and the signal bells will register the call "full speed ahead."

The formal ceremony of departure took place at 4:40 o'clock when a company of the 26th Belgian infantry with its band lined up alongside the St. Mihiel. The band played the Belgian and the American national anthems. Appropriate speeches were exchanged in the main cabin of the vessel. The final ceremony was one of many attending the farewell of the last of the American soldiers in Europe.

The St. Mihiel was decked out in official flags, with the American Jack forward, the efficiency flag of the United States army transport service at the main, the Belgian flag at the foremast and the American flag on the staff aft.

Among the many tokens of affection presented the departing soldiers was a most modest one from an unknown woman. Timidly she left a bouquet of flowers in the bridge cabin of Captain Oliver. It was not in her own name, she said, but on behalf of the humble people of Belgium who never could forget the aid the Americans had rendered during the war time needs.

The center of interest to those on board ship was the wives and children of soldiers who had exercised their constitutional right to marry. Gathered on the poop deck of the St. Mihiel they formed an attractive group. Many of the women were unusually comely.

One couple reached the ship only after some tribulations. Private Ralph Bailey, of Maine, married a girl just before the troop train left Coblenz. His bride decided that she did not desire to proceed to the United States immediately. Bailey gave her the marriage book signed farewell and went aboard the train. Within a half an hour there was a hurried call to hold the train, for Bailey's wife had changed her mind and decided to make the voyage. Tonight she is one of the party on board the St. Mihiel.

Handles Family Affairs.

Captain R. R. Tourtellott at the shoving off from the dock was maintaining his firm but kindly manner in his novel duties of handling the family affairs of the soldiers. He was obliged to revise his passenger list several times owing to a change in hearts of soldiers or their wives. His official list, however, when the lines were cast off, showed that there were 76 women and 21 children on board the transport. Three of the women were mothers-in-law. Three or four wives were escorted off the ship before she sailed, as their husbands had declined to assume the financial responsibility of taking them to the United States, although the passage would cost them but \$2 a day and the food 65 cents.

A Good Thing—Don't Miss It.

Send your name and address plainly written together with 5 cents (and this slip) to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, and receive in return a trial package containing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial, "flu" and whooping coughs, and tacking throat; Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for stomach trouble, indigestion, gassy pains that crowd the heart, biliousness and constipation; Chamberlain's Salve, needed in every family for burns, scalds, wounds, piles, and skin affections; these valued family medicines for only 5 cents. Don't miss it.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE WROUGHT UP

French Forces in Ruhr Place Large and Small Guns at Strategic Places.

Essen, Germany Jan. 26.—All the elements usually cited as contributory causes of open war exist in the Ruhr valley. The German populations wrought up by the presence of the French and Belgians, their hatred accentuated by the arrest and conviction of the industrial leaders, have carried out demonstrations of a violent nature at various centers of the Ruhr, and the occupying forces have weapons of larger caliber at strategic points, for the purpose, if necessary, of overcoming resistance that appears to be no longer passive, but extremely active.

The return of Fritz Thyssen to Duesseldorf, and then to Essen was made the occasion of remarkable demonstrations, in which French cavalry and foot soldiers were called in to action. There was some firing by the military, although the French are under orders not to use their rifles, unless attacked.

The railroad strike is reported to be almost complete; the roads are tied up for the present and traffic of all kinds is in a state of suspension. Meanwhile the French are sending into the Ruhr railwaymen and workers of all kinds, and promise to have the various public services in operation without great losses of time.

While M. le Trocquer declared at Duesseldorf that "France is here to stay until she gets complete satisfaction from Germany," Dr. Herms, the German minister of finance is introducing the budget in the reichstag at Berlin announced that Germany was firmly resolved to resort to every means at her disposal to frustrate the aims of the policy of violence which was being pursued against her.

Essen, Jan. 25.—Essen is the center of the great agitation. Thousands assembled at the railroad station and also in front of the coal syndicate offices today and proclaimed Fritz Thyssen as a second Bismarck. Temporarily, at least, the demonstrations were confined to the singing of patriotic songs and the shouting of "Hochs" intermingled with epithets of reprobation against the French.

The populace, however, is in a bad mood, and some small incident might set off this powder magazine. The French have taken all necessary measures for stern repression. Batteries of 75's and 155's of the 33rd army corps surrounding the city are posted in commanding positions. Essen has been divided into inviolable zones to the French artillery because of the presence of French officials and citizens in these particular sections. All the rest of the city is under the French guns, which are capable of destroying it in case of serious organized resistance.

The crowds in the streets of Essen have grown bigger and their mood uglier since the return of Fritz Thyssen and his fellow industrial magnates, who, at Mayence yesterday, were convicted by a French court-martial and sentenced to pay fines for disobedience of the orders of the Franco-Belgian authorities. For a time today it seemed as if serious clashes between civilian mobs and French machine gunners were inevitable.

There was great jubilation at the station on the arrival of the magnates' train and mighty cheers and popular songs greeted them and followed them to their homes and hotels. The French guards, believing themselves menaced, summoned reinforcements, planted machine guns in the main squares and took possession of the lobby of the Hotel Kaiserhof, which tonight resembles an arsenal, while two companies of French dragoons are guarding the adjacent square.

There was another noisy demonstration in front of the postoffice, but no conflicts. The atmosphere continues electrical, and the temper of the civilian crowds is more hostile than at any time since the beginning of the occupation.

Morrison to Address Palmetto Legislature.

Raleigh, Jan. 27.—Governor Cameron Morrison today accepted an invitation extended to him by the legislature of South Carolina to address that body on the night of February 14th.

OUR DUMB CREATURES

(This is one of a series of editorials which will be published in The News from time to time with the hope of increasing the interest of the general public in the proper care of the dumb creatures about us.)

THE COW.

Last week we tried to show in the columns of this paper that the race of mankind has long known that the animals can be used to advantage in making living conditions more favorable.

This week we will undertake to throw more light on the subject. Man is a ruling creature. He has dominion over the earth by divine decree. But few of the animals that live on the earth have escaped the rule of the hand of man, and those that have escaped, like the tiger and the lion, have been outlawed by him. In parts of the earth the camel and the elephant have been of even greater service to the race than the cow and the horse are to people in this part of the world.

It is a fact that animals can be used to advantage by men of intelligence. Not every man who undertakes to better his condition by making slaves of some brute creature is any better off by the effort.

Of all the dumb creatures that are used in this part of the world, the cow possibly is the most valuable, for the reason that children derive so much benefit from the milk of the cow; to say nothing of the high value placed on the food value of the meat of the animal.

If more were known about the living conditions of the cow in the wild state it would be easier to comprehend the needs of the animal in the captive state. Let us remind the reader of the conditions under which the cow lived before the hand of man limited its pasture. The plains were once the home of the cow. Over wide stretches of country they roamed in great herds of many thousands. They lived entirely by grazing on the plains, hence they have no upper front teeth because of the habits of the animal through long ages. They needed no front teeth to get the tender grass into their mouths, so the upper front teeth long ago disappeared. They lived in the country where water was not plentiful, and so they developed a stomach that holds large quantities so that when

they did get near water they could consume large quantities. The cow in the natural state protected itself from the weather by bunching up in close solid formation where the heat from large numbers of the animals would thus make them comfortable. For this reason the cow is not provided with a coat of fur that will keep it warm like the coat of the bear or the beaver and many of the other animals.

In the light of these facts let us see how man is now dealing with the cow, for to be it known the habits of an animal cannot be changed but little after they have become fixed by long ages of living conditions. In the first place we have destroyed the herd life. We no longer allow them to live in large numbers together. We also have in many instances changed their mode of living—we stall-feed them.

No animal will thrive and do well unless it is comfortable, that is, well fed and properly cared for in the way of protection from the heat of the sun and the cold of the winter. In the state of captivity a very large number of the cows that might be profitable to the owner are not profitable for the reason that they are not properly housed. It seems to us that many intelligent citizens of this section have entirely overlooked the idea of properly housing the cow. In the natural state she protected herself by the bodies of the herd. In the state of captivity how is she to protect herself housed up in a stall with no bed. She cannot. The result is that food that should go to create milk and fat is used up in sustaining bodily heat.

We believe that a very large number of the cows that are kept by people in this section are kept at a loss when they should be kept at a profit to the owner. From what we know of the living conditions of the average cow much could be done in the way of making living conditions much better for her, and thus make her more profitable to the owner.

The next article in this series will be on the horse.