

The Mount Airy News.

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FRENCH TO STAY UNTIL GERMANY PAYS

Warns Germans Not to Harm a Single French Soldier.

Duesseldorf, Germany, Feb. 11.—“Just one month ago today I gave orders to my troops to enter the Ruhr, and never, until Germany makes adequate settlement for the frightful wrongs and damages inflicted upon my country, will I order them to withdraw,” said General Degoutte, the French commander, to The Associated Press today.

“Right and might are ours,” General Degoutte continued, “and we shall win. We occupied the Ruhr without shedding a drop of blood. We have allowed the population full liberty; we are not crushing the country under requisitions, but we want to get paid, and we shall be paid.

“We are getting ahead in organizing the region. The Germans may sneer, but we can stand an idle Ruhr longer than they can. The world must realize what a stupendous undertaking is the organization of the intricate net-work of railroads, industries and mines. Even you in America, with your tremendous capacity for organization and your great resources of men and money, might have found it difficult to complete such a work in a month. We shall carry on.”

“Chancellor Cuno,” said General Degoutte, “declared our aim is the economic destruction of Germany. Our aim is much simpler. We want redress; we want Germany to honor her signature. The economic ruin of Germany would prevent her from paying us. Germany, by fomenting strikes, is responsible for the present situation of achieving her own ruin.”

The chancellor's reference to Germany being too weak to resort to

physical resistance brought forth this rejoinder from the French commander:

“Germany will never fight unless she is stronger, or believes she is stronger, than her adversary. The moment she feels an opponent is more powerful, she surrenders. She pleaded and begged for an armistice under circumstances in which the allies would have considered her just begun to fight. We did not quit after Sedan. We fought to the finish; we lost, and we paid.

“Germany is branded as a quitter before the entire world; insolent, arrogant, pitiless in victory, but servile, self-pitying in defeat, how do they like quitters in America?”

“Cuno talks about sabotage by the French in the Ruhr. We continually are repairing acts of sabotage done by the Germans themselves in their own country. Sabotage, indeed, the accusation coming from men who systematically flooded and destroyed our mines at Lns and our industries at Lille is typically cynical. We don't have to resort to such acts. We are not even obliged to rule the country with an iron hand. We are so confident of our strength that we do not have to fight.

“But I solemnly warn Germany if a single one of my soldiers is harmed and she forces another battle on us, she will not stay our hands by crying ‘kamerad’ it will be a fight to the finish—a complete knockout.”

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of E. M. Childress, deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned properly verified within 12 months from the date of this notice or same will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make prompt settlement.

This February, 1, 1923.
W. R. Badgett, Admr.
of E. M. Childress, Dec'd.

DOBSON COURT.

Judge Thos. J. Shaw adjourned court at Dobson last Saturday at noon thus rounding out a full week of work during which a large number of cases on the criminal docket were disposed of. The weather conditions were the worst for the holding of this court that have been experienced in years.

Judge Shaw proved himself to be an able dispenser of justice and those who attended court were pleased with his stand against liquor and the effort he is making through his courts to see that the people who drink as well as deal in whiskey are properly punished. Especially was he outspoken in his remarks about the folks who tank up and start out on the highways driving an automobile, and those who came before him on charges of this nature were handled in a stern manner.

E. V. Johnson plead guilty to the charge of driving a car while intoxicated and barely escaped serving a term on the roads and may have to yet if he does not walk a straight path in the future. When he entered his plea the first of the week the Judge promptly ordered him to jail until it suited him to dispose of the case. Friday he was brought over to the court room and sentence passed. At first the Judge gave him six months on the roads. He then began to ask Johnson some questions and was informed that the defendant was a farmer, owned an automobile but no stock to farm with. This situation of a farmer having a car to ride in and no stock to plow with did not appeal to His Honor, and so he made the defendant this proposition: That he would suspend the road sentence if he would sell his car before Saturday at noon and with the money purchase a mule or horse to farm with, that he was not to own a car for two years nor drive one for three years, and that he was to remain sober for three years. As long as he did all this the road sentence would not go into effect, but should he fail to live up to any of these conditions the Sheriff is to immediately take him in charge and deliver him to the Durham county road camp. Needless to say Johnson was glad to accept the terms rather than have the sentence of the court carried out.

Gilmer Nichols plead guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and is to spend 60 days on the roads. It was in evidence that during a drinking spree he was a little too free in flourishing his pistol about and pointing it at people. The weapon was empty at the time but this did not prevent His Honor from believing that a road sentence would help tone down a person of this kind.

Hannibal Bowman and N. H. Hensley drew road sentences for dealing in liquor and also being mixed up in the shooting affair when Officer Scott was severely wounded near this city during Christmas. Bowman and Hensley were held up by the officers one night near the Sparger Orchard when it was charged that Bowman fired a rifle the bullet of which struck Scott, almost causing his death. Shots were exchanged between the officers and the defendants and Bowman was struck in the leg. Since the shooting his wound has healed but has left his leg crooked, being unable to straighten his knee and leaving the injured leg about four inches shorter. Bowman was sentenced to 30 months on the roads and Hensley must serve 20 months. At the trial Judge Shaw expressed a desire to have Bowman further treated and see if medical aid could not straighten his leg and prevent him from being a cripple for the remainder of his life, but it is the opinion of some of the doctors that one of the main leaders of his leg was severed by the bullet and that nothing can be done for him.

Robert Towe and Jim Easter were charged with stilling. Easter was convicted but Towe was acquitted by the jury. These men were apprehended last fall at a still near the state line north of this city. When they were arrested the officers found a pistol on Towe. The Judge sentenced Easter to 12 months on the roads for the stilling charge and gave Towe the same for carrying a concealed weapon. It was brought out before the court that Towe has been mixed up in liquor deals for a number of years and His Honor evidently considered that he needed about the same punishment that was being given his partner Jim Easter. Towe lives in the Fancy Gap neighborhood and at one time was a man of considerable property but for the past eight or ten years he has been almost

continually before the courts of North Carolina and Virginia on liquor charges, and has served prison terms before on this charge.

Yancey Cobler was convicted in three cases of manufacturing liquor and was sentenced to 12 months road service.

Dixie Reeves was tried by a jury for driving a car while intoxicated but was acquitted, and thus doubtless saved having a road sentence pronounced against him by the court.

Nearly a half day of the court's time was consumed in hearing and disposing of a case against Sam Ramey, of Lowgap, growing out of the fact that Sam had cut several telephone lines that pass across his land. Several hours were taken up in hearing the evidence of the state and defendant. About 15 witnesses were in attendance from Lowgap and did not get released until Friday. The condition of the roads were so bad that they had to spend the entire week at Dobson waiting for this trial. Ramey did not deny cutting the lines but claimed that the owners had let them get in such bad condition that they proved a nuisance to him. He was able to show by his witnesses that for over two years the lines had swung so low in his yard that his children could swing on them and that people coming to his house would have to lift them up in passing up the walk, and further that he was continually having to prop them up about his premises so he could walk under them. After the evidence of both sides was presented Judge Shaw ordered a verdict of not guilty entered against Ramey. Before doing so however he stressed the point of how serious a matter it is for people to cut or otherwise do injury to the telephone lines, and stated that he always made it a rule to give all the protection he could to the telephone owners against such injury. However, he stated that in this case the telephone people had been very negligent in the upkeep of their lines and stated that even if they did have the right to string their lines along the road they did not own all the air between the top of the poles and the ground. They must, he stated, be maintained in a manner so that they will not become a nuisance to the public or the property owners over whose land they pass.

Lonnie Tickle paid a \$50 fine and the cost and must show good behavior for two years for the larceny of gasoline from the filling station of Miss M. J. Richards who conducts a store near Pine Ridge. It was charged that while he was drinking on one Sunday afternoon he broke into the pump and filled his car from Miss Richards' gasoline tank.

The colored boy, Geo. Hammocks, who ran over the child of Clayton Stewart with a car in this city several months ago was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to serve from four to seven years in the penitentiary. Appeal was taken and the boy's bond fixed at \$500. Hammocks was driving a delivery wagon for Mount Airy Drug Co. at the time of the accident, and since then suit has been instituted by the child's parents against the Drug company for damage claiming negligence on their part for allowing an incompetent driver to drive their car. The accident occurred on South street during the day time. The child was about 18 months old and was playing out in the edge of the street, Hammocks striking the child with the car before he saw it, inflicting injuries from which it died in a few hours.

W. G. Carter, traveling stove salesman who makes this city his headquarters, was convicted of an assault on Abraham Conrad, a colored man of this city. The trouble arose over some work Conrad had agreed to do for Carter. Carter claimed on the stand that the negro assaulted him with a heavy piece of iron and that he cut him with his knife in self defense. On the other hand the negro contended that it as he who was acting in self defense. As a result of the fight the negro was required to spend about a month in bed nursing a severe knife wound inflicted by Carter. When the case reached Dobson the grand jury also indicted the negro for an assault on Carter and both the white man and negro were tried at the same time for assaulting each other. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against each party. At first the court's sentence was that Carter should pay into the Clerk's office \$300 and one-half the cost, and Conrad be paid the \$300 from which he was to pay the remaining one-half of the cost and retain the balance for his suffering and doctor bills. When this sentence was announced spectators in

the court room say that a great big smile beamed across the face of the negro over the prospect of getting a lot of money from his assailant. Evidently His Honor observed the sudden change in the countenance of Conrad for the next instant he ordered the Clerk to change the sentence and require Conrad to pay back \$100 as a fine. And about two hours later he made another change requiring Conrad to pay back to the Clerk \$150 of the \$300 he got from Carter, as well as one-half the cost.

The last case to be tried Saturday was that of Jeff Hawks of this city charged with selling liquor. The jury was unable to agree at first, it being Saturday afternoon they did not like the prospect of being held over and so later returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of A. W. George, of Elkin, charged with making false entries in the books of the Farmers Bank of Elkin, was continued until April court at which time it will most likely be tried a second time. The first trial held last April was a mistrial. One of the jurors at that time was taken suddenly ill which caused the court to dismiss the jury and order the case tried over.

Judge Shaw comes back to hold the April court.

AMERICA'S LAST THOUSAND ARRIVES.

Crowds At Savannah Storm Docks and City Firemen Turn Hose On Them

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 7.—America's last thousand' came home from Europe today, signaling the nation's closing action in its participation in the world war.

From the deck of the United States army transport St. Mihiel the soldiers who kept watch on the Rhine gained their first glimpse of their homeland after an absence of five years. With them were French, Belgian and German wives and children, who saw for the first time the land they are to call home.

Savannah turned out to a man to welcome home in behalf of America the returning troops and to greet the women and children from the country's former allies and enemy nations. The reception began shortly after 11 o'clock this morning when the cutter Yamacraw and the tug McCauley met the transport beyond Tybee bar.

As the transport neared Savannah she was greeted by a salute from two historic cannon presented to the Chatham artillery by George Washington and from a battery of French 75s, trophies of the world war. The soldiers answered each blast with cheers. Bells, whistles and sirens throughout the city and on the river craft took up the cry.

Spectators scattered along a mile and a half of water front kept pace with the transport as she progressed up the river. They stormed the docks, overpowered police guards. Fire hose were brought into play to clear the crowd from about the ship. The stream of water struck members of the congressional committee just as the party boarded the transport.

Debarcation followed the formal welcome in behalf of the nation. The married soldiers stayed aboard with their families while their comrades formed to parade through the city. General Farnsworth and Major General Shanks.

After the parade the enlisted men were guests at a barbecue arranged by the local American legion post. A dance for the enlisted men and a banquet for the officers kept the arrivals occupied tonight.

The St. Mihiel brought back 908 officers and men, comprising two battalions and service company of the eighth infantry, a detachment of the first engineers who wear the French fourraguerre for valor, the 29th service company, signal corps and a detachment of medical corps men. The first battalion and service company of the eighth infantry will be stationed here at Fort Screven, while the third battalion will go to Fort Moultrie, S. C., to join the second battalion there. The engineers aboard, with the signal and medical corps men will be landed at New York.

The St. Mihiel was expected to sail at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning for Charleston, but it was said the ship may be held over here until tomorrow.

Nearly every state in the union is represented in the personnel landed by the transport, although almost half of the enlisted men were reported from southern states. Savannah today divided its inter-

est between the returning doughboys and their foreign born wives. The wives seemed equally interested in the homeland of their Yankee husbands. They were given first place at the transport's rail as the vessel came up the river. They returned greetings shouted to them from the shore, several holding up children for a glimpse of the throng lining the waterfront.

There were 65 German wives, four French and two Belgian aboard the transport, with 24 children. The families of 24 soldiers are to be stationed at Fort Screven, while the others will be landed at Charleston and New York.

Accommodations aboard the transport were not to the liking of the women, they reported. They were quartered in the compartments aft, while their husbands occupied the forward hatches. Sea water for baths, continuous sea-sickness and weather that forced them to remain for long periods under deck were outstanding difficulties, the women said. Chapped faces and hands were exhibited by men and women alike as mementos of the voyage.

Several of the war brides will not remain in the United States, their husbands say, who declare they intend to return to Germany when they have obtained discharges from the service. Some of the troopers left wives in Germany, planning to return there. Other wives were left behind because their husbands declined to crowd them aboard the transport. They will arrive later by commercial steamers.

These last minute weddings were performed by civil authorities, soldiers said, instead of by the military, and it was said some of the wives were uncertain whether sufficient ceremonies had been enacted.

The order for departure from Coblenz hastened many marriages abroad several of which were performed an hour or so before the St. Mihiel sailed. One soldier was married fifteen minutes before the ship sailed.

Savannahians were disappointed when they looked over the ship in search of mascots reported aboard. There were none. All mascots and pets had to be left at Coblenz or Antwerp because there was not room enough to accommodate them and the soldier's baggage and household goods. It was said great quantities of such goods were left overseas. The deck of the transport was piled with household effects of the troopers. An automobile of German make said to be the property of an officer, was lashed to the deck under canvas. Three pianos also were brought back, it was said.

Thieves Dig Tunnel, Steal \$245,000 Worth Liquor

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—Digging a tunnel 150 feet long and three feet wide from a cellar of a house to the warehouse of the Stewart Distilling company's plant in Highlandtown, a suburb, a band of liquor thieves, with the aid of a rubber hose as a "pipe line" and a suction pump, siphoned more than 100 barrels of whiskey. The robbery was discovered early today, when police, acting on a tip from an unknown source forced an entrance into the dwelling on South street. The liquor was valued at upwards of \$245,000.

The digging of the tunnel, according to the police, must have occupied at least a month, and was supervised by a person of engineering skill, as the walls and ceiling of the passage were properly lined with timber to prevent a possible cave-in. The robbers had cut a hole through a thick stone foundation to gain entrance to the warehouse. The hole, police say, was not more than 10 inches wide, and only a small man could have gained admittance to tap the barrels.

Police officials said the persons connected with the robbery knew the proper "lay out" of the warehouse and that their plans had been worked out possibly months ago. The passage way was dug so that entrance to the plant was made at a far corner of the building where their activities were shielded by a number of barrels piled there.

It was not known how long the robbery has been carried on, but police officials have learned that for the past two weeks nearby residents have seen two automobiles trucks call at the house nightly, and depart soon afterwards. One neighbor informed the police that the persons he saw seemed young and of slender build. Beyond stating that one of the men walked with a limp, as though he had a wooden leg, he could give the police no further information.

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 CHICKEN

In writing about the animals and fowls that man surrounds his home with, we do not claim to be an authority on the subject, but are making an effort to increase interest in this subject and impress upon our readers that these lowly creatures have rights and can be useful to man or a dead expense, and this will largely depend upon the ability of the owner to intelligently acquaint himself with the nature, habits and needs of the dumb creatures that he undertakes to profit by.

Just now we have in mind the chicken. Every home is supposed to have a number of chickens about, especially homes in the country. The chickens about a home are supposed to eat up the waste from the kitchen and the barn yard. They are also supposed to furnish the owners table with food that is superior in quality to anything that can be had. No kind of food ranks higher than an egg, and but few foods take higher rank than a fried or roasted chicken.

Back in the early days of this country every citizen with a little trouble could have wild meat on his table. Nature seems to have been lavish in her supply of fowls for the use of man. The Bible tell of the experiences of the wandering Israelites and how they on their journey to the new home after their sojourn in Egypt, came into a section of country where quail were so plentiful that there were enough to satisfy the wants of the entire multitude. Even here in our own country before the hand of man, by its ruthlessly destructive methods, destroyed the game, partridges were so plentiful that it was but little trouble to supply the table with this dainty food. We recall hearing a citizen tell how no longer ago than fifty years he often went out into the fields on Sunday morning and amused himself hunting partridge nests until he would secure his nest full of their eggs and return home prepared to help supply the Sunday feast.

But all this has changed as the result of the wasteful habits of the people. The only source for eggs and fowl meat now is the barn lot, and the price is so high that not many people indulge this kind of food, but rather send it to market.

If the people of this section were

aware of the modern methods of caring for the chicken every family could have eggs to eat and to sell at all times of the year. Let us remind you of some things.

In the state of nature the chicken is a forager. It is up early to get the worm that lingers in its stay on the top of the earth, for the worm is a night prowler. The chicken in the wild state must be busy all the day to supply its craving appetite, and from place to place it searches all the day in its effort to find worms or seeds and such food as it requires. Now compare this wild life with the life on the farm. It is no uncommon sight to see a fine bunch of hens standing in the sunshine by the side of some outbuilding idly waiting for the next feeding time. The farmer their owner, has indulgently thrown out a whole lot of grain for them to eat and in a minute or two they have gobbled the whole of it down and idly they stand about waiting for the next feed. Now we submit that this is entirely foreign to the nature of the chicken. And its lack of profit to its owner is largely due to the idle way it puts in the days. Citizens who have studied this subject know all this and so arrange that the chickens must work for every grain of food they get. Some have even devised ways to make their chickens put in long hours each day, making them get up a great while before day and thus get in more hours at work scratching for their living.

It must be a fact, for we have it from reliable authorities, that the pen of chickens that is so kept that they must scratch all their grain out of a pile of straw and be busy all day long to get what they need, kept this way they tell us the number of eggs is astonishingly increased. Some hens will lay as many as 200 eggs in a year when properly cared for. The average of some flocks is as high as 150. If the average hen on a farm about here lays 50 eggs she is thought to be doing well.

From what we know of conditions here, we doubt if there are a dozen scientifically built chicken houses in the county. If other people adopt modern methods and make their poultry pay, then why cannot our people see the benefits and fall in line, is a question that many might ask with profit.