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KING'S ROBE FOUND AMONG THE RELICS

Most Romantic Find Revealed Among Priceless Array of Relics

Luxor, Egypt, Feb. 22.—King Tut-enhamun's body, preserved by embalmers whose process is now a lost art, lies untouched within the great sarcophagus found by the excavators last Friday. The mummified heart, liver and intestines of the Pharaoh were found in canopic jars under the protection of four gods among a bewildering mass of objects littering the annex to the sarcophagus chamber.

The most romantic find yet made was also revealed when the robe of the king, made of gold thread sewn with precious stones and amulets, was found in a jumble. It is probably one the Pharaoh wore on great state occasions.

All doubts as to whether the king's body would be found untouched were cleared to the satisfaction of the tomb discoverers. The Pharaoh's seal in the coffin bolt was found intact. The inner tomb having escaped the depredations of the ghouls who through the intervening centuries have found tomb looting a lucrative pastime, the world soon will be afforded a look at a dead king of ancient Egypt stiff within his wrappings brown with age but exactly as he was left by the last member of the funeral party to retreat silently through the doorway, the seals of which have endured through time and were violated only within the last few days.

The official opening of the inner tomb was very different from the dramatic secret forcing of the sarcophagus chamber last Friday. It was a social occasion. Women in filmy summer dresses in the blazing sunshine holding gaily colored parasols and men in flannels busy with luncheon baskets awaited the arrival of the Queen of the Belgians and Lord Allenby. It was difficult to realize that only a few yards below ground was that dim, impressive, cave-like room in which the king still sleeps surrounded by the crumbling objects placed there by his bereaved subjects so long ago.

A hundred cameras clicked as the Queen and her son, Prince Leopold stepped down into the dark passage which opens into the first chamber. They found themselves facing the broken wall. Lights shone in the mummy chamber and in the larger room leading off it. Facing the broken wall is the door of the sarcophagus which, when found Friday was bolted and sealed. This was broken and the door opened.

Inside were the king's jewels sparkling in the electric light as if awakened after centuries to show their beauty. There were a number of fine scarabs—a symbol of resurrection. Notable among these was a magnificent red scarab inscribed with the king's name. Near the sarcophagus were several dark wooden objects, the oars of a sacred boat which the king was expected to row about at night and enjoy himself.

Most bewildering is the second chamber with its amazing confusion of articles necessary for the welfare of the royal soul in the other world. Gilded chariots stand as if the horses had just been unyoked and taken to the stables. Several beautiful curved boats, like quarter moons, one of them at least four feet long, stand awaiting the moment when the soul of their master calls the little model mariners to life and with magic words tells them to sail out with him into the milky way, which, to the ancient Egyptians, was the heavenly Nile.

It is hoped the king's crown will be found in one of the sealed boxes in the burial chamber. In a locked cupboard in the annex to the chamber were found two statues eight inches high of Tut-enhamun standing on the back of lionesses. The statues are of gold. The great canopy over the outer sarcophagus bears an immense gold serpent on top. The creature is represented in the act of crawling, with its head poised to strike.

One of the most curious discoveries is a large stretcher of gilded wood which is the image of a gold or a sacred boat carried on the shoulders of priests. In the sand on the floor was found a gold headed image of the God Herus. Another remarkable thing was a crepe-like black belt sewn with little crescent moons. It was found shrouding the inner coffin. Only one other resembling it was ever found—years ago at the tomb of Prince Yusa.

The chariot wheels still bear the

marks of "hundred-gated Thebes." "Marvelous indescribable, more wonderful than a dream," were among the exclamations that broke from those who stood awe-struck and silent in the presence of the man who lived when the world was centuries younger.

Ruins of Ancient City Found in South America

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26.—Discovery of a fossilized human skull of the tertiary period was announced today by Dr. G. Wolf, who has just returned after two years of exploration in Patagonia on behalf of La Plata museum.

Dr. Wolf declared the fossilization was that of a tertiary sandstone and that there was no doubt it was formerly the skull of a human being, not an accidental formation.

The lower jaw is missing, but otherwise the skull is almost perfect. The eye sockets and, what is still more convincing, the sockets of the teeth in the upper jaw, are clearly defined. The cranium is long and oval, and sloping.

Dr. Wolf went to Patagonia primarily to study the language and mythology of the Indians and found the skull in possession of a white settler on the Andean slope who picked it up some years ago and kept it as a curiosity, not realizing its scientific value.

He said he had left the fossil in the possession of the settler, whose property it was, and that he had submitted data thereon to La Plata museum for such action as the museum cares to take to obtain it.

The scientist also announced the discovery of ruins of an ancient fortified town in the heretofore unexplored region north of Lake Cardiel, in the territory of Santa Cruz, which he believes to be remnants of a civilization probably earlier than that of the Peruvian Incas.

Sections of walls 45 feet in height, built of blocks each of three cubic feet, cut out of basalt, are still standing. The walls extend for a distance of 150 yards between hills which serve as buttresses. Within are the ruins of habitations.

Dr. Wolf said the fact that the walls contained arches indicated that their builders had reached a comparatively high state of civilization and intellectual attainment. The walls were also carved with strange hieratic inscriptions.

He noted one carving in which appeared the representation of an animal resembling the extinct glyptodon. He roughly estimated the age of the ruins at from 2,000 to 3,000 years, but thought excavations might more definitely determine their age.

There have been other evidences of an ancient civilization in Patagonia but this is said to be the first discovery of actual ruins. Some distance further south he found what was perhaps an ancient thoroughfare along which for more than a mile the rocks were covered with similar inscriptions.

After leaving his data with the museum Dr. Wolf plans to return to Patagonia next month when he is to search for the "enchanted city" of Patagonia Indian mythology, supposed to be situated in the Andes. Indians refer to as the home of the Sun God, will prove to be the ruins of another ancient city.

Baptists Will Visit Sweden

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 24.—Approximately 750 Southern Baptist will go to Stockholm the last week in July for the third session of the Baptist World alliance to be attended by representatives from every nation in the world in which there is a church of the denomination, according to a preliminary survey made public by Baptist headquarters in this city.

Southern Baptist will not go in a single party, but will be composed of a large number of tourist groups which will visit points of interest in Europe and the Near East while abroad.

Representatives of the various boards of the Southern Convention already at work, in co-operating with officials of corresponding groups from all sections of the globe, in the preparation of a comprehensive graphical and photographic exhibit that will outline the work of the Baptist of the world are doing in behalf of the causes of missions of all kinds, education, benevolences and other general denominational activities.

FRENCH GENERAL IN RUHR ISSUES STRINGENT ORDER TO GERMAN PROPRIETORS

Poilus Have Authority to Help Themselves in Public Houses and Shops if the Owners Refuse to Serve Them.

Essen, Feb. 15.—General Fournier, French commander, notified Lord Mayor Luther today that the occupation forces had been authorized to help themselves in public houses and shops if the proprietors refused to serve them, and that any establishment where service is refused will be closed.

Dr. Luther replied that it was contrary to the German law for any one to serve himself in a German shop or public house.

Five cases dealing with virtually all the new forms of German resistance are scheduled for trial tomorrow before a French court-martial at Bredney.

It is expected that the first of these cases will be that against Lord Mayor Arnstein of Oberhausen, who refused to permit Oberhausen's main railway station to be supplied with electricity or gas after it had been occupied by the Belgians.

Other persons accused include Director Buszmann, of the Rhenish Live Lord Mayor Schaefer, of Essen, both of whom were arrested in connection with cutting off electricity from the Kaiserhof hotel here. Charges with regard to the non-delivery of coal also are pending against Herr Schaefer.

An Essen police official named Klein is also to be tried, and likewise Recorder Guyenz, of the Essen retail dealers association. Their cases are understood to be concerned respectively with the refusal of the German police to salute French and Belgian officers and the boycott of the merchants against the occupying forces.

Another of Essen's leading daily newspapers, The Essener Allgemeine Zeitung has been forbidden to publish for a fortnight.

Reports from other parts of the occupied area indicate that military occupation of the mines is being resumed and further arrests are being made. Workmen of the prosper mine number 3, quit when this property was occupied, and the miners at the Rheinbaben and United Wilhelm mines called protest strikes.

It is announced from Gelsenkirchen that the 31 policemen who were arrested recently are being held at Recklinghausen, where also are imprisoned Gelsenkirchen's lord mayor, vice lord mayor, director of the reichsbank, the chief of police and one major of police.

It is announced that an agreement has been reached with Holland by which 50,000 liters of milk will be sent into Essen daily.

Duesseldorf, Feb. 15.—Rapid strides toward realization of France's aims in the Ruhr are being made daily, according to announcements from the occupational headquarters, which point out that from eight to nine trains of coal and coke, or approximately 5,000 tons are leaving the occupied area every 24 hours for Belgium and France. These trains are entirely manned by French civilian workers imported for that purpose. In addition, there are some 12,000 rail men now familiarizing themselves with the operation of the German lines.

The French maintain that the Rhine traffic also shows marked improvement, coal and coke being sent out quite regularly in barges by way of Strasbourg. Twenty-five steamships in all have been requisitioned and manned by French and Belgian sailors.

The river fleet includes, also, hundreds of barges, many of which are already loaded with fuel.

The French pin great hopes upon this movement of fuel by water, but admit that the system is not working as smoothly as it should within a short time.

In addition, the French are maintaining five daily passenger trains from Mayence to Duesseldorf, some of which carry Germans having special permits granted by the French.

Even within the newly occupied territory freight trains are running. These are mostly composed of coal and coke cars, but when the occasion arises the French also transport intra-Ruhr freight for the Germans, and shift cars of food wherever they are needed by the population.

FAIR OFFICIALS ATTEND STATE MEETING

Plans For A Bigger Fair in Mount Airy — Gambling to Be Curbed in All Fairs

W. G. Sydnor and Ewd. M. Linville returned last week from Raleigh where they have been to a meeting for the purpose of organizing a circuit of Fairs for North Carolina. At this meeting the following fairs were represented: Mount Airy, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Raleigh, Greenville and Wilson. These six fairs are admitted to be the six largest fairs in North Carolina. They organized a circuit beginning with Mount Airy and following in the order mentioned to be known as the North Carolina Grand Circuit. There will be four stake races or early closing events, the classes 2:11 pace, 2:17 pace 2:20 trot and a 2:14 trot with the purse \$1,000 in each race, then there will be four races of open classes with the minimum purse of \$400 each. The officers for this new circuit are as follows, W. N. Reynolds Winston-Salem, president, W. H. Dail, Greenville, vice-president, I. S. Hadley, vice-president and T. M. Arrasmith, Hillsboro, secretary, with a director from each of the fairs interested, the director to be selected by the local association. These purses are expected to bring to North Carolina the fastest horses ever seen in this part of the country. The people who live in reach of the Carolina-Virginia Fair will have an opportunity to see some of the fastest horses in the country in action at the fair this fall.

At the same time the representatives of the fairs mentioned went before the legislature in the interest of some much needed legislation. One bill for the purpose of relieving agricultural fairs from taxation so long as they operate without declaring a dividend and use their income for improvements.

A second bill for the purpose of protecting agricultural fairs against crooked running in them during the week before and the week of the fair.

A second bill for the purpose of passed by which the state gives a small amount of aid to agricultural fairs which will enable them to increase their premium list.

The most important bill was one that this circuit felt like an organization it could advocate, put across and get by with it in the future, yet individually each fair secretary thought the chances for financial reverses were too great for him to undertake it alone. Then too, they thought that it was necessary for some of the larger fairs to blaze the way and they took the initiative. For a long time fair secretaries have abhorred the increased gambling and girl shows which have seemed to thrive on fair grounds. One secretary would be glad to eliminate it from his midway, but he could not alone take the risk of breaking his fair financially by making a clean sweep. So the N. C. Grand Circuit of Fairs offered to the legislature and urged the passage of bill that will entirely eliminate all gambling and girl shows. This organization felt like in taking this step that it was doing what all of the fair secretaries in North Carolina wanted done. That they were taking a step in the direction of making the fairs a purely agricultural, educational and entertaining proposition. We will continue to have agricultural exhibits, horse races, free acts, fireworks, and decent shows to which you can take your wife or your daughter.

Forty Deer Invade New York Suburb

Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Forty wild deer from the hills last night were parked about the lawns, flower beds and open spaces of Nyack, contentedly chewing their cuds and ruminating on the adventure which had brought them within 45 miles of Broadway. Robert H. Drummond, superintendent of Oak Hill, discovered that the herd had invaded his domain last night and consumed most of the flowers and shrubs there. Yesterday the usually shy creatures remained on the outskirts of Nyack, just 25 miles from the heart of New York city.

Heavy snows in the hills are believed to have sent the deer down in search of forage. When they were discovered members of the Sportsmen's Club took a quantity of hay and oats and scattered it in open spaces near town. A few hours later all of it had been devoured.

ORPHANAGES CARE FOR 2,940 CHILDREN

Are Forced to Turn Away More Than They Admit.

Raleigh, Feb. 17.—In the 25 orphanages in North Carolina, 2,940 dependent children are being cared for at present, according to a survey of these particular institutions just completed and made public today by the state board of charities and public welfare. The results, which have been tabulated, give a comprehensive view of how the orphanages are meeting the problem of the dependent child in this state and form a basis of recommendations for improvements.

These figures do not represent half the number of North Carolina dependent children, officials state. Because of lack of room, the orphanages are forced to turn away yearly more children than they can admit. Estimates from reports filed with the department places the total of the state's dependent children at 6,000 "at the lowest."

A visit to every orphanage recently was made by Miss Mary G. Shotwell, of the bureau of child welfare, a part of the state board of charities and public welfare. The administration and work of each was studied and a full report written. To each superintendent was sent a questionnaire dealing with five phases of institutional management; administration, finances, number of children received and dismissed, education and physical care.

One thousand five hundred and eighty-one applications were received by the institutions of North Carolina last year, according to the survey, while only 431 children were admitted. Of the 331 children dismissed from orphanages during this period 47 were graduated; 155 returned to relatives; 31 placed in homes; 28 secured positions; 21 entered college; 27 ran away; three sent to Caswell Training school; two died, and 17 were otherwise disposed of (no explanation of their disposition having been made by superintendents.)

Of the 2,940 children now in orphanages of the state, 2,869 were in school last year, distributed from the first to the eleventh grade. It was found that there is "marked decrease" in the number of children who are in grades higher than the sixth. Six institutions send their children to the public schools in the community in which they are located. Three send their high school pupils to the city schools and two others receive salary from the county for one or more teachers employed in the orphanage school. The number of volumes in the libraries of the orphanages runs from 50 in the small home up to 3,000 in the larger, making a total of 15,059 in all the institutions, with a total of 120 magazines.

"The estimated value of orphanage property in the state is \$3,880,000, including 161 buildings and 2,276 acres of land. Last year \$904,495 was used in caring for dependent children in the orphanages. Of this amount, the churches and fraternal orders gave \$748,909, the state \$50,000 and individuals \$105,586. Improvements amounting to \$242,388 are being made at the institution."

The average annual per capita cost of caring for the children was \$195, according to the tabulation.

Because of failure to meet state requirements it was necessary last year for the board to close two child-caring institutions and to refuse to license 10 organizations and individuals wishing to receive children it is stated.

A number of special features is being worked out successfully at several institutions. For example, one orphanage is run entirely on the cottage system, which provides everything from kitchen to dining room to sleeping and play quarters, in separate units of from 20 to 30 children, approximating as nearly as possible the family home. Several others have a partial cottage system, using cottages for small children, but having a congregate dining room for the older.

One of the best features of several of the orphanages is the "home-like atmosphere" found in them, according to Miss Shotwell. In these the children recognize the superintendent "is their friend." Plans for developing the initiative of the individual child are worked out, preventing, as far as possible, the danger of "institutionalization."

Until recently, it is stated, there was only one orphanage that sent its

children to the public schools of the community. The children of this institution do not know of any other plan, and their work, Miss Shotwell states, is "quite remarkable." They take part in all community activities and are considered a definite part of the town. Five other institutions now are attempting this plan with good results. In six or more orphanages, children attend church and Sunday school outside the institution.

"What dependent children need is exactly what all children need," according to Miss Shotwell. "Every child is a part of the family group and should be so considered. Any plan of child welfare that does not take into consideration the child's family background in planning for his training and protection is inadequate."

On this basis it is stated, the state board cites several aims to be attained by child-caring institutions in North Carolina, which include:

The cottage system. An institutional visitor who shall make a special study of each child before admission in order to be satisfied that every possible means of keeping the family together has been exhausted and also to secure all available knowledge concerning the child's family history and environment. The visitor, in the judgement of the board should also keep in touch with the children after they have been placed in new homes or returned to their own.

"Baby cottages," reads the report, "should be used to keep a family of children together, or for the temporary care of children when there is hope of restoring the family unit."

Extension of age limit of admission to orphanages. Often, a child of this age has lost both parents, either by death or neglect, and since there is no place to send him he runs the chance of becoming delinquent.

A regular physical examination of all children at the time of admission; also at least annually during their stay at the institution and before their discharge. The state board recommends that there be on file a continuous health record of each child.

A teacher of home economics to give training in food preparation, textiles and clothing, household management and laundry work, which would be included as a regular part of the school curriculum.

IDAHO TO SELL WHITE PINE LAND

State Will Probably Obtain \$48,000,000 for 200,000 Acres of Timber

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 18.—During the past few months special interest has been manifested by a number of the largest lumber companies of the United States in the white pine forests of the northwest. New mills are being erected and new railroads are being constructed into these areas. It now develops that Idaho owns about 500,000 acres of timber land in the northern counties of the state, largely white pine, 200,000 acres of which is to be sold. It is estimated that this tract contains 4,000,000 feet of lumber, which, at \$12.40 per 1000 feet, the price recently paid for another tract, will net the state about \$48,000,000.

The retail value of white pine lumber is usually \$85 per 1000 feet in the United States, making the ultimate worth of this tract \$350,000,000. European quotations on select grades of white pine run from \$130 to \$160 per 1000 feet. Lumbermen estimate that the milling cost, to be paid for labor alone, will be at least \$10 per 1000 feet, a total of \$40,000,000.

The white pine tree does not usually grow to enormous size, like the redwood trees of California, but there is an occasional white pine of marvelous dimensions. One tree of this variety milled in northern Idaho, was 207 feet in length, 425 years old and scaled 28,900 feet of lumber. The timber cruisers have discovered on this Idaho tract what is believed to be the largest white pine tree in the world. It measures 7 feet and 4 inches in diameter, four feet above its base. Its age and length cannot be accurately determined until it has been felled. The tree mentioned above measured 6 feet and 9 inches in diameter at its base.

Nothing So Good for a Cough or Cold. "Everyone who has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy speaks well of it," writes Edward P. Miller, Abbotstown, 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.