

The Mount Airy News.

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FOREIGN VESSELS CEASING TO BRING LIQUOR AS STORES

Treasury Reports Marked Decrease in Practice Since Decision to Seize

Washington, July 12.—Treasury Department officials today expressed the view that the foreign shipping lines had practically abandoned their practice of bringing liquor into the territorial waters of the United States under the guise of ship stores in defiance of American prohibition and customs laws.

S. P. Gilbert Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said that within the last few days there had been a marked decrease in the amount of liquor brought in by foreign companies contrary to American laws and he said that a complete end to the practice was to be expected shortly.

With the decision of the Administration to seek forfeiture of the seized liquor under the terms of the customs laws, it was anticipated here that the opinions of a few courts, declaring the alleged contraband forfeited would put an end to the importation practice.

It was said today that even though the Administration does not intend to arrest the captains or officers of foreign ships for bringing in liquor contrary to the American laws, the courts might upset this by refusing to declare the liquor forfeited unless someone were convicted of violating the law.

Jess Willard Knocked Out

New York, July 12.—Jess Willard, the man-mountain from Kansas went back to fistic oblivion tonight but he staged the last though futile act of his come-back before a throng of more than 100,000, the greatest in ring history, that filled Boyle's Thirty Acres to overflowing. Luis Angel Firpo, the dark-brown mauler from the Argentine, closed the door to Willard's attempted return to fistic fame by knocking out the giant former champion in the eighth round of a slashing battle—one of the greatest in recent heavy-weight history. Incidentally he reached the goal at which he has aimed for the past year of his meteoric rise to prominence, a match for the title with Jack Dempsey.

There was no question of the superiority of the brilliant Argentine batter tonight. Willard's superior weight, height, and reach enabled the big Kansan to check Firpo's rushing attacks in most of the early rounds, but despite the American's gameness under fire, the tide of battle swung inevitably in favor of the younger, more rugged fighter.

Dr. Banner of Greensboro Buys Valuable Property

A few days ago Dr. C. W. Banner, of Greensboro, purchased a store, on North Elm street Greensboro, which gives him a row of four stores opposite the city hall, representing an investment of probably \$100,000.

At about the same time he purchased the fourth store building, he also purchased a new residence site for his own use, as he recently sold his home, though he will not give it up until his new residence is completed.

Motor Population Totals 13,046, 126

New York, July 11.—Motor cars and trucks registered in the United States on July 1 totalled 13,046,126 according to a survey just completed by Automotive Industries. This was a gain of 2,440,000 over the July 1, 1922, total an increase of 13 per cent. Registrations have already passed the December, 1922 high mark by 683,751; thus indicating that the final 1923 figures will show another gain of 1,000,000 or more.

Every state had more vehicles registered than on July 1 a year ago, while 37 states have already gone over the final 1922 total.

There is now one motor vehicle for every 8.5 persons in the United States. High percentage of increases are shown in many of the Southern states, particularly West Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. California shows the densest automobile population with one vehicle for every 4.69 persons.

Ohio had the greatest actual increase over last July with a gain of 215,000 while West Virginia had the greatest gain with 40.6 per cent.

DROP IN WHEAT SCARES G. O. P.

Democratic Prophecies Proving Too True for Comfort.

Washington, July 14.—The drop in wheat means thousands of votes to somebody. The republican program has not saved the wheat producer. Under the Fordney-McCumber tariff, and the Harding isolation policy, wheat has gone below a dollar. Secretary Wallace expert in economy assert that there is no hope for the country until Europe is straightened out. President Wilson saw and said that four or more years ago.

Exports of wheat and its equivalent in flour from the United States are decreasing in volume and value while those from Canada are steadily growing, the democratic committee points out. The republican tariff of 30 cents a bushel has not improved but apparently has impaired the foreign sale of wheat produced in this country and at the same time has not excluded the Canadian product.

In the 16 months ended with April there was a drop of 700,000 barrels in exports of wheat flour from this country compared with a like part of 1922. In the same period of 1923 the exports of wheat declined 49,000,000 bushels.

The steady increase of exports from Canada are noted.

"The tariff on wheat," it is asserted, "is of no influence whatever in maintaining prices in the face of this larger production and contraction of markets, and it is realized by the farm bureau federation, speaking for the millions of producers, that there will have to be recourse to another and surer remedy."

The wheat situation is distressing to republicans of the Senator Capper type. It causes great gloom in their hearts.

Senator Simmons and other tariff fighters on the democratic side of the chamber warned against the promise of increased prices for farm products. They asserted and argued that the farmers would have to pay more for what they had to buy and get less for what they had to sell than under the Underwood-Simmons act. They spoke like true prophets.

The democratic committee makes this observation: Impartial authorities on financial and industrial conditions say the United States, at the beginning of the second half of the year, is envisaging a sharp decrease in activities of all kinds and may complete 1923 with a loss of all the gains made thus far.

Unremunerative prices for agricultural products, compared with excessive cost of manufactures consumed by agricultural producers, and the resultant decline in the purchasing power of the the farmer's dollar, are numbered among the principal factors working to create the depression foretold by these experts. The continuance of low prices for all the farmer has to sell, notably wheat, of which there is a big surplus, will quicken the general decline of trade and industry, these writers say.

The high tariff was an artificial stimulus to many kinds of industry but it has lately begun to lose its power in this regard while remaining a deterrent to general buying. It is not forgotten that the tariff added four billions a year to the cost of living at a time when taxes were a brake on the country's recovery from the war.

Some Rules For Avoiding Fire

Ashes, whether inside or outside the house, should be placed in metal receptacles. Rags or cloths used in oiling floors or polishing furniture often ignite spontaneously; they should be stored in metal containers or else burned after using. If kerosene lamps are used, keep them clean and well filled, for those allowed to burn with little oil in them are liable to explode. Hanging electric light cords on nails or hooks is almost certain in time to destroy or injure the insulation; this condition may cause a fire. Kerosene should not be used to envelop a fire, nor poured into a range or furnace even when the fire is out. An electric light bulb used for warming beds or for drying clothes is almost certain to start a fire.

Old Colored Mammy: "Iae wants a ticket fo' Florence."

Ticket Agent (after ten minutes of weary thumbing over railroad guides): "Where the dickens is Florence?"

Old Colored Mammy: "Settin' over dar on de bench."—Princeton Tiger.

Who Will Be the Democratic Candidate?

The Literary Digest, of New York has recently sent out a questionnaire to national, state, and local leaders of the Democratic party all over the United States. "Whom do you want as your party's nominee for President in 1924? Name your first, second, and third choices." This question was put to Democratic Senators and Representatives, mayors, and state, town and county chairmen. More than two thousand answers have been received, representing every state in the Union. Following is a complete list of all persons receiving three or more first choice votes in this balloting, together, with a complete count of the first, second, and third choice votes received by each candidate:

McAdoo, Wm. G.	706	487	236
Ford, Henry	231	243	181
Underwood, O. W.	294	209	176
Smith, Alf. E.	125	150	121
Cox, James M.	125	192	184
Wilson, Woodrow	111	31	25
Ralston, S. M.	91	85	78
Davis, John W.	62	67	55
Bryan, W. J.	41	32	40
Glass, Carter	40	33	30
Clarke, John H.	24	69	54

The most surprising feature of this ballot is the remarkably long lead of Wm. G. McAdoo. He not only has more first choice votes than any other candidate but he has more than any other four candidates combined. Mr. McAdoo is not a great orator but a mighty doer of things, a man of great constructive ability whose heart yet beats in sympathy with the common man. The fact that he grew up as a poor boy in the South in the dark days just following the Civil War is enough to explain this attribute to his nature.

Going North, he showed himself a distinguished constructive genius and master of large affairs by building the Hudson River Tunnel in New York. As Secretary of the Treasury head of the Federal Reserve System, member of the Federal Farm Board, and Director-General of Railways during the World War, he showed himself a man of almost unrivaled executive ability; and there is much reason to believe that if he had been head of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System after the war, there would have been no such policy of 'deflation' as American agriculture and industry was called on to suffer. Mr. McAdoo is also vigorous and emphatic in his advocacy of the enforcement of prohibition and of American entrance into the League of Nations, and if he becomes the nominee, there will be no pussyfooting on either of those questions. Moreover while he is acceptable to labor and believed in giving liberal wages while capital was also making big profits during the World War, Mr. McAdoo is no apostle of radicalism or visionary reforms, and has the merit of being strongly progressive without being wild or dangerous.

Of the other leading candidates in this Presidential poll, not discussed last month, Mr. Underwood is less progressive or more conservative than Mr. McAdoo, probably less strong in his advocacy of the League of Nations and decidedly less strong in his advocacy of prohibition; more in favor with the large business men and great financial interests than Mr. McAdoo, but less popular with labor. Governor Smith is not associated in the public mind with any great issue except the destruction of prohibition, his action in signing the bill to repeal New York's prohibition-enforcement laws having made him the "white hope" of whiskey advocates all over the United States. Governor Cox's defeat four years ago was so overwhelming that he is unlikely to be a serious contender for the 1923 nomination. President Wilson's poor health together with the fact that he has been President two terms eliminates him, while W. J. Bryan's three defeats likewise make him impossible. Senator Ralston, like Senator Copeland, is the sort of rather colorless candidate who might get the nomination as a compromise candidate—and then probably be defeated at the polls. Carter Glass is a far abler man. John W. Davis is a man of superb ability, culture, personality, and character, but probably not quite progressive and aggressive enough to make a successful candidate, and the same thing may be said of John H. Clarke of Ohio.—Progressive Farmer.

The Same Everywhere
The editor of Pains Akbar, a native newspaper of Lahore, India, says, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy many times among my children and servants, for colic and diarrhoea and always found it effective."

Bringing Up Father

(By Dr. Frank Crane)

So much advice has been given to fathers about how to treat their children that perhaps a little advice would be in order about how to manage father. Let us indulge in no prelude and get to business.

First of all, study your father. Look him over and think him over. Do not assume that you know all about him and do not make it a business to keep away from him. Be patient with him according to his lights. He may not understand you, but then again, on the other hand, perhaps you do not understand him. It takes two to do a job of understanding.

Remember that not long ago you were a baby, and it is a little difficult for father to realize that you are not one yet. He had to tell you everything to do, and when one gets into that habit it's very hard to quit. Sympathize with him. He is growing old, and some day, as you will find out, growing old is no joke. You are full of illusions and hopes. He is full of disillusion, and his stock of hope is not so large as it was. Also remember that he has to get out every day and find something wherewith to purchase bread and butter, which is some different from merely coming to the table when the bell rings.

Respect your father. He is entitled to that in any case. Never seem to disregard his opinion. When he speaks, listen. You object to his being impatient and intolerant with you and therefore you should not be so impatient and intolerant with him. Be polite to him. There is no place where courtesy counts for more than toward your father. Flatter him. Say things that you think will please him. He may not let on that he cares anything about this, but he does care. Between you and me, there is no one whose good opinion a father values so much as his son's. Be affectionate with him. If he makes it difficult for you to do this, then be as affectionate as you can.

Do not argue with him. He may think that you ought to accept anything he says without question. Let him think it; it pleases him and it doesn't hurt you. We all have our little vanities, and father should be allowed to have his. He may not know as much as you do, but some day you will be 40 yourself and you will not know as much as you do now. Do not contradict him. Well-bred people do not contradict each other flatly.

Help him. You know him perhaps as well as anyone knows him, and you know of many little ways in which you could make things easier for him. Remember that while you are a colt and frisking in the pasture, father is a pack horse and the load sometimes becomes burdensome.

Most of all, and most important of all, never show that he hurts your feelings. He probably will hurt them, but do not let him see it. Get a grip on yourself. Finally, remember that—to win a father. You will never have but one father, and you are playing for high stakes when you lose him you cannot find another.

Your Hogs are Hotter Than You Are

Hogs must be kept in shady, cool places, and kept quiet in hot weather. Hogs do not sweat, and for this reason and because their body temperatures are very high, they should be provided with shade and clean water for keeping cool when hot weather comes. We can better realize how uncomfortable hogs become in hot weather when we compare the normal human temperature of about 98½ with the normal temperature of the hogs, which is a little above 102 and ranges in individuals from 100.9 to 105.4. The temperature of horses varies from 98.4 to 100.8; of cattle from 100.4 to 102.8; of sheep from 101.3 to 105.8.

When we rest in the shade, drink cool, refreshing, and clean well water, and turn on the electric fan or palm leaf fan, let's be sure that our farm animals have been given humane care, and business care—humane care from the fullness of our hearts, and business care for a nearer fullness of our pocketbooks. It is the satisfied, comfortable animal that pays us most for the care we give.—Progressive Farmer.

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, diagnostician and author, says, "The average person does not stand the best chance of living long. The man or woman who weighs twenty or thirty per cent below the average has the best chance for long life. It is safe to say the average individual reaches the ideal build at thirty. If he can keep near that build for the rest of his life, he increases his chance of longevity."

TYPHOID SEASON JUST BEGINNING IN STATE

Health Board Warns People to Be Inoculated—Two Entire Families Have Fever

Raleigh, July 13.—Six cases of typhoid fever among the members of one family in Union county and five cases among the children of a Cleveland county family reported to the state board of health called forth today a warning from the board that the typhoid season is just beginning, and that every precaution against this preventable disease should be taken during July, August and September when illness from this cause reaches its peak.

In both instances of family epidemics the disease has attacked children. The Union county family is one of negroes with the youngest of the sick children a baby of three years, and the eldest a boy of 16. The Cleveland county family is a white one with the youngest victim six years of age and the eldest 17 years.

Experience of the health officials it was stated, has demonstrated that annually the typhoid rate, both case and death, rises with the warm weather and the increase of house flies, considered the greatest factor in the transmission of the germs of typhoid and other intestinal diseases. Each year for the past 10 years the typhoid rate has been consistently lowered in North Carolina, it was stated, until last year the total number of deaths for the first time since accurate statistics has been kept dropped under three hundred, being 298.

That this total may be decreased this year the state board is advising three things: Inoculation against typhoid by taking three doses of anti-typhoid vaccine at intervals of one week; the cleaning up of breeding places of flies and the destruction of these dangerous, deadly insects by traps, poison, and swarming, and the screening of houses to keep them out; sanitary disposal of wastes from the body.

While the report of 11 cases of typhoid in two families is unusual, it was said, figures for the whole state gathered through the 100 local quarantine officers and reported to the state board indicate a better condition than at this time last year. A total of 404 cases have been reported to date as against 495 cases for the first six months of 1922. The deaths reported for the first five months of 1922 were 39 against 32 for the same period this year.

Colored Laborers Strike on Spencer Street Work

Spencer, July 14.—A strike of about 20 colored laborers employed in street work in Spencer on Friday afternoon tied up a large grading force employed by R. G. Lassiter and Company, contractors for building \$150,000 in bitulithic paving here. The strikers were in the service of the town and were engaged in lowering water and sewer mains to get them out of the way of the grading force. They demanded \$3 per day for 10 hours instead of the present wage of \$2.50 per day of 10 hours.

So far the town has not been able to secure a force of men sufficient to take their places. The men struck at noon without giving notice, leaving ditches open in places and up to noon today there has been no indication that they will return to work. The contractors are going ahead with such work as can be done, but the tractors, plows and a part of the equipment was idle this morning.

M. N. Dedrick, manager for the R. G. Lassiter Company, contractors, reached Spencer early today from Oxford and is of the opinion that his firm will be able to transfer ample laborers from eastern North Carolina to Spencer to put the job over here. These men will be moved to Spencer in a few days.

WHEAT DOWN TO \$1 IN CHICAGO

At this Figure it is Stated That The Grower Gets Less Than Production Cost.

Chicago, July 11.—There was a demerit market for wheat yesterday at the close of the session with prices down to a bargain counter basis, \$1 a bushel.

According to well informed authorities, \$1. wheat gives the grower less than the cost of production, but the market at the close of yesterday's trading displayed a tendency to rebound, notwithstanding the earlier deliveries had suffered a break.

Woman Sentenced to Die By Her Son's Testimony

Chicago, July 9.—For the first time in the history of Cook county a jury today voted out the death penalty to a white woman, when Mrs. Sabella Nitti Crudelle, and her second husband, Peter Crudelle, were found guilty of the murder of Frank Nitti, Mrs. Crudelle's first husband and death was decided on for both.

The jury returned its verdict after less than two hours deliberation. The woman and her husband were convicted largely through the testimony of Charles Nitti, 16-year-old son of the woman.

Mrs. Crudelle, who cannot understand English, apparently did not understand the verdict, and remained unmoved, Crudelle understood, but gave no evidence of emotion.

Attorneys made a motion for a new trial, which was set for hearing Saturday.

Frank Nitti, a farmer, disappeared July 29, 1922. Shortly thereafter, Crudelle, a boozier at the Nitti home, and Mrs. Nitti, the son testified that Crudelle had killed his father with a hammer as Nitti lay asleep and that Mrs. Nitti had held her husband's hands while Crudelle struck the blow. The boy said Crudelle had forced him to help dispose of the body.

Mount Etna (Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch)

Mount Etna, which recently burst into roaring activity, hurling smoke and ashes miles into the air and pouring streams of red-hot lava down its sides to the destruction of towns and villages below has brought death and desolation to the region of which it is the center many times in the past. Lying on the east coast of Sicily, some eighteen miles north of Catania, it towers nearly eleven thousand feet into the sky. The flaming devil, which lies bound to its interior, has many times in the past torn loose from its bonds and spread terror, death and destruction for many miles around. In the latter half of the twelfth century, Catania was overwhelmed by the storm of lava and ashes which poured from the summit of the mountain. Since that time there have been many other eruptions, though none so destructive as that of 1169.

Etna, which is said to be older than the famous Mount Vesuvius, which overwhelmed and burned Herculaneum and Pompeii, was the subject of many legends in ancient days. The Greeks believe it to be the workshop of the Cyclops—a natural conclusion when they contemplated the fiery summit and listened to the thundering sounds emanating from the interior, as though giants were beating on mighty anvils.

Like nearly all the volcanoes of which we have records, Etna slumbers for months and years at a time, but invariably it breaks forth at longer or shorter intervals to the destruction of life and property below. But still the people cling to their homes in this dangerous locality. No sooner does the mountain cease activities than they begin to repair the damage done even though certain that a like misfortune must overtake them either in the near or distant future. Love of home is strong enough to conquer fear.

Snatches Two From Death

Danville, July 13.—Schoolfield tonight was seeking the identity of a modest hero named Shaw, who disappeared after saving Mrs. C. A. Gillespie and her little child from instant death at the imminent risk of losing his own life.

Mrs. Gillespie drove her car across a grade crossing, the shrieking whistle of a freight coming down hill caused her to lose her head and the engine stalled with the car squarely across the track.

Shaw dragged the woman from the car with one hand and with the other swung the child clear. As he leaped back the engine was 10 feet from the car which was partly ground to pieces. The train was stopped after running 200 yards.

Commendation of Shaw's act was heard on every hand by witnesses who described the rescue as a miracle, but he had disappeared.

Johnie: O' means, that elephant is as big as hell, ain't he?"

Mother: "Johnie, how often must I tell you not to use ain't?"