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PLAN AIR LINES IN UNITED STATES

New York-Chicago Will Be First of Dirigible Routes.

AIRSHIPS WILL BE SMALL

Combination of German Technical Skill and American Capital Back of Scheme—Will Provide Modern Comforts and Can Travel at 87 Miles an Hour—Service Can Easily Be Extended to Any Part of the United States.

A plan for the establishment of numerous new air lines in the United States with the combined technical skill of Germany and American capital was brought back to Berlin recently by Herr Schuette of the Schuette-Lanz dirigible works, one of the most extensive concerns of the Germans during the war.

Herr Schuette declares that plans are practically perfected for the opening of a line from New York to Chicago with a craft of German design having capacities of from 110,000 to 150,000 cubic meters. Working out of such craft in Germany was forbidden after the war by the treaty. Hence the proposal to build and operate them in America would result both in the development of American air lines, which is much desired there, and at the same time preserve German interest in continuing the development of air navigation.

Herr Schuette declared that the airships of the capacity planned for the New York-Chicago line are as small as can be built and still give satisfaction. They afford passenger space enough to make the business a paying one and give room on board for all modern comforts. The plans show restaurants, smoking rooms, sleeping and living compartments, baths and promenade decks. The speed is reckoned at 100 kilometers per hour and could be increased to 140 kilometers or about 87 miles.

Can Extend Service.

Herr Schuette declares that the service can easily be extended to any part of the United States if the proper repair shops and landing stages are constructed. The methods he proposes would permit landings in the center of cities by overhead stages. He said that once a country with the resources and ingenuity of America takes advantage of the steps attained by the German builders, transatlantic lines would be within the realms of possibility and round-the-world lines would be the next development.

Until recently when at the international air convention restrictions were withdrawn flying had suffered greatly in Germany. Now, however, planes can pass over countries of powers represented at the convention, but building of the larger types is still forbidden by the rules drawn up at the conclusion of the war. Airplane lines developed greatly in Germany during the summer and, while many of them did not connect with outside lines, they did much to keep the interest of plane builders alive.

Perhaps the biggest development was the establishment of the route from Koenigsburg to Moscow. This is considered so important that it will be kept up throughout the winter while many other lines are abandoned. The London to Berlin line, just now being got into shape for operation, is another big achievement of the year.

To Connect With Other Lines.

"What we have lacked heretofore," said Major von Tschudi, one of the most important figures in Germany's air activities, "was connections with other lines. This lack was not altogether due to political reasons. It is true that flying over some countries was forbidden, but, as in the case of the Berlin-Moscow line, the distance from Berlin to Koenigsburg was not made by air because it was considered more convenient to passengers. A number of reasons lay behind the lack of co-ordination among the various countries, including lack of subsidies for opening routes through territories where good connections could be made. The way is in sight now, however, for connections with the French line from Paris to Warsaw, touching Prague and Strassbourg and with the line from Breslau to Budapest via Vienna. The idea of state subsidies has been recognized by the German government, but thus far the service has not been given great impetus by the money received. "Good organization and connections with lines to other countries, however, combined with improved planes, will make vast improvements in coming years."

(By Associated Press)
OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—The Bear River, Nova Scotia, branch of the Great War Veterans' Association recently bought an old residence in Bear River and started to fit it up as a club house.

GIRL HAS QUEER PET



Ms. Marthe Dumont, daughter of the military attaché of the French embassy at Washington, has posed with her Brazilian monkey, the only one in this country, perched upon her shoulder. The little animal is an affectionate and playful pet.

AUTO FEVER HITS MEXICO CITY

Motor Show Booms Partly Due to Revolution Joy-Riding—American Cars Lead.

Mexico City, Mex.—The automobile show is continuing to hold the interest of the public. American cars predominate. The exposition is being held in the lobby and foyers of the unfinished National theater, the great marble structure which was started in the time of Porfirio Diaz and which was to excel any other playhouse in Central or South America in beauty and architecture.

The remarkable growth in the importation of American and European cars in recent years has been a source of wonder. Previous to the revolution there were but few automobiles in Mexico despite the fact that at that time roads were in fairly good condition. In 1913 the only cars to be seen were a few European models, the property of a few rich families.

Dissolving Salt Raises Ship.

Norfolk, Va.—Capt. L. P. Power of the schooner Cumberland Queen and his wife, given up for dead in the wreck of the ship, arrived in Norfolk one day recently. The ship, after grounding twice, finally sank, Power said, in the deep water. The captain and crew were taken to Charleston. Then the salt cargo, with which the vessel was heavily laden, dissolved and the lighted ship bobbed up again, to be rescued by the coast guardsmen.

TOWN WILL NOT HAVE TO PAVE HAMILTON ST.

It appears from the affidavit filed by chairman Frank Page of the Highway Commission in the D. W. Harvey and C. J. Gilley Suit, over the promise made by Leaksville town as to paving Hamilton street; that the state will have to pave that street and the town will not have to assume this cost.

Mr. Page's Affidavit reads:

That he is chairman of the State Highway Commission, and presided at the meeting of said Commission held in Raleigh, N. C. on October 27, 1922.

That answering the affidavit of C. R. McIver filed herein, says:

That at said meeting the facts in regard to the statement of A. D. Ivie, referred to in the affidavit of C. R. McIver before said meeting, were not as stated by said McIver, but the statement of the said Ivie was that if the Commission thought the Town of Leaksville ought to pave Hamilton and Washington Streets that the Town should do so.

That the said statement was not understood or accepted by the Commission as being a condition precedent to building the road by way of Hamilton Street into the Town of Leaksville, but was accepted and understood by the Commission as set forth in the answer of these defendants in this cause.

Signed Frank Page
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 18th day of December, 1922.

Signed H. A. Gray, Deputy C. S. C.

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TURKS LEAVE HALL

T PEACE CONFERENCE

Affairs Reported to Have Almost Reached A Crisis

(By Associated Press)
LAUSANNE, Jan. 6.—The Turkish delegation to the near east conference, left the meeting hall as a protest against allied insistence upon the establishment of all Armenian national home. Accounts differ as to what actually happened at the meeting, but the Turks action is pointed to as indicating affairs were reaching a crisis.

LEAKSVILLE HIGH DEFEATS DANVILLE HIGH 20 TO 23

Leaksville High School fought her way to a 23 to 20 victory over the strong Danville High School team on the Basket Ball court at the Central Y. M. C. A. Thursday night. The game was replete with thrills, and the final results were in doubt until the time-keeper blew the whistle for the end. Though the game was fast and exciting, it was greatly warred, from the spectator's point of view, by an excessive number of penalties Danville received slightly the greater portion.

Danville was strong and refused to admit of defeat until the bitter end. Their entire team kept up a fine fighting spirit, and displayed a high type of Sportsmanship throughout. The work of Campbell at Guard was especially noteworthy.

The Leaksville team was fast and guarded unusually well. There was not much to choose between the individual performances of the players. The two Hill guarded in a spectacular manner; Baughn jumped well at center; Whichard excelled in shooting; and Hodges played all over the court with dazzling speed.

Church of the Epiphany, Leaksville

1st Sunday after Epiphany
10:00 A. M. Church School
No Morning Service
5:00 P. M. Special Epiphany service. Known as Candle light or Feast of lights.

St. Luke's Mission, Spray

1st Sunday after Epiphany
9:45 A. M. New Year Service, Holy communion and sermon.
Special Music

7:45 P. M. Special Epiphany service known as Candle light or Feast of lights Christmas music repeated. Special address.

Saunders School House

3:00 P. M. Rev. W. J. Gordon will preach.

SEEN THROUGH ENGLISH EYE

Traveler Declares American Women Splendidly Domesticated and Versatile to a High Degree.

An entertaining way for the American woman to see herself as she is seen is to follow the comments made by the Manchester Guardian's correspondent in America, Muriel Harris:

In her home the American woman is domestic almost in the German sense. There is no handing over the kitchen entirely to the cook, for instance. There is no hard-and-fast line which leaves this to the maid and that to the mistress. Domestic crises are more frequent even than in England, but when they occur it is no special tragedy, because the mistress of the house is practically always able to fill in the gap without shaking the foundations of the household. American women can nearly all of them cook and sew and do anything in the house from managing the furnace to seeing that the electric fuses are in order.

In our sense, she is far more domesticated and less well educated than is the European girl. The rather casual education of the girl gives full play to any versatility she may have, and there are, correspondingly, brilliant flashes in her, as also unexpected failures. To the foreigner, it is odd to see her scrubbing her own sink—a very nice white sink, by the way—and attending assiduously lectures on French—all with the same enthusiasm. It completely dispels the idea of the luxury-loving, restless woman that in Europe she is commonly regarded as being.

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SAYS CORN HAS HIGH FOOD VALUE

U. S. Crop Could Supply Cereal Calories for 400,000,000 People, Declares Expert.

MOST OF IT FED TO ANIMALS

Trade Commissioner of Department of Commerce Says Corn Furnishes Cheapest Cereal Food Produced in This Country.

Washington.—The corn crop of the United States would supply all the so-called cereal calories for over 400,000,000 people, according to Dr. J. A. LeClerc, trade commissioner of the Department of Commerce.

The 20,000,000 starving or undernourished Russians could be supplied with all the cereal part of their diet needed from 5 per cent of America's annual corn crop, is the opinion of Doctor LeClerc.

"The corn crop of the United States during the last ten years has averaged over two and three-quarter billion bushels," says Doctor LeClerc. "Fully 90 per cent of this is fed directly to animals. Of the amount consumed by hogs and cattle, no more than 10 per cent of the food value is returned in the form of animal food for human consumption. There certainly can be no greater economic problem than to prevent a good human food from being unnecessarily consumed by animals.

Wheat and Corn as Human Food.

"During the prewar years 1909-13 over 80 per cent of the wheat crop of the United States, or approximately 470,000,000 bushels, were used in bread. Of corn, however, only 3 per cent of the crop, or approximately 85,000,000 bushels, were ground into meal or flour suitable for bread purposes. It is thus seen that while this country's corn crop is over three and one-half times greater than its returned wheat crop, less than one-fifth as much of the corn as of the wheat is consumed directly as food.

"Each year the people of this country consume about fifty pounds of corn per capita as a human food. The Italians, on the other hand, eat about 50 per cent more than we do, or 75 pounds per capita. The Rumanians and the people of the other corn-growing countries, e. g., Hungary, Russia, Jugo-Slavia, grow considerable quantities and consume large amounts of corn.

Food Value High.

"Looking at corn flour, corn grits and meal from the standpoint of their composition and food value, it may be asserted from the results of Department of Agriculture experiments that grits and meal have the same nutritional value as rice, and that corn flour and soft winter wheat flour are essentially equal food value. Grits can therefore replace rice in the diet, and corn flour replace a portion of the wheat flour, without decreasing the value of the food one iota. In this country, broken rice has often been as much as 33 per cent more expensive than corn grits; at present wheat flour (clear grade) costs about twice as much as corn flour. Corn flour and corn grits are the cheapest cereal foods produced in this country and are available not only for home consumption, but for export.

"There is an encouraging feature in the probable effect of feeding corn grits to so many children of Europe. Due to the unfortunate condition of certain sections of Europe, there has been a very large and unusual demand for corn grits. Through the activities of the American relief administration about half a million children in Poland, 200,000 in Austria, 50,000 in Hungary, and now 3,000,000 in Russia, are being fed at least one meal a day containing either corn grits or rice as the cereal portion of the diet. Thus it may be seen that a tremendous propaganda for corn grits is being carried on by the American relief administration in feeding almost four million children. This should mean the elimination to a large extent of that prejudice against corn which has in the past characterized a portion of the population of Europe."

WEARS NECKTIE 38 YEARS OLD

Oregonian "Sports" Cravat at Daughter's Wedding He Wore First at His Own.

Albany, Ore.—Fred P. Nutting, editor of the Albany Democrat for more than thirty years and now residing in Portland, where he is connected with the United States Internal revenue service, gave away his daughter, Miss Violet, in marriage here to Hubbell Young of this city. He wore the same necktie which he wore at his own wedding, September 16, 1883, and which he has worn at all weddings he has attended in the intervening 38 years. When Mr. Nutting was married a friend presented him with the necktie to be worn on the occasion. It was decorated with hand-painted flowers.

DICTIONARY GREATEST AID



Miss Katherine Selak, twenty-six years old, has the distinction of being the youngest woman to hold such an important government position as that of chief of statistics of the bureau of Internal revenue. Miss Selak declares that the dictionary has been the greatest source for her education, and she depends on it more than any reference book. Photo shows Miss Selak perusing Mr. Webster's big book.

BOYS FIND PEARLS IN RIVER

Gems Worth \$800 Start Whole Town Fishing Clams in Thames at London, Ont.

London, Ont., Canada.—Finding of two fresh-water pearls, which a wholesale jeweler declares to be worth \$500 and \$300, respectively, in the Thames river within the city limits, has resulted in so much excitement that local financiers are considering the organization of a company to establish a commercial pearl-fishing industry.

The pearls, said to be the largest ever found in Canada, were taken from clam shells with which the bed and shore of the Thames river between the city and Springbank Park are thickly strewn. The pearls were found by small boys wading in the edge of the shallow water.

The larger pearl weighs more than 12 grains and is a perfect sphere.

The smaller pearl has not quite as good a shape and has a band around the center that does not polish as smoothly as the rest of the surface.

MOVIES FLOURISH IN BRITAIN

English Producers Speed Up Efforts to Combat American Film Market.

London.—General improvement in Great Britain's film industry is claimed by moving picture makers, referred to in England as cinema producers.

Four years ago 96 per cent of the films shown in the United Kingdom were of American manufacture. The figure now has dropped to approximately 75 per cent and British producers are confident home-made films will come into their own.

While film-making in England still is in its industrial infancy, investments in the work are increasing. It is estimated that \$5,000,000 (normal value \$25,000,000) is invested in the cinema industry, with between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 in production.

Makes "Pearls" of Fish Scales.

Heathsville, Va.—In Fleeton they have employed a French woman, who is engaged in making imitation pearls from the essence of fish scales. She is said to have made some fine specimens of "pearls."

This new and novel enterprise is attracting considerable attention. The fishermen are being paid 10 cents a pound for fish scales.

OPERATOR DOWN WITH FLU.

Mr. Martin McGilvary, Gazette Linotype Operator, is sick with the "Flu" and was absent from his post today, making it very hard for the Gazette to get to press today. Much of the local and telegraphic news had to be left out.

Gazette

LEAKSVILLE METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY JANUARY 7

9:45 a. m. Sunday School— F. M. Flinn, Supt.

11:00 a. m. Sermon by the pastor followed by Sacramental Service.

7:00 p. m. Preaching by Rev. J. H. West, Presiding Elder.

BLIND AND DEAF, SHE PLAYS PIANO

Kansas Wonder Girl Is in Class With Helen Keller and Willetta Huggins.

"FEELS" MUSIC WITH FEET

Baking Angel Food and Writing on Typewriter Among Her Other Accomplishments—Masters Difficult Classical Music.

Olathe, Kan.—After 25 years in the dim world of those who are sightless, deaf and dumb, Miss Helen May Martin is finding her way out. She has chosen the least "reasonable" method of expression imaginable for one so afflicted. It is music.

Before a large audience in the Methodist church here, Miss Martin played what is probably the first piano recital in the history of the world to have been given by a person with neither sight nor hearing. It cannot now be said that she is without speech, for she articulates even unfamiliar names accurately and understandingly.

The intricacy of the method by which a person whose sensations are practically limited to those of heat and cold, pain and taste enters a whole new world is not comprehensible to the normal person. Miss Martin might possibly have been taught to place her fingers on certain of the piano keys and press them down by note, but that would not explain her ability to grasp rhythm, nor whatever the sense is that tells her when she is about to make a mistake in time to avert it. She never has heard, and has never been able to recognize objects. For a few years after birth she was able to distinguish between light and darkness, but never more. For 20 years there has not even been that travesty on sight.

"Feels" Her Music.

Miss Martin is able to "feel" her music best by placing the ball of her foot against the bottom of her upright piano, her mother, Mrs. Helen May Martin, says.

At the church, however, she did not want to risk scarring the instrument she was using, so she got approximately the same result by holding her left foot under the "soft" pedal.

Gounod's "March Pontifical," the "Don Giovanni" minuet of Mozart, Morrison's familiar "Meditation," Lang's equally familiar "Flower Song," the first two movements of Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, and Carrie Jacobs Bond's "A Perfect Day" were the numbers used. The precision with which the young woman picked her notes out of completely blank space, struck them, and managed ritards, dynamics, and pedal were marvelous. All the pieces were taken deliberately, of course, but the distortions that would have been evident had she learned entirely by rote were absent.

In the second movement of the sonata the rhythm is not simple. But neither was it too much for Miss Martin. At the end of her program, she repeated the "Flower Song" for an encore.

Experiments with the piano were begun a good many years ago by the young woman's mother, but only in the last few years have they been pressed. Never has there been available a teacher who understood both the methods used for the sightless and those for the deaf. Miss Audrea Granger, who sat on the platform with Miss Martin, is by a coincidence her first and latest teacher. When Miss Martin was a small girl, Miss Granger was with her for a short period, and now she is completing the work begun then.

Has Other Accomplishments.

In addition to a repertoire of 30 piano pieces, Miss Martin has many of the accomplishments of the average girl. She reads Braille, and now learns her piano music by reading the notes in "point" for each hand separately, afterward fitting the parts together. She does weaving, and more remarkable yet, she makes "tatting" that is even more perfect than that of the average person with sight and hearing. The other day she wrote a story for an Olathe newspaper on the typewriter. And she writes her own bank checks.

While Miss Martin was completing in five years a course at the Kansas State School for the Deaf, in Olathe, that usually takes deaf but sighted persons eight or nine years to finish, she found time to learn to cook and do cakes work. She bakes angel food cakes and pastries as well as cooks all the staples. The last five years she has had a teacher for only one hour a day, since there is no state institution in Kansas for persons with neither sight nor hearing.

While on a visit in Lincoln, Neb. her birthplace, recently, she talked for an hour with Helen Keller with a great deal of pleasure.

of the Boulevard section for the purpose of keeping town taxes down to a point where they can be paid without burdening taxpayers.