

A blue mark here means that the subscriber to this copy of The News is behind on subscription. Please make a payment as soon as convenient.

The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XXXIII

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913.

NO. 50

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

The Legislature Can Do Several Things to the Railroads That Are Neither Unjust Nor Unreasonable.

Returning from a conference with Gov. Craig on the freight rate matter, Mr. E. J. Justice, in an interview with the Greensboro News, said:

"The Legislature, if it is called to deal with the railroad problems which have come to the front on account of the recent discussion and public interest, will be charged by the roads with being unjust and retaliatory in whatever is done or undertaken. If the people accept this view it will be unfortunate.

"An accurate statement of the situation is that the railroads have cultivated and encouraged the idea that any legislation adverse to them is unjust and proceeds from prejudice. The people in the State have been somewhat indifferent to the details of government and have not advised themselves sufficiently as to where the truth and the right of controversies are. This is no less true of the questions arising out of the efforts to regulate public service corporations, than other public questions. I trust the idea will not prevail that the State can do nothing but engage in unjust retaliation against the railroads. If the General Assembly is convened in extra session there are too many things that it can do that are just in and of themselves that will bring some measure of relief, to make it necessary to engage in retaliation that cannot be justified on its own merits. I am sure that a license tax on the railroads that will put into the treasury of the State a large amount of money can be justified on the ground that their earnings in this State are very large in comparison with their earnings elsewhere and in excess of what is just. Legally this tax can be levied, morally it ought to be.

"The State of North Carolina has been making a contribution of many lives in order to relieve the railroads of the expense of abolishing grade crossings in the interest of public convenience and safety would not be unjust retaliation.

"Our intra-State rates are so high that in many cases they act as barriers to trade between different sections of the State. Points in the western part of the State are forced by high intra-State rates to trade with Virginia points rather than with points in central and eastern sections of the State, and the eastern cities are forced to trade outside of the State rather than with nearer points in the State on account of high intra-State rates.

"Our seaport points are at a disadvantage when compared with the seaport cities and other points in Virginia which do business in North Carolina.

"If the rates are lowered from North Carolina seaport to interior points, as they should be, and intra-State rates are reduced to a point which will not confiscate the railroad property, there will be no unjust retaliation thereby done, and yet more relief will be secured than under any proposition the railroads have made or suggested.

"I am not undertaking to enumerate all the things the General Assembly can do, but am trying to call attention to the danger of the public falling into the error of assuming that an effort to legislate concerning the railroads would have in it any element of injustice."

"I am not undertaking to enumerate all the things the General Assembly can do, but am trying to call attention to the danger of the public falling into the error of assuming that an effort to legislate concerning the railroads would have in it any element of injustice."

"I am not undertaking to enumerate all the things the General Assembly can do, but am trying to call attention to the danger of the public falling into the error of assuming that an effort to legislate concerning the railroads would have in it any element of injustice."

"I am not undertaking to enumerate all the things the General Assembly can do, but am trying to call attention to the danger of the public falling into the error of assuming that an effort to legislate concerning the railroads would have in it any element of injustice."

"I am not undertaking to enumerate all the things the General Assembly can do, but am trying to call attention to the danger of the public falling into the error of assuming that an effort to legislate concerning the railroads would have in it any element of injustice."

"I am not undertaking to enumerate all the things the General Assembly can do, but am trying to call attention to the danger of the public falling into the error of assuming that an effort to legislate concerning the railroads would have in it any element of injustice."

The Value of Planting Cow Peas.

By C. R. Hudson, Raleigh, N. C.

Again we desire to remind farmers of the importance of planting every available, cultivated acre to cowpeas. They are valuable for the following reasons:

They are a fairly good human food.

They are one of the most nutritious foods for stock.

The peas alone are worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre.

Cowpea hay is easily worth \$20 per ton. The yield varies from one to three tons per acre.

If left on the land and turned under, the vines are worth from 5.00 to 15.00 per acre as fertilizer.

The roots and stubble are worth from 2.00 to 4.00 per acre as fertilizer.

The vines, roots, and stubble furnish humus (vegetable matter) something nearly all soils are deficient in.

This humus helps to make the land cultivate easily. It absorbs and holds moisture that will aid a crop to continue its growth during a drought.

Humus furnishes the conditions necessary for the existence of beneficial bacteria that enable plants to get nitrogen from the air.

The shade of pea-vines helps in the formation of valuable nitrates in the soil.

Pea-vine roots are good subsoilers. They go to considerable depths, opening up the earth so air and water can make a deep soil.

Cowpeas fit in well in nearly all systems of rotations of crops. They are well adapted to growing among corn and after small grain harvested in the spring.

Peas get some of their nitrogen from the air, free of cost to the farmer, so that very little nitrogen (ammonia) is needed for their fertilization except for poor soil. Nitrogen in commercial fertilizers costs about 20c per pound.

Fertilizer for peas use 200 to 300 lbs. of a complete brand analyzing 8 to 10 per cent phosphoric acid, 1 per cent nitrogen, and 4 to 5 per cent potash. This may be made by mixing together 50 lbs. cotton seed meal, 250 lbs. acid phosphate and 100 lbs. kainit.

Every farmer should arrange at once to plant abundantly of this important crop. Plant some on poor land for turning under; plant some for hay; plant some for grazing for horses, cows, hogs and other stock; and by all means, plant, fertilize and cultivate a few acres for seed peas so he will not have to buy at high prices next season.

(Nearly everything said above about cowpeas is also true of soy beans. The beans excel in being a little more valuable as stock food, a little better adapted to wet soils, stand droughts some better and usually make slightly larger yields of grain and hay.)

Train Crashed Into Home.

Roanoke, Va., June 8.—Mrs. J. Owens, and her daughter are reported to have been scalded to death, the engineer and fireman of a Norfolk and Western freight train killed and the Owens home demolished early today when the train was wrecked near Cleveland, Va. Members of the train crew are reported to have been injured. Two engines were derailed, the train, and both left the track and plunged down a steep embankment, crashing into the Owens house, and overturning. It is said that the wreck was caused by the breaking of a truck on the tender of the leading engine. Eleven freight cars are reported to have been derailed and burned.

Mrs. Owens and her 17-year-old daughter, who were still asleep in their beds, were scalded to death by steam. Engineer Gillespie and Fireman Stewart were caught under one of the engines and crushed to death. The engineer and fireman of the second engine jumped, but suffered probable fatal injuries.

Willing to Spend \$800,000 to Retain Tariff on Sugar.

Washington, June 10.—Former Governor Carter and Sidney Ballou, two of the men conducting the Hawaiian producers' fight in Washington to retain the duty on sugar, told the Senate lobby investigating committee today about a hundred thousand dollars have been spent in this fight.

They denied that there is any tangible combination between the United States and Hawaiian producers with a common fund directed to influencing legislation. The session at times grew warm and Senator Overman was forced to rap for order.

Governor Carter testified he received no remuneration except his expenses. Ballou said he got \$12,000 a year and \$3,000 for expenses.

The former Governor told of efforts to obtain hearings and said that Senators Swanson, Lewis and Williams said they were not in sympathy with free sugar, but must vote for the party measure.

Governor Carter, said that he came to Washington "to give information about sugar"; that he had been sent by the Honolulu chamber of commerce and was serving without remuneration.

Harry Irwin, he said, had been sent by the Hilo board of trade. "Mr. Ballou" had been sent by the Hawaiian sugar planters' association. He said he had prepared a brief, talked with Senators and tried to see the President. He testified that he maintained offices from which newspaper advertisements and "bulletins" were submitted to a committee in New York representing Hawaiian sugar factories.

Carter testified that the domestic sugar products had spent "something less than \$100,000" in their fight.

"If we had paid out \$800,000 we would consider it well spent, if we could save the \$82,000,000 invested," said he. "We propose to keep some one here to continue the fight as long as the right of free speech exists."

"In your activities, have you encountered anybody working in behalf of the consumer?" asked a member of the committee.

"We consider that we represent the consumer as well as the producer."

Carter testified that Sidney Ballou, who had been frequently mentioned by Senators as one of the anti-free sugar men, was paid a salary of \$12,000 a year to stay in Washington and look after Hawaiian commercial interests.

Carter, in response to question by Senator Cummins, said he had acted openly in all he had done regarding the sugar schedule.

Roosevelt Recovers Six Cents from Editor.

Marquette, Mich., May 31st.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today won his libel suit against George A. Newett, who charged the Colonel with drunkenness, and waived damages after the defendant had uttered a retraction. The jury awarded the nominal damages of six cents provided in such cases by the laws of Michigan. Each party to the suit will have to pay his own expenses.

Judge Flannigan instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff, which they did without leaving their seats.

"It is fair to the plaintiff to state that I have been unable to find in any section of the country any individual witness who is willing to state that he has personally seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess."

UNDISCOVERED LANDS.

One-Eighth of the Globe is Still Awaiting Scientific Exploration

London Correspondence of Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Perhaps one of the most interesting and least known countries on the face of the globe, and one which has so far pretty successfully defied civilization, lies secreted among the Himalaya Mountains.

Authorities say that it is preceded ever entirely by women, who are responsible for such rude laws as are necessary even in a lawless district, manage the affairs of State, and live in a luxury of inverted Mormonism by possessing four or five husbands apiece. All the rough tasks and menial labors are assigned to the hill men, and "mere man" is of small account beside these Himalayan amazons.

On a rough estimate it is declared that 7,000,000 square miles, or one-tenth of the total land surface of the world, are awaiting to be discovered. Some 200,000 of this lies in the Arctic regions of the North, but among the frozen tracts that form "Antarctic" in the South, where Scott and his gallant followers were penetrating, nearly 3,000,000 square miles are relegated to the sole use of the whale, penguin, and other animals and birds of the frozen zone.

In Arabia it seems that there is a tract of land unexplored which is nearly five times as large as Great Britain. Probably there is no more resolute waste to be found in the entire globe than that which is called the "dwelling of the void." Not a single river is estimated to flow throughout its entire 400,000 sq. miles.

Although the famous El Dorado, Peru, which set the Sixteenth Century ablaze, has never been unearthed, the country might fittingly be called El Dorado, from the rich minerals and priceless stones which emanate from there. Strange, wild-eyed men occasionally descend from the mountains and bring wonderful fragments with them, but they refuse to act as guides to those who would accompany them back.

It is curious to realize that vast parts of the British Empire have never been seen by British eyes or the eyes of any white man. Nearly a quarter of Australia is still unexplored, mainly in the west, where the population averages only one person in every 20 square miles.

New Guinea has baffled countless expeditions, though many are trying to fight their way inland from the coast.

NOTICE.

Extremely low fares to Gettysburg, Pa., and return via Southern Railway account 50th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg and Reunion of the Blue and the Gray, July 1-4, 1913.

Tickets for this occasion will be on sale June 28, 29, and 30 and July 1st, with final return limit July 10th, prior to midnight of which date return trip must be completed.

Following round trip rates will apply from stations named:

North Wilkesboro, 13.15
Mount Airy, 11.65
Winston-Salem, 10.05
Greensboro, 10.05

Fares from all other points on same basis. Special train will be operated from Charlotte Sunday, June 29th leaving about 9 p. m. via Washington, arriving Gettysburg about noon June 30th. This train will consist of both day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, and passengers from branch lines can use regular trains, connecting with special train at junction points. Reservations should be made in advance.

Stop overs will be allowed at Washington and Baltimore and also at all points on Southern Railway where there are Agents on either going or return trip, or both, within final limit of ticket.

For further information apply to any Agent Southern Railway, or, R. H. DeButts, Division Passenger Agt., Charlotte, N. C.

Greensboro Woman Wins Anti-Suffrage Essay Prize of \$100.

Washington, June 8.—That Miss Julia D. Henry, of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Metta Folger Townsend, of Greensboro, know better reasons why the ballot should not be given to women than any other women in the United States is the announced result of the nation-wide essay competition on this subject which was conducted by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and which ended June 1. Their knowledge brings each of them a prize of \$100.

More than 1,000 essays were submitted to explain why the franchise should not be granted to women, and they were judged by this distinguished committee of women writers: Mrs. George Riggs (Kate Douglas Wiggin), Miss Ida Tarbell and Miss Jeanette Gilder.

One prize of \$100 was offered for the best essay written by a city woman. This went to Miss Julia D. Henry, of Cleveland, O. The other \$100 prize was for the essay from the country districts, and this was awarded to Mrs. Metta Folger Townsend, whose postoffice address is Greensboro.

One of the rules of the contest was that every essay had to be told in 500 words or less. Both the prize winners were well within the limit.

In announcing the results of the competition the Washington headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage gave out extracts from the prize-winning essays.

In speaking of why the ballot should not be given to the gentler sex Mrs. Townsend said:

"I believe that the best element of our homekeepers and mothers would be slower to use the ballot than would the raff raff of society.

"I fear especially the vote of the red light district.

"The greatest problems of state are not so important as the bearing of children to form a right citizenship.

"In view of the fact that America's birth rate is falling steadily, and rapidly, we older women will fail in patriotism if we throw in our daughter's way the temptation that must come with political life.

"It is next to impossible to retrace steps of such importance, and we ought to watch keenly this tendency to extend the suffrage.

"There is no indication that woman suffrage is successful. New Zealand has defeated prohibition by 50,000.

"Norway's divorce rate has quintupled in a few years. Colorado, with her years of woman suffrage, defeats prohibition, while West Virginia carries it by enormous majority.

"I oppose a movement which weakens the modesty of women. I protest against the spectacular methods by which the suffragette calls attention to herself, and I assert that she fails lamentably in patriotism when she arrays sex against sex."

Tubercular Boarders.

Asheville, June 6th.—At a stormy session of the Board of Health, which was called for the purpose of granting license to boarding houses which entertain guests suffering with tuberculosis, licenses were granted to nine houses, while six others were given licenses for six months with the understanding that the licenses will not be renewed. The granting of these licenses is done under a new ordinance which makes it unlawful for any person to entertain boarders suffering with tuberculosis without a permit from the Board of Health.

The ordinance was passed in order that the board might have the power to refuse licenses to persons running boarding houses in sections of the city made up of private residences and at houses not properly built for the best care of tubercular patients. Over 200 persons were at last night's meeting and many of the applications were granted over strong protests made by citizens who didn't want boarding houses caring for tubercular patients near their residences.

Convicted of Assaulting Informant.

Greensboro, June 7th.—In the United States court yesterday afternoon the jury returned with a verdict of guilty as to both defendants in the case of the government against Eckie Baugus and Robert Hayes, two white men of Wilkes county. The case occupied the greater part of two days of the Greensboro court and was brought here from North Wilkesboro where the trial resulted in a mistrial. The jury came in late in the afternoon and the sentences of the court have not yet been passed.

Baugus and Hayes were charged with conspiracy to injure Charles Shatley because he had gone with deputy marshals and pointed these two men out for arrest. It is shown that a few nights after Shatley had piloted the officers to arrest Baugus, he was called to the door about 1 o'clock in the morning, and when he opened it two shots from shot-guns were fired, the loads entering the door and the tacing and also wounding Shatley.

There was evidence tending to show that the voices which called Shatley out were those of the two men who were the defendants while there was other evidence tending to show they were present and did the fring. The defendants attempted to show an alibi.

The jury was out hardly longer than a couple of hours before bringing in the verdict. At Wilkesboro the jury remained out all night and reported next morning nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

A jury yesterday afternoon also returned a verdict of guilty as to George Rich. Rich is from Montgomery county and is charged with illicit distilling. The defense stoutly contended that the prosecution did not prove the blockade stills discovered belonged to Rich. Sentence will be passed later.

Vanderbilt's Jersey Cow Has Won World Championship.

Asheville Citizen.

George W. Vanderbilt's registered Jersey cow, Kola's Katherine No. 206,275, has just broken the world's Jersey record for butter and milk production on a 120 day's test. The test was started January 24 and ended May 23, including the starting and stopping days, and in this time the Vanderbilt Jersey broke the record for milk, for butter fat and for estimated butter for the total period, and also the record for one day in all particulars.

The former record was held by Loretta D., No. 141,708, and was made at St. Louis in 1904. During the test of the Vanderbilt Jersey she gave a total production of 6,086 pounds of milk, containing 287.25 pounds of butter fat, according to the Babcock test. The estimated butter for this period was 387.94 pounds. The average milk production per day was 50.71 pounds and the average butter per day 2.81 lbs.

During the first month, the Vanderbilt cow produced 1,851 pounds of milk, or 95.23 pounds of butter. The second month she produced 1,591 pounds of milk, or 85.67 pounds of butter. The third month she produced 1,415.50 pounds of milk, or 83 pounds of butter, and the fourth month 1,228.50 pounds of milk or 72.21 pounds of butter.

This record beats the record of Loretta D. for the period by 284 pounds of milk, by 7.09 lbs. of butter fat and by 7.91 pounds of butter. The record also beats the St. Louis record for one day by 8.15 pounds of milk and by 81 pounds of butter.

This gives the Vanderbilt Jersey the Jersey championship of the world for butter and milk, as the tests were conducted according to official regulations.

Cure for Stomach Disorders. Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been effected by these tablets. Sold by All Dealers.