

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. XXXIV

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1914.

NO. 31

## YOUNG MEN WHO TRY TO WIN DON'T DRINK

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Preaches Temperance and Clean Living to Bible Class.

New York, Jan. 22.—"Young men who want to get on in the world don't drink nowadays," said John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church Sunday. "Great corporations do not employ men who drink."

Mr. Rockefeller told the members of the class that his grandfather and his father never touched intoxicating liquor and were total abstainers as a matter of principle, and that he himself had followed their example.

His advice and suggestions as to clean living and as to what every young man can do toward mitigating the social evil were heard with keen interest by 200 members of the class.

Mr. Rockefeller conducts the Bible class only occasionally. After his address Sunday which was on the subject, "Setting Life's Standards," he was urged to lead the class more often.

"To quote the words of another," said Mr. Rockefeller, "let me remind you that success consists of doing the common things of life uncommonly well." There is one thing more needful to this success than ability. That is will.

"If a man is unwilling to do small things and do them well he ought not be permitted to do big things, and if he is permitted to do big things he is sure to fail. The power of application is essential in all standards."

Mr. Rockefeller believed that rich men should feel that their money is not theirs to use for their own pleasure, but private good of others.

"There will be lots of money made in the world, but it will be made by men who have small fortunes or only a little money, save in a relative measure. It is important that the men who can give a dollar should realize his obligation to give the same as the man or woman who can give a million."

The way to get a start in the world, in his opinion, is to jump in somewhere and do the best you can.

"Christ recognized that men were possessed of differing talents," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Many a man does not seem to have discovered his one talent. The thing to do is to jump in somewhere, even if the opening is not promising."

"Perhaps the very thing you think you cannot do is the one thing you can do best. All sorts of people come to see Jesus and He gave no lesson more forcibly than that one that a man is to be judged by what he does with the talents he has."

His mention of his father and grandfather as total abstainers was a part of his remarks on temperance.

"In these strenuous New York and American days," said Mr. Rockefeller, "when there is so much to do and so much to be gained by doing, many men work too hard. They ought to be more moderate in work. It pays. More will be accomplished in the long run."

"In the old days when a salesman applied for a job he was often asked to take a drink of whiskey, and incidentally he was tested to see how much he could drink and still hold his wits. Usually the man who could drink the most got the job."

"Now all that is changed. Great corporations will not employ men who drink, and their emphasis is on total abstinence. I am told that in Germany, where beer drinking is supposed to be prevalent, college professors and even students are quitting the drink habit on the ground that the mind is befogged by drink."

"I think there is less social drinking in New York than formerly. Let me tell you that in the country as a whole the consumption of strong drink increases. This leads me to fear that prohibition does not always prohibit. It causes more crime and poverty than all the other combined."

Rockefeller talked at considerable length on the subject of

## Mountain Park School.

Location.

Mountain Park school is in the High Lands of Surry County. It is seven miles from the main Blue Ridge Range. It is shielded from the mountain top extremes of winter and enjoys what is known as the Mountain Breeze during the summer. No hills are more beautiful than those surrounding Mountain Park. The school is nearer the low lands of the East than any other Mountain School in the state.

Buildings.

The town of Mountain Park is not yet two years old. From the day the first piece of timber was cut the work has been pushed. A number of buildings have been erected but the one that deserves special mention is the Home for Girls which is now ready for use. It has one hundred feet front and is one hundred twenty feet from front to rear and three stories high. The rooms are large, convenient, well lighted and well ventilated. It is said to be the largest and best arranged building of the kind in the state.

The Aim.

It is the aim of Mountain Park School to open a way for those boys and girls who want an education. Though the school is starting in the woods and in a wilderness this woods shall be turned into buildings and this wilderness shall be made productive of good. A land that will produce thorns will produce bread. Mountain Park School proposes to take away the thorns and cultivate the bread crop.

Plan.

In order to meet the needs of all the people and to reduce expenses to the lowest possible figures the school will be kept open all the year. The work will be divided into four terms of twelve weeks each. All students will be promoted according to the work they do. New classes will be organized at the beginning of each term. During the second and third terms special classes will be organized for the benefit of teachers.

Expenses.

Board per term of twelve weeks \$18.00  
Tuition per term of twelve weeks \$10.00  
Room rent per term of twelve weeks \$3.00

Rooms are furnished with bed and mattress, dresser, washstand, table, and chairs. Each student is required to furnish his own blankets, sheets, pillows, and towels.

All bills are payable in advance. If a student should leave school before the end of the term whatever money is due him will be refunded.

Management of Students.

Any student who is not pleased with the school will be allowed to leave unless we are otherwise advised by parent or guardian. Any student whose conduct is not satisfactory to the manager of the school will be required to leave.

Boys and girls will be kept in separate buildings. On arriving at Mountain Park students should call at the managers' office and arrange their work for the term.

For further information address Mountain Park School, State Road, N. C. C. W. Williams, Manager.

Rebel Massacre.

Mexico City, Jan. 24.—One hundred women and children and 150 Federal soldiers were massacred by rebels recently near Vanegas, north of San Luis Potosi according to reports received here today.

The soldiers, with the women, surrendered to the rebels and were taken to a ranch near Matehuala, where the butchery is alleged to have occurred.

Major Rebollo and Captain Ramirez and a handful of men were the only ones to escape. They arrived here today bringing news of the affair which occurred several days ago.

## NAVY TOO SMALL DANIELS THINKS.

Should Be Powerful Enough to Avenge Wrongs and Vindicate Rights.

Washington, Jan. 24th.—Secretary Daniels advocated a greater Navy tonight in responding to the toast, "North Carolina in the Cabinet," at a dinner of the North Carolina Society of Washington. The Secretary's views were expressed by quoting an utterance of James C. Dobbins, a North Carolinian, who was President Pierce's Secretary of the Navy, and who declared the Navy of his day was too diminutive to contend with those of other Nations, insufficient to protect American commerce and unquestionably too feeble to command the waters of the American Coast.

"This splendid spirit of patriotism and of progress, avoiding an extreme position and yet looking to the steady upbuilding of our strength upon the sea, may well be an inspiration to all Americans today as it was more than half a century ago," said Secretary Daniels.

The quotation which Secretary Daniels read and which his hearers took to be a statement of Mr. Daniels' own views, follows in part:

"I deem it my duty candidly to express the opinion that our Navy is not only too diminutive to be expected to contend fairly with that of other respectable Nations, is insufficient to give adequate protection to our commerce, but is unquestionably too feeble to command the waters of our own coasts. Without naval strength a six-months war with any Nation with a powerful marine would result in the seizure of our coasting trade, the destruction of fleets of merchantmen and in plundering defenseless people and interests along the coast, and would cost us far more than a squadron of invincible men-of-war. I regard this increase of naval strength not as a war but as a peace measure."

"While I by no means suggest the policy or the necessity of so large a naval force as many powerful Nations foster, yet it is desirable and attainable too, that the American citizens should gather confidence, courage and energy from the reflection that he belongs to a Government recognized by all as able to avenge his wrongs and vindicate his rights."

Having referred to Admiral George Dewey as the "greatest of living sea-fighters," Secretary Daniels added:

"It is one of the most delightful incidents of my administration to have Admiral Dewey, Delphins' appointee to the Naval Academy, as president of the general board."

Wherein North Carolina Was Not First.

In last week's issue, under the head "Bits of History," we reprinted from the Pinehurst Outlook an article by Col. Fred A. Ode in which he referred to the introduction of African slavery into this country. The Colonel evidently made a slip on this point. In this traffic North Carolina is said to yield first place, a position she has held in many other respects. One of the best historians in the state writes on the subject as follows:

"A statement in your paper that the importation of slaves at Wilmington marked the introduction of African slavery into this country reminds me that the records show that slaves were imported at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1620, when 20 were brought to that place for use on the plantations there."

"The slaveship 'Desire,' built at Marblehead, Mass., in 1636, brought a cargo of slaves into Massachusetts in 1638. These slaves were sold to the citizens there. This was an enterprise of the authorities of the colony, and not of individuals, and marked the introduction of the slave trade into this country, which was kept up as a lucrative business of the New England people until 1862.—State Journal.

## Lock to Your Seed Corn.

With corn selling at one dollar per bushel and no prospect of it being lower it is important that every farmer raise every bushel he can. Tobacco is not likely to be high enough so that a man can profitably neglect raising corn for his own use. And this can nearly always be done without neglecting the tobacco and other crops.

One of the important points in the growing of corn is to get good seed. Every farmer in the country loses much every year by planting corn that for various reasons does not sprout and come up, therefore he fails to get a stand and changes it up to worms, or the weather or some other cause when the facts in the case are that he failed to get sound corn. Then there is all the difference in the kinds of corn. Nearly every authority on the subject advises a prolific corn. By prolific corn I do not mean a kind that makes a number of ears to the stalk, say six or seven. But the prolific corn that I advise makes about two ears to the stalk when the land, weather and other conditions are right. If the right kind of corn is planted it will often make a third more pounds to the acre than a corn that produces only one ear to the stalk.

There are a number of men in the country who will sell you seed corn that can be relied upon, and if any farmer does not know where to buy his seed, if he is in the market for seed, I will give him the name of some reliable dealer.

Any information on the subject will be gladly furnished to you. Write to me.

Respectfully,  
J. W. Johnson,  
County Demonstrator.

Fifty Years Hence.

Perhaps it is just as well for our happiness that there are coal bills, and gas bills and grocery bills to be paid, that life is a struggle for most of us, that every day we must meet and solve as well as we can a dozen petty problems of one sort and another. If the present were a period of bliss and ease, deliciously devoid of troubles for mankind, we might fall into the habit of thinking a great deal about the future. And if we fall into that habit we would—assuming that certain eminent scientists are correct—assuredly develop melancholia.

For the future, these scientists tell us, spells disaster. Frederick L. Hoffman, for instance, well known as a statistician and one of the speakers at the recent conference on race betterment, solemnly avers that in fifty years the whole world will be face to face with the famine. He has figured it all out and there is no getting away from his figures. For just a scant half century the human race will be able to find enough to eat. At the end of that time we will starve—if matters continue to proceed in the way they are proceeding at present.

Probably scientists and statisticians of this sort have their uses, but these uses are hard to discover. Nobody pays any attention to their gloomy prophecies, mainly because almost everybody has two many present troubles to bother their heads about what may happen fifty years hence. Moreover, it would seem that these scientists lack imagination. They assume that the world is going to continue to wag along for the next fifty years just as it is wagging now, whereas it is going to do nothing of the kind. It has always been the pinch of necessity that has driven man to new expedients. Prophets may wear their voices out telling him he must do this or that to avert catastrophe. But he will do it only when he has to, and then he will do it successfully and the catastrophe will not come. So it has always been and so, we may reasonably expect, it will always be.

## LOST OHIO RIVER.

Disappeared From Its Bed at Time of Dayton Flood.

From a Dayton Dispatch. Dayton, like many other sections of the country, can now claim a lost river. Dayton didn't exactly lose the creek itself, the creek did that, but nevertheless the creek is gone, or rather part of it is.

The stream is Poplar Creek. It is supposed to empty into the Miami River just below the C. H. and D. bridge, but since the flood the creek has stopped at the bridge. When the water from many sections of the surrounding territory was pouring into the Miami River and eventually flooding Dayton, Poplar Creek was taking care that in the future it would not empty its waters into the Miami again.

Swirling under the bridge in great torrents, creating a suction that it was next to impossible for floating objects to pass through, the water began to dig into the bed of the creek. Soil, gravel and rock were hurled from their resting places in the bed of the stream, and eventually the water struck a spot which, instead of giving way to the water, began to draw the water into itself.

This discovery was made by J. E. Barnes, whose claim that the subterranean channels would carry off enough water to avert another flood is proved by the fact that this stream, which at times becomes almost impassable, can lose itself on entering the subterranean channel when it is made for it.

The discovery was made by J. E. Barnes, whose claim that the subterranean channels would carry off enough water to avert another flood is proved by the fact that this stream, which at times becomes almost impassable, can lose itself on entering the subterranean channel when it is made for it.

There is a space of about 200 feet between the bridge and the river through which the creek formerly flowed, but not a drop of water has advanced any further than the bridge since the flood. The suction at the spot where the creek disappears is so great that articles thrown into the water are drawn to the bottom immediately. Barnes estimates that the stream carries about 2,000 gallons of water a minute.

Will Distribute \$100,000 in State.

Catholics throughout the Vicariate of North Carolina and particularly the governing heads of the Church will be interested in the announcement just made by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore to the effect that he will distribute a sum aggregating \$265,000 in mission work in the Diocese of Richmond, of which Bishop O'Connell is in charge, in North Carolina of which Bishop Haid of Belmont is the head and in the Diocese of Wheeling, West Virginia. This money represents the residue of the estate of Miss Eliza Andrews of Baltimore and Norfolk, whose death occurred in the former city several weeks ago. In this statement Cardinal Gibbons said:

"In a sealed letter addressed to me by Miss Andrews I am directed to distribute the residuary legacy to three Southern Dioceses. No portion of this residuary legacy is assigned to the Diocese of Baltimore. While I am sorry that this diocese will have no share in this large legacy, I rejoice very much that the Diocese of Richmond and Wheeling with the Vicariate of North Carolina, will possess the exclusive benefit of this large legacy."

It is stated that approximately \$100,000 of this fund will be expended in North Carolina. Says a Baltimore special:

"It will also be a pleasure to the cardinal to expend the money in North Carolina, where for many years he labored against almost insurmountable obstacles. He established churches throughout a large part of the State and he knows the field thoroughly. It is believed that a major portion of the legacy will be used for the establishment of new parishes and in helping those that seem in process of disintegration for lack of funds."