

The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1920.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

HOOVER TO VOTE WITH PARTY BACKING LEAGUE

Withholds Allegiance To Party Until He Learns What Managers Stand For

New York, Feb. 8.—Herbert Hoover tonight issued a statement defining his attitude toward the presidency. He announced that he is not a candidate for the nomination and that no one is authorized to speak for him politically. If the league of nations is made an issue in the election he says he will vote for the party that stands for the league.

In response to requests that he declare allegiance to either one or the other of the great political parties, Mr. Hoover says he will wait until it more definitely appears what the party managers stand for, and will "exercise a prerogative American citizenship and decline to pledge my vote blindfolded." His statement follows:

"In order to answer a large number of questions all at once, let me emphasize that I have taken a day off from the industrial conference in Washington to come to New York solely to attend pressing matters in connection with the children's relief. I want to say again: Have not sought and am not seeking the presidency. I am not a candidate. I have no 'organization.' No one is authorized to speak for me politically.

"As an American citizen by birth and of long ancestry, I am naturally deeply interested in the present critical situation. My sincere and only political desire is that one or both of the great political parties will approach the vital issues, which have grown out of the war and are new, with a clear purpose looking to the welfare of our people and that candidates capable of carrying out this work should be nominated.

"If the treaty goes over to the presidential election with any reservations necessary to clarify the world's mind that there can be no infringement of the safeguard provided by our constitution and our nation's traditions then I must vote for the party that stands for the league. With it, there is hope not only of the prevention of war, but also that we can safely economize in military policies. There is hope of earlier returns of confidence and the economic reconstruction of the world. I could not vote with a party if it were dominated by groups who seek to set aside our constitutional guarantees for free speech or free representation of the government for profit and privilege.

"I could not vote with a party if it were dominated by groups who hope for any form of socialism, whether it be nationalization or industry or other destruction of individual initiative. Both these extremes camouflaged or open, are active enough in this country today. Neither of these dominations would enable those constructive economic policies that will get us down from the unsound economic practices which of necessity grew out of the war, nor would they secure the good will to production in our farmers and workers or maintain the initiative of our business men. The issues look forward, not back.

"I don't believe in more than two great parties. Otherwise, combinations of group could, as in Europe, create a danger of minority rule. I do believe in party organization to support great ideals and to carry great issues and consistent policies. Nor can any one dictate the issues of great parties. It appears to me that the hope of a great majority of our citizens in confronting this new period in American life is that the great parties will take positive stands on the many issues that confront us, and will select men whose character and associations will guarantee their pledges.

"I am being used by the people in both parties to declare my allegiance to either one or the other. Those who know me know that I am able to make up my mind when a subject is clearly defined. Consequently, until it more definitely appears what the party managers stand for, I must exercise a prerogative of American citizenship and decline to pledge my vote blindfolded.

"I am not unappreciative of the many kind things that my friends have advanced on my behalf. Yet I hope they will realize my sincerity in not trying myself to undefined partisanship."

For the Children.
Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting a cough medicine for children. It should be pleasant to take, contain no harmful drug and most effective in curing their cough and cold. Long experience has shown that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets these conditions. It is a favorite with many mothers.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Fewer Arrests Noted

Itasca, N. Y.—Fewer arrests, fewer idlers and improvements in home conditions, have been noted here as a result of the operation of prohibition. No statistics regarding the effect of prohibition on community welfare have been prepared by the commissioners of charities of the city yet.

Smaller Police Force Talked Of

Bridgeport, Conn.—Police business has dropped off 75 per cent in Bridgeport, claimed to be Connecticut's largest city, since prohibition went into effect. Even a reduction of the size of the police force has been talked of. Saturday night, once the police reporter's busiest news gathering period, is practically "newsless." Economic effects of prohibition have also been felt at the charities department, where the number of charity applicants is extremely small. Eighty per cent of the saloons in Bridgeport have been closed.

Court Sessions Suspended

Providence, R. I.—Since the advent of prohibition it has not been uncommon for court sessions to be suspended because of lack of cases, for only one or two arrests to be made each day, and for the various charitable organizations to report that their work has decreased to a marked degree. Arrests have dropped to less than 45 per cent of the former number, and drunkenness, which formerly accounted for approximately 41 per cent of the total number of arrests, now causes but 15 per cent. In the Olneyville section of the city, the police reported that no arrests for assault, larceny, or motor car violations were made last month. This is the first month of no arrests for these offenses in this district and prohibition is given credit in a great measure.

Prohibition is given a greater measure of the credit, also, for a reduction in the number of cases investigated during 1919 by the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children according to Thomas B. Maymon, general agent and secretary, who declared that "the higher cost of intoxicants and the partial curtailment of the sale of the same during the last two years has without doubt had the effect of improving living conditions in some homes." He said it was impossible to tell what the effect of the Volstead Act would be in actual figures, but he had no doubt as to its beneficial effect on the community. Saloons are being rapidly changed from bar rooms to places of business for city merchants.

Prohibition is given a greater measure of the credit, also, for a reduction in the number of cases investigated during 1919 by the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children according to Thomas B. Maymon, general agent and secretary, who declared that "the higher cost of intoxicants and the partial curtailment of the sale of the same during the last two years has without doubt had the effect of improving living conditions in some homes." He said it was impossible to tell what the effect of the Volstead Act would be in actual figures, but he had no doubt as to its beneficial effect on the community. Saloons are being rapidly changed from bar rooms to places of business for city merchants.

Prohibition is given a greater measure of the credit, also, for a reduction in the number of cases investigated during 1919 by the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children according to Thomas B. Maymon, general agent and secretary, who declared that "the higher cost of intoxicants and the partial curtailment of the sale of the same during the last two years has without doubt had the effect of improving living conditions in some homes." He said it was impossible to tell what the effect of the Volstead Act would be in actual figures, but he had no doubt as to its beneficial effect on the community. Saloons are being rapidly changed from bar rooms to places of business for city merchants.

French Concerned Over German Army

Paris, France.—In an article in the "Avenir," General Roques, former Minister of War, makes an estimate of the existing German Army and the French military attitude toward it. The Peace Treaty, he says, having recognized and confirmed the unity of Germany has brought about the unity of its army. Until the end of the war, the various countries composing the German Empire had their own military administrations. Their armies were naturally under the control of the Imperial Ministry, but nevertheless, they presented an appearance of independence which has now been done away with. The only army in Germany today is therefore the army of the Empire—the Reichswehr. But besides this force there exists a certain number of militia and police formations which, although they have been given other names, and placed under the Ministry of the Interior, are no less the reserves for the national army.

This army, which by the terms of the Peace Treaty, must be reduced to 100,000 men from April next, actually numbers, it is said, 400,000 men. Some even say that it has an effective strength of 800,000 men. What is certain is that the annual budget for the army. This, General Roques declares, is a danger to Europe; but he does not think that the French frontier is in danger, at any rate for the present, but friendly nations may be threatened and France cannot remain indifferent to this; what must therefore be done?
The Rhinish region should be occupied, he says, the French colonies should be protected, and an allied contingent should be furnished pending what may be decided by the League of Nations.

Casualty Figures For North Carolina Given

Washington, Feb. 9.—Two announcements of concern to North Carolina came from the war department today one giving the casualties, by states, in the American expeditionary forces the other a statement that, in army recruiting drive the Tar Heel state will be asked to fill up the 29th regiment of infantry, now stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky. This regiment, now at approximate skeleton strength, has been assigned to North Carolina for replacements, and Secretary Baker says he hopes the new plan will develop a feeling of state pride in the particular regiment.

Final casualty figures announced by the adjutant general show that North Carolina casualties in the recent war were as follows:

Killed in action, 46 officers, 644 men; died of wounds, 19 officers, 228 men; died of disease, 6 officers, 595 men; died of accident, 7 officers, 38 men; drowned, 3 men; suicide, 2 men; murder or homicide, 5 men; execution, general courtmartial, 1 man; other known causes, 10 men; cause undetermined, 18 men; presumed dead, 5 men. Total officers, 72; total men, 1,547.

The table carries no names nor no further details.

The figures also show the following regarding prisoners of war and wounded:
Total prisoners, 7 officers and 58 men; all repatriated except one man, unaccounted for.

Slightly wounded, 81 officers, 1,597 men; severely wounded, 58 officers, 1,709 men; degree undetermined, 34 officers, 739 men; Total wounded, 173 officers and 3,955 men.

In its record for bravery and combat, North Carolina stands out prominently among other states, population considered.

New York had a death list of 254 officers and 4,528 men; Pennsylvania, 158 officers and 3,796 men; with corresponding figures, as a rule, for other populous states. South Carolina's death list was 25 officers and 306 men; Virginia, 27 officers and 637 men; Georgia, 43 officers and 306 men.

Alleged Slayer And Two Others Are Now In Jail

Winston-Salem, Feb. 14.—Sheriff Van Zachary of Yadkin county, was shot through the heart and killed about 11 o'clock last night at a blockade distillery, eight miles from Yadkinville, the county seat. Three men were at the plant and all of them were arrested early this morning and brought to the Forsyth jail this afternoon for safe keeping, the Yadkin jail not being considered secure enough for bad men. Rev. T. A. Caudle, a Baptist minister of Yadkin county, accompanied the sheriff to the moonshine plant and he declares that Robey Baily, age about 23, is the party who did the shooting. The other two men at the plant were Cleve O'Neal and James Brown. According to the statement related to the coroner, by the Baptist divine, Baily was standing close to Sheriff Zachary when the former fired the fatal shot, the powder burns igniting the officer's overcoat and the blaze was extinguished by Rev. Mr. Caudle.

The community in which the crime was committed is said by officers to be bad for blockading, nearly all of the people in that section being in sympathy with the making of whisky. Preachers who dare to touch on prohibition in their sermons are soon made to realize that such doctrine is not appreciated.

Before the arrest of the parties this morning a reward of \$1,000 was offered for their capture and Coroner W. E. Rutledge, who was here this afternoon, stated that it would be paid, if the parties put in a claim for it.

Cataract Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Cataract Deafness, that is by a constitutional remedy. **WALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** acts through the blood on the mucous membrane of the system. Cataract Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unlike the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube. **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for any case of Cataract Deafness that cannot be cured by **WALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE**. **Dr. J. J. Chesser & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.**

KAISER QUITE DRESSY AT A FRENCH TOWN

While at Charleville, France He Wore Silk Socks and Changed Uniforms Often— Afraid Of Flames.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The former German Emperor William while at the German great headquarters in Charleville, France, in the world war, surrounded himself with an army of lackeys changed his uniform several times a day and had a strong objection to any but silk socks, according to a description of his conduct there by the editor of the Charleville Journal The editor, N. Domeller, has just published an account of the former emperor's conduct at Charleville. He says:

"Everything he wore was intended to attain the greatest effect. According to the example of Napoleon he slept in a simple field bed, which, however, did not stand under a tent but in a wonderful villa which had every imaginable protection against airplanes.

"His fear of fire was so great that he constantly changed his sleeping place and created a regular steel safe in which to sleep. In April, 1915, five bombs fell in the neighborhood of the imperial villa, and at another time the court train was attacked, the kaiser's chief engineer a cook and several court officials were killed. In the garden of the kaiser villa there was an electrically lighted dugout with a capacity of 30 men.

"Unlike his sons, the kaiser's meals were simple. His lunch consisted of some roast or cold meat, and a desert. Only on his birthday was there a better meal, such as caviar and pate de foie gras, roast, rice, fruits, omelett, and choice wine. He usually drank beer or a light Moselle wine.

"By tearing down some of the walls in the villa, the kaiser had a wonderful bath room constructed. Three of the big trees in the neighborhood he chopped down himself and distributed the wood to the poor families of Charleville. The inhabitants chowed no appreciation for his kindness. They asserted that he was trying to gain their sympathies without paying a penny. The women expelled from Lille for compulsory work he permitted to do agricultural work."

New Jersey Ratifies Anthony Amendment

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey House of Assembly ratified the Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution, the concurrent resolution having been adopted by the Senate a week ago. The vote was 34 to 24, and followed a Democratic filibuster of several hours.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stands in favor, 29.
Number that stands against, 5.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 7.
States that have ratified with date:
Illinois—June 10, 1919.
Wisconsin—June 10, 1919.
Michigan—June 10, 1919.
Kansas—June 16, 1919.
New York—June 16, 1919.
Ohio—June 16, 1919.
Pennsylvania—June 24, 1919.
Massachusetts—June 25, 1919.
Texas—June 27, 1919.
Iowa—July 2, 1919.
Missouri—July 3, 1919.
Arkansas—July 28, 1919.
Montana—July 30, 1919.
Nebraska—August 2, 1919.
Minnesota—September 8, 1919.
New Hampshire—September 10, 1919.
Utah—September 30, 1919.
California—November 1, 1919.
Maine—November 5, 1919.
North Dakota—December 1, 1919.
South Dakota—December 4, 1919.
Colorado—December 12, 1919.
Rhode Island—January 6, 1920.
Kentucky—January 6, 1920.
Oregon—January 12, 1920.
Indiana—January 16, 1920.
Wyoming—January 27, 1920.
Nevada—February 7, 1920.
New Jersey—February 10, 1920.
States that have refused to ratify, with date:
Georgia—July 24, 1919.
Alabama—September 3, 1919.
Alabama—September 17, 1919.
Mississippi—January 21, 1920.
South Carolina—January 22, 1920.

ALLIES AGREE TO LET GERMANY TRY PERSONS

They are Willing To Give Germany Chance to Punish Her Own War Criminals

London, Feb. 16.—The allied reply to the German note of Jan. 25, proposing an alternative to extradition that persons accused by the allies be tried at Leipzig, states that Germany's proposal for such trial at Leipzig is compatible with article 228 of the peace treaty. The allies, the note says, will abstain from intervention in the procedure of that court.

After stating that the allies have carefully considered the German note of January 25, the reply says: "The powers observe, in the first place, that Germany declares herself unable to carry out the obligations imposed on her by articles 228 to 230, which she signed. They reserve to themselves the power to employ in such measure and form as they may judge suitable the rights accorded to them in this event by the treaty.

"The allies' note, however, the German government's declaration that they are prepared to open before the court of Leipzig penal proceedings without delay, surrounded by the most complete guarantees and not affected by the application of all judgments, procedure or previous decisions of German civil or military tribunals before the supreme court at Leipzig, against all Germans whose extradition the allied and associated powers have the intention to demand.

In Line With Treaty

The prosecution which the German government itself proposes immediately to institute in this manner is compatible with article 228 of the peace treaty and is expressly provided for at the end of its first paragraph.

Faithful to the letter and spirit of the treaty, the allies will abstain from intervention in any way in the procedure of the prosecution and the verdict in order to leave to the German government complete and entire responsibility. They reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany, the recognition by her of the crimes she has committed and her sincere desire to associate herself with their punishment.

They will see whether the German government, who have declared themselves unable to arrest the accused named on the above list to deliver them for trial to the allies, are actually determined to judge them themselves.

At the same time the allies, in the pursuit of truth and justice have decided to entrust to a mixed inter-allied commission the task of collecting, publishing and communicating to Germany details of the charges brought against each of those whose guilt shall have been established by their investigations.

Articles Still Stand.

Finally, the allies would formally emphasize that procedure before a jurisdiction such as is proposed can in no way annul the provisions of articles 228 and 230 of the treaty.

The powers reserved to themselves the right to decide whether the proposed procedure by Germany which, according to her, would assure to the accused all guarantees of justice, does not, in effect, bring about their escape from the just punishment of crimes. In this event the allies would exercise their rights to their full extent by submitting the cases to their own tribunal.

FRENCH WIFE IS SANE BUT AWFULLY WORRIED

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Ewalt Sauer, young French bride of a former soldier, was held sane today by a board of examiners before whom her husband had taken her. Mrs. Sauer had suffered nervous prostration over the high cost of living and what she termed "American extravagance."

Mrs. Sauer cried for more than an hour as she told how all the money which her husband turns over to her each pay day "goes out as fast as it comes in."

"Why is it that when I order some meat," she sobbed, "that it is brought in an automobile. That is extravagant horrible for poor people! I cannot afford to have my meat delivered in an automobile and I won't!"

It developed that the Sauer family was buying a home on installments and this was something the young wife could not understand.

Her husband, she says, gives her his pay envelope. The commission advised her that her husband is a Jew.

LANSING QUILTS CABINET AT WILSON'S REQUEST

Washington, Feb. 15.—Robert Lansing ended his career as secretary of state today after President Wilson had accused him of usurping the power of President in calling meetings of the cabinet during Mr. Wilson's illness.

Mr. Lansing denied that he had sought or intended to usurp the Presidential authority. He added however, that he believed then and still believes that the cabinet conferences were "for the best interests of the republic; that they were 'proper and necessary' because of the President's condition and that he would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to act as he did.

The record stands. Mr. Lansing tendered his resignation and Mr. Wilson accepted. The resignation was offered, however, only after the President, under date of February 7, had written asking if it were true that Mr. Lansing had called cabinet meetings and stating that if such were the case he felt it necessary to say that "under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference."

Mr. Lansing answered two days later—last Monday—saying he had called the cabinet conferences because he and others of the President's official family "felt that in view of the fact that we were denied communication with you, it was wise for us to confer informally together on * * * matters as to which action could not be postponed until your medical advisers permitted you to pass upon them.

The secretary concluded by saying that if the President believed he had failed in his "loyalty" to him and if Mr. Wilson no longer had confidence in him he was ready to "relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands."

The President replied last Wednesday that he was "much disappointed" by Mr. Lansing's letter regarding "the so-called cabinet meetings." He said he found nothing in the secretary's letter "which justifies your assumption of presidential authority in such a matter," and added that he "must frankly take advantage of your kind suggestion to resign."

"I must say," continued the President, "that it would relieve me of embarrassment, Mr. Secretary, embarrassment of feeling your reluctance and divergence of judgement, if you would give up your present office and afford me an opportunity to select someone else whose mind would more willingly go along with me."

MILLIONS AT A BID IN GERMAN SHIP AUCTION

Washington, Feb. 16.—While controversy over the proposed sale of 39 former German liners occupied today three government agencies, the White House, the senate and the district Supreme court, presidents of great shipping companies were bidding in tens of millions against each other for the craft at the shipping board's auction.

For one group of six vessels the bidders fought with \$250,000 boosts in price until Maj-Gen. George W. Goethals, retired, now head of the American Ship and Commerce company, dropped out at \$13,000,000 which, he said, was his limit and P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, raised the price to \$13,100,000.

Commissioner Scott had announced in opening the auction that it was only for the purpose of receiving bids, final action to await approval of the senate commerce committee and the house merchant marine committee and the outcome of William Randolph Hearst's application for an injunction to prevent the sale. While the bidding was in progress the senate further complicated the situation, adopting a resolution requesting that the sale be postponed, but at the conclusion of the bidding today it was announced that the auction would continue at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

In the district Supreme court Associate Justice Bailey took under advisement Mr. Hearst's application after hearing contention of counsel that the shipping board lacked legal power to dispose of the vessels. He will render his decision Friday.

At the White House it was said the President would answer promptly with a decided negative the resolution adopted by the senate Saturday asking if there existed a reported secret understanding with Great Britain as to the ultimate disposition of former German craft.