

# The Mount Airy News

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## BROOKS CRITICISES OVERMAN FOR INACTIVITY

### Greensboro Candidate Raps Junior Senator For Refusing To Meet Him In Debate—Asks Why He Does Not Show Some Fight In Capital.

Greensboro News, May 25.

Asked yesterday what his campaign plans were for the near future, and what comment he had to make upon refusal of his opponent, Senator Lee S. Overman, to meet him in joint debate throughout the state, A. L. Brooks, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator from North Carolina, replied:

"I have been spending a few days at home recuperating from an active campaign throughout all sections of the state, and looking after some business matters which were needing my attention. I leave Monday for an extended trip through the east, from whence I am receiving many encouraging letters.

"I have been gratified beyond expression with the assurances of support which I am receiving. The campaign has been an exceedingly pleasant one to me, as I have enjoyed meeting with the representative Democrats in all sections of North Carolina, who want to see the North Carolina Democracy take step with the forward-looking program of our national administration, and the best statesmanship of the nation.

"I regret that Senator Overman has declined to meet me in joint debate throughout the state, in order that the people might more clearly understand the real contest between us. It is not a contest of individuals for office, merely, because that would be unworthy of either of us.

"My campaign is based solely upon a desire to serve the state and nation in the new world crisis through which we are passing. I do not believe that this service can be rendered merely by sitting around in committee rooms and conducting investigations, when a titanic struggle of intellects over the fundamentals of our government and the right of democracy to self-expression is being waged on the floor of the senate. For nearly a year now the most savage debates of all times have been in progress in the senate, in which Democracy has been assailed, President Wilson denounced, and the ideals and purposes for which we entered the great war have been ridiculed and flouted.

"If Senator Overman has been too busy to meet me in debate in North Carolina, why does he not stand up on the floor of the United States senate and challenge these Republican detractors, and let the world know what North Carolina stands for and is willing to fight for?

"If elected to the senate, I may not be able successfully to contend with these enemies of Democracy, but one thing is certain—I am at least game enough to fight them in the open; and before I will permit them to romp over me, as they have done over others this last 12 months in the senate, without a fight, I would resign my seat. It has actually become so bad that John Sharpe Williams, a veteran from Mississippi, said in an address before his legislature that he had rather be a dog, sitting on the ground and baying at the moon, than to serve with that body longer. He is getting old and wants to quit. But we can't quit. The fight must continue if the principles of Democracy are to survive and the great work of Wilson is to be preserved for future generations.

"There is another very important matter which needs looking after in Washington that seems to be receiving no attention, and that is a simplification of our tax system so that the average business man can understand how to make out his report, and not have to employ counsel in every case, oftentimes when he is not liable for taxes. It is perfectly apparent to any business man that these questionnaires and tax blanks could be greatly simplified and the governmental machinery put upon a business basis. I hope to be able, if elected, to aid in bringing about a reform in the tax system.

"And again, the riotous waste of maintaining innumerable bureaus, commissions and all sorts of governmental bodies created during the war, is still running at full tide, with no suggestion of retrenchment, nor apparent desire to repeal these unnecessary government appendages.

"The Republicans have always contended for a centralized government at Washington. The war necessitated much of this centralization, but the time has now come for de-centralization and the Republicans in charge will never consent to it unless the Democrats vigorously fight for their

repeal. In other words, every thoughtful man knows that there is a wide field for constructive legislation lying immediately in front of us, and the people of the state have a right to know what their senators' views are about dealing with these problems, and are far more interested in that than in the question of how a senator voted during the war. That war has been fought and won.

"We are now face to face with an industrial, economic and political war of reconstruction for the future. I do not wish the people of North Carolina to vote for me unless in their opinion they feel that I appreciate the meaning of these new problems and am fitted to deal with them in the interest of all the people.

"Senator Overman's advertised claim for support, based on his standing by the President, is tragic in the light of the last 12 months. Of course he stood by him during the war, as all of us did. But, be it remembered that most of these measures were enacted for the purpose of aiding the war and enabling the President to bring back a settlement from Versailles, which would insure peace on earth in the future.

"Senator Overman says he is running on his record. I would like for him to explain to the people of North Carolina what he has done in the senate during all these agonizing months, when the supreme test came to save to the people the benefits of all the work which Wilson accomplished in the negotiations of the treaty and the league of nations.

"Borah, Johnson, Lodge and others have romped around the senate, flinging defiance into the very teeth of every Democratic senator, and openly set out to destroy the result of Wilson's achievements.

"Where, oh, where was Senator Overman during all these fights? Somebody suggested that he was on a committee, investigating bolsheviks. If he had gone in the senate chamber he would have seen some political bolsheviks at work day and night, and might at least have caught one of them."

## More About Mount Airy's Census

Editor Mt. Airy News:

In as much as there has been so much in your paper with reference to census of the town of Mount Airy, I just wish to state my side of the question. I am the one that the Supervisor sent to Mount Airy to complete the taking of the census in that town, and I visited every home inside of the boundary, that he assigned to me, and in several instances I had to visit some of the homes several times before I found the occupants at home and in some instances I was forced to get the information from the minor members of the family.

But every home with every member of the home on the list, and if there is any shortage in the census of Mt. Airy it is either because they were not properly taken in some previous census or have moved out or overlooked in some other boundary, as I was very careful to visit every home and continue to visit them until I got the required information.

Yours very truly,  
Eddie M. Bryant.

## RULES GOVERNING WHO'S WHO CONTEST

Any person is eligible to enter except those connected with this paper. Answers must be written in blank spaces under each question.

When your answers are complete write your name and address on margin of sheet and bring or send to this office.

Address your answers to Who's Who Editor.

Answers to be considered must be in this office not later than noon Friday, June 4.

The full complete answers together with the names of winners will be printed Thursday, June 10.

Contestants are permitted to ascertain in any way possible, the proper answers. Ask if in doubt.

Get your answers correct. Incomplete firm names and incomplete answers will not be counted as tying with complete answers.

Combinations with the view of creating ties are not permissible.

To win, it will not be necessary to have all the answers, but you must have more of them CORRECT than any other contestant.

Don't ask for information at this office as there is no one here who knows. The answers are known only to the "Who's Who" Editor.

It's a pretty safe plan to keep a copy of your answer.

Get in the contest—it's mighty interesting, and what you will learn about the business firms of Mount Airy will be worth the time and trouble whether you win a gold prize or not.

The Gold prizes will be on display at W. L. Steele's jewelry store on Moore avenue.

## HAS THE SOLDIER BEEN FORGOTTEN?

### Writer In Statesville Landmark Takes Position That He Has, Gives Instances of Proof

Only a few short months ago, some of us waited at home, others at the pier at Hoboken, New Port News or some other port town. We were told that the Manchuria was nosing into port. Just look. There it really comes, slowly but surely with the soldier boys, so many of them, but only one that you are straining your eyes to see! Can he be there? It doesn't seem possible, but as the "Welcome Home Band" strikes up that wonderful "America" and the boys come marching off, you see him, and your heart just seems as if it will burst for joy. His face bespeaks hardships, yes as we have never known, but that smile shows beyond a question, the joy to again be on American soil, the land of his birth! Oh! it's a wonderful sight; everybody so eager to grasp the hands of the returned heroes and the sorrows and heartaches caused by their parting were now doubled many times by the joy and thankfulness to God for their safe return. Our soldiers!

The war is over now, the boys home, and months are swiftly passing, each minute filled to the last second with the rush of reconstruction, of getting things back to normal. The men who stayed at home were able to invest money in ways which now seem to be bringing in enormous amounts. They had no competition to speak of. A young man's services during the dark days of the war here at home were worth his own price. We stop for a little while and look the situation clearly and squarely in the face and we see simply this: Our soldier boys are being left out, they are living in a sphere all their own, working at whatever they can find to do, and nine cases out of every ten at a salary 50 per cent lower than the one held before entering the service of their country. We look around and see one boy over here in Charlotte. We call him a boy, though he is a man of 28 now. Three years ago he was assistant manager of a big light and water power company, making \$175 per month, and such a wonderful future to look forward to! Now we see him, after serving nearly three years in the army, working for \$75 a month all day and from one to three hours' work at night. We go further and find that the company is composed of two men who for some reason were exempted and who, during the war were given the chance, if there was a chance to make money, due to the great demand for their products. Our boy comes home. We find that he has not only lost the three years and the opportunity which he had before enlisting, but his life is shortened at least five to ten years due to exposure and experiences undergone while serving his country. At any rate he finds himself compelled to accept the offered position, if such it could be called, being told by his prosperous employers that he will have to work himself up, that he is of little use to the company due to the fact that he has been in the army for so long and necessarily gotten away from the business world to a great extent. So he starts in the stockroom to climb the ladder once more, starting on his journey at stated, with a body much weakened from hardships, nerves unstrung and unsteady. He is to support a family on a salary of \$75, which is less than a common laborer. He is a returned soldier, with an honorable discharge showing three years in the service of his country. Is this right?

We are having calls for medical aid in our own little city and in towns nearby from returned soldiers who are only now giving way under strain which was caused by the war. Only a few days ago my attention was called to a young man, a friend of mine, who served in France, was wounded, but recovered it was thought, and went back into action. He served until the end and received his honorable discharge, supposedly in good condition, both mind and body. But for several months now his partner had noticed that he was nervous and very much unlike the stalwart youth who went "over there," and today this same young man is in Morganton, chained, unable to tell you his own name, and a St. Louis specialist says his condition is caused from wounds received in France.

This shows that our boys' lives are shortened and we know not how many of these cases are to occur, how many of our boys who are seemingly strong and will later develop tuberculosis, loss of eyesight or some other dreaded disease caused from getting even a

small portion of the deadly gases used.

Only a couple of days ago a case was brought to my attention which certainly lays bare the facts as they really exist, and I am going to give it to you: A returned soldier whose family have been residents of Iredell county since before the Civil war, and whose grandparents fought in same, had returned to Statesville after nearly three years spent in the service to establish himself in the town of his youth. He succeeded in borrowing enough money to get started and was putting forth every possible effort to give the public the service they desired and in return get the foothold which seemed to have completely slipped from his reach during his absence. One of his boyhood schoolmates passed him as he was standing in front of his little place. He hailed him and in the course of the conversation which followed his friend said, "Well, guess I had better hustle along. Want to go over to Mr. So and So's and have a certain little job done." The returned soldier said, "Well, Tom, I have quite a nice place here and would certainly appreciate a chance at your work. Had to borrow the money and am trying to get a start." The supposedly patriotic citizen answered, "Mr. So and So has been doing my work for the past ten years, and I guess I had better go back over there." The returned soldier only smiled and walked away. He watched the man turn the corner and go back to the man who had established himself while he, your boy and mine, was in camp and then in France, fighting for you, for me and for his country. Is this an example of the man who was going to do so much for the returned soldier? Are these the opportunities which were to be poured out to him? It seems that it is, as the above incident is only one of many which I could relate. It seems that the average fellow is now too busy to look at his next door neighbor, who is starting all over, so to speak. We have simply forgotten our promises and intentions. We say we mean to do well by them. Our intentions are good, but what we expect to do and what we are doing are two separate and distinct things.

The question arises now whether the returned soldier wants the bonus or not. Let me say here that he does. He is voting for it, and he feels that he deserves it, and watch my word: When you see a man opposed to it look into his own family tree and you will find that his nearest relative serving in the war was a nephew; or possibly he will be a man of means whose son has all the financial backing needed; or again it is a man who fears the taxes or what not that it will take to give these men the amount they are asking will in some way cause him to have to go down in his own "jeans" and pull out the almighty dollar stored away for luxuries which the soldier will never know. Some argue that the framed "honorable discharge" is enough, that that is all the "loyal soldier wants. But this is not the way to look at this matter. Let me say here that the soldier showed his loyalty in enlisting on the battlefield, and in every other way tried and it must not be said that he is disloyal because he needs a little help to establish himself, and not be humiliated by being told his services are practically useless, due to the fact that he has been in the army so long. Something should have been done for him without the asking, and the man who will fight the soldier and try to kill the bill that is soon to go before Congress asking for means to help pay for a little home, paid-up insurance, or any of the three other ways of helping to put him on financial equality with the fellow who stayed at home and had the chances, is worse than a slacker—a thousand times!

Let's search our hearts and remember the time when practically every window waved a service flag. We were depending on the men behind those flags to fight for us, we thought as we looked at them that when our boys returned we would hold out our arms to them and establish them in their chosen vocations as they have established true Americanism and its stand for democracy for us.

Do not forget the returned soldiers who are standing asking for your work, not begging!—no, far be it from them!—but promising you value received. Give them a chance. God knows they deserve it. A soldier's wife.

## Periodic Bilious Attacks

Persons subject to bilious attacks at regular intervals know about when to expect an attack. They find that they have no desire for food when an attack is due but usually eat because it is meal time. Skip one meal and take three of Chamberlain's Tablets and you may be able to avoid the attack. Persons subject to periodic bilious attacks should not drink tea or coffee at any time.

## URGES HELP OF CITY FOLK IN THE HARVESTING OF CROPS

### Secretary Of Agriculture Holds Up To Public Serious Situation On American Farms Today.

Washington, May 22.—In an authorized and exclusive interview here today the secretary of agriculture, Edwin T. Meredith, expressed the fear of a serious food scarcity next winter and urged that city folks aid the farmer to harvest his crops.

Secretary Meredith revealed that he is writing to secretaries of various business organizations throughout the country and to presidents of colleges and universities, letters urging them to co-operate in the movement to get labor out to the farms to assist in production and harvesting.

Secretary Meredith said the American farmer is today handicapped by various circumstances over which he has no control. What effect this will have on production, coupled with a recent drop in prices with additional discouragement, the secretary is not prepared to say but he did comment frankly on the danger of a food shortage and the necessity of city residents giving some thought to the conditions on the farms.

"This problem," he said, "is as much the city man's as it is the farmer's. Their interests are inextricably bound up an interdependent. I often wonder if the people of the cities realize how closely the problem comes home to them. With the exception of the packing centers, the cities of the country have on hand at any one time only enough flour to last a few weeks. Their vegetables and fruits come in from day to day. Practically everything they eat is only a few days, or at most a few weeks, removed from the farm. Whenever there is a shortage of production it is almost instantly reflected on the people of the cities.

## Shortage Is Possible

"Right now we face the danger of such a shortage for the next year. Curtailed acreage necessarily means curtailed food production, and without adequate labor farmers cannot maintain adequate acreage. Not alone is there a shortage of 20 per cent in the supply of hired farm labor, the country over, but farm work is greatly behind because of the backward spring.

"Even with the best possible season from now until harvest, these two things—shortage of labor and late spring—mean reduced production. With a poor season from now on, a food scarcity is inevitable. And food scarcity is a menace to national prosperity everywhere. High wages would mean little to the city worker if he cannot buy food except at famine prices.

"The curtailment of emigration alone during the war has been sufficient to make a deep cut in the normal supply of labor of all kinds. With what labor supply there is, the farmer feels he is unable to compete with the higher paying industries of the cities. If he is to get the help he needs this summer he must rely on a thorough awakening on the part of the city people to their responsibilities in the situation. They have got to realize as far as agricultural production is concerned that an emergency faces the country as grave in many respects as that which faced us during the war, and calling for the same degree of patriotic response.

"During the war city residents showed what they could do to help the farmer. The present shortage of farm labor exactly corresponds in figures and fact with the shortage which existed in the summer of 1918. Yet exceptionally large crops were produced that year. Why? In the first place because the individual farmer gave every ounce of his energy to the patriotic duty of seeing that the country at war did not lack for food.

## Farmers Were Loyal

"Old, retired and sometimes crippled farmers with their wives went to the field to help. But important also was the fact that large numbers of business men, students and workers in the city responded to the appeal that they spend their vacation in the fields helping the farmers. Only by similar co-operation can we meet the present emergency in the agricultural situation. Will the city folks respond?

The secretary said he would not predict what the present break in food prices, particularly in the grain market, is going to mean to the farmer, nor could he estimate whether this break is to mean most expense to the food speculator or the farmers.

He said, however, that the farmer was forced to weigh the doubtful pros-

pects as to future prices for his products, when, on the opposite sheet of his ledger, he notes the high prices he must still pay for labor, equipment, seed, fertilizer and other supplies, as well as for the land he tills.

Writing business men and college presidents in the interest of city aid for the farmer, Secretary Meredith will point out that while of course the inexperienced farm hand cannot expect to receive as much as the worker with farm experience, practically all men and boys who are adaptable to the work should be able quickly to earn good wages in the harvest fields.

Although the secretary's authorized interview presents a rather serious resume of farm conditions and holds up for public inspection and action the danger of a food shortage that may pinch the nation next winter.

## Flies!—Flies!—Flies!

The most dangerous insects known to man. Flies are a disgrace. They indicate filth. No filth, no flies. Beware of flies. They are dirty, dangerous disease carriers. Don't permit flies in your house, or your food.

Flies are the most important of the three ways in which typhoid fever is spread. The three ways being water, contact with person sick with the disease and flies. We all know that the coming in contact of flies means the coming of typhoid fever.

Flies are now a disgrace when they were at one time very common, ordinary things in our kitchen and dining room, but as we learn that they are the greatest pests and carriers of disease germs that the human being has to contend with, and that they feed upon tubercular sputum, pus, typhoid dejecta as well as candy, cake, milk etc., and carrying deadly disease germs, not only in their digestive track but upon their bodies, so it is very easy for them to carry and spread diseases such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis and diarrhea, by depositing the germs upon our food, lips and fingers.

Do away with the breeding places for the fly, manure piles, garbage or organic decaying matter. Wherever there is the accumulation of filth you are going to have the house fly. By doing away with the decaying organic matter you will lessen the danger of disease. Screen your windows and doors and swat the stray flies that get through opening and closing of the doors.

L. L. Williams,  
County Health Officer.

## A School Boy's Plea For A Public Library

The city of Mount Airy should have a public library for many reasons. Education depends largely on good books. Also a man or woman has to keep informed of daily events, to keep up with the times, to be educated. Also anyone wishing to learn a trade, etc. could get books on that particular trade in the library. Reading affords recreation from daily cares and time spent in the library will not be wasted, but will make better men and women of the people of this town. The children, also, will spend many happy hours in the library, instead of getting into mischief.

It would also help the schools for people who cannot read and write, seeing the pleasure and profit other people get from the library, will want to do the same and send their children to school and probably get someone to teach them.

The expense would be nothing for a nice, granite building could be erected, say between Franklin and Pine streets near Main, for about \$25,000. The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association could devote the funds they had for the Armory to the library, the town could give some money and the rest raised by popular subscription for—nearly everybody would give something for a library, of such a benefit to the town.

Summing up the reasons why we should have the library, it is essential to a good education, especially to those who haven't a library in their homes, it is beneficial to those learning a trade, for recreation, etc. and that the expense would be nothing, why can't we get a public library?

W. P. T. Jr.

WANTED—at Mt. Airy Iron Works, broken machinery, plows and casting and other cast iron. Prices according to quality. J. B. Minick. tlc.

## The Facts About Rheumatism

More than nine out of ten cases of rheumatism are either chronic or muscular rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is required is to massage the affected parts freely with Chamberlain's Liniment. You will be surprised at the relief which it affords.