

The Mount Airy News

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 15th, 1920.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SUGAR GROWERS' HUGE PROFITS

Rise in the Price of Commodity Brings Great Wealth to Many Who Were Previously in Needy Circumstances

New York, N. Y.—Stories of sudden wealth that has come to individuals in Cuba and other West Indian islands from the rise in sugar are equaled only by those of some of the oil boom sections of the west. The chief difference is that the wealth that has come to some of the farmers in the west has in many instances been altogether fortuitous, the result of holdings of land which happened to lie within the oil area.

The prosperity that has come to sugar-cane farmers in the West Indies has been pretty generally disseminated. Of course, it has been largely in proportion to the size of their land holdings, but the small as well as the large farmer has benefited. Many of the cane planters or colonos were in easy circumstances before they experienced the windfall of 20 per cent. sugar.

Instances of Fortunes

There are instances, however, of poor men made rich by the rise in sugar prices, and this includes Negroes and farmhands, who a few years ago were in poverty. A Negro cane cutter, who was in tatters a few years ago, working near Guantanamo, obtained some cane lands, cleared them and started in a small way as a colono. His profits this season were \$80,000. He is now riding up and down the Prado in Havana in his own automobile.

A bank employee saved and invested in partnership with a Cuban colono \$10,000. In three months he drew out \$40,000 in profits.

The manager of the Cuban branch of a well-known bank has gone into the sugar business on a profit taking basis with the owner of the estate. If sugar prices average only 10 cents next year he expects to make \$500,000.

A graduate of a university in the western part of the island built and sold a plantation at a profit of \$4,000,000, eclipsing Victor Mendoza's \$1,000,000 profit on his sale of Conagua to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Cooperation is Marked

The American Sugar Refining Company is fortunate in having high-grade men for colonos at Central Conagua, who cooperate in every possible way. Conagua had two serious cane fires this season. The sugar is still recoverable from burnt cane, provided the cane is ground at once and not allowed to sour. In both instances the various colonos gave up cutting their own cane to get their neighbor's cane to the mill and save it.

In one of the British West Indies a planter who just before the war invested \$65,000 in a sugar plantation sold his crop of 14,000 bags this year for about \$80 a bag, or \$840,000. His expenses were little more than \$20 a bag, or about \$300,000, so that he cleared, this season, more than half a million dollars on his \$65,000 investment.

Farmers in Porto Rico who owned, say, 500 acres of land, worth a few years ago, at \$50 an acre, \$25,000, from which they used to make anywhere from \$5000 to \$15,000 annually, this season made \$40,000 to \$60,000. Such an estate could not be bought today for \$100,000.

Enormous Profits

In Cuba, colonos who before the war would have to ask advances from the mill of \$3,000 to \$5,000 to tide them over the planting season are now worth \$500,000. It is not unusual for a Cuban colono to have made from \$200,000 to \$300,000 this year, and the profits of a few of the larger ones have run into millions. This is practically clear profit for the citizen of Cuba, who pays an income tax of only 8 per cent.

As can be imagined there is great spending going on as the result of all this prosperity. The Prado in Havana is as packed with cars as Fifth Avenue, New York, and they are mostly high-priced American and foreign machines like Pierce-Arrows, Packards and Rolls-Royces. There is also a good market for cheap cars. A Ford dealer who at one time had a hard time to make ends meet is now selling 500 cars a year.

There is another side of this story of sugar wealth, however, and this is found in the case of the planter or mill owner who sold all his expected crop ahead at comparatively low figures and found himself short of sugar in a soaring market, as a result of his production being decreased by the

drought. There were some failures among the smaller and little known people from this cause.

It is easy to foresee that these sugar prices will not continue indefinitely, as they are stimulating production all over the world.

Must Crate Cabbage Better

A ruling of the railroads that will be interesting to citizens who are growing cabbage was recently made. They will demand in the future that all cabbage be crated much more securely than in former years. They claim that the cabbage have been so poorly crated in the past that a very large number of the crates would come to pieces before reaching the customer at the end of the line. Now they demand a crate that is strong enough to stand together. If the present light form of crate is used it must be wired at both ends and the wire securely fastened by staples. Those who are preparing to ship cabbage will do well to confer with the wholesale dealers here before time to ship and get particulars about the requirements.

Suppose You Were Hunting For Your Mother

Just suppose you had been thinking for 25 years that your mother died when you were a child, and then one day somebody told you that your mother was living and that a little inquiry would let you know just where she was to be found? Naturally that would interest you.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago two little girls lived here at Mount Airy. They went away with their father when little tots and were just large enough to remember that they were living here, and a child mental picture recalls the fact that their house burned while they lived here. The child mind made a lasting picture as it saw the flames eat up their home. Further they are not able to remember anything only that a family named Taylor lived near them. Now all this is natural, for any of us can get glimpses from memory of a few things that happened in childhood. The name of the family was Banks, Will H. S. Banks, the father called himself. It seems that he told his girls that their mother died while they lived here, and now some one has told them that she is living here in Mt. Airy or about here. They want to know and will come here to hunt down the truth about their mother if they can get a clue to start on. If you know anything about this matter write The News or write to Mr. Morrison White, 319 Arcade Building, Norfolk Va.

The following letter from Mr. White will be read with interest. Editor The News

Dear Sir:—The object of this letter is to see if you can put me in touch with some people that lived in or around Mt. Airy about 25 or 30 years ago and that knew a man by name Captain Will H. S. Banks. It seems the man had two daughters and for some reason the citizens burned his house and run him out of the country. These girls were put in a convent and brought up. One of them was named Nellie Grant Banks and she was about 3 years old when her father left there with her. These girls have been told that their mother is still living and they are very anxious to know if it is true. Captain Banks told her that her mother was dead, but he never would give her any information about her mother or of the girl's childhood. If you can help me to get any information on this subject I certainly will appreciate it, and will compensate you for your trouble.

If you can get any information that would justify my coming to Mt. Airy regarding this matter I will be glad to do so. Trusting I will hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours truly,
Morrison White,
319 Arcade Bldg.,
Norfolk, Va.

P. S. These people used to stay at a place called Mt. Mentha is seems. The girl says she remembers a family named Taylor that lived in a very large house. She says she also remembers seeing their house burn.

Cured of Stomach Trouble and Constipation

Rachel Cribley, of Beaver Dam, O. was sick for two years with stomach trouble and constipation, taking one medicine after another with only temporary relief. "My neighbor spoke so enthusiastically of Chamberlain's Tablets" she says "that I procured a bottle of them at our drug store to try. A few days treatment convinced me that they were just what I needed. I continued their use for several weeks and they cured me."

NOMINEE A WINNER IN HIS OWN STATE

James M. Cox, Standard Bearer of Democrats, Elected Governor Three Times in Republican Ohio—Strong With Labor

Springfield, Ohio—Gov. James M. Cox, nominee of the Democratic Party for President of the United States, like the candidate of the Republican Party, is a native of Ohio and a newspaper editor and owner. Governor Cox is serving his third term as the executive head of his State, the first to serve so long a term since Rutherford B. Hayes was Governor. Although Ohio has been normally a Republican state since the Civil war, Governor Cox has been able to hold the State in the Democratic column chiefly through his hold upon the workmen who have benefited by measures which have been instigated or supported by him.

While Governor of the State a workmen's compensation law and a child labor law were enacted by the Legislature under his recommendation and direction. These acts have been looked upon as models of their kind and have been extensively copied in other states. In addition to this legislation Governor Cox was instrumental in securing the passage of the school code which many educators say will live as a monument to his achievements. In addition to his service as Governor of the State he has served two terms in Congress as representative of the third Ohio district.

Brought up on Farm

Governor Cox was brought up on a farm in Jacksonburg, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and is in every respect what is known as a self-made man, whatever he has achieved being the result of his own efforts. After leaving high school he accepted a position in the district school in which he had received his first lessons. In order to further advance his knowledge and increase his income he spent his evenings and holidays in a printing office and thereby laid the foundation for the newspaper business which he later developed. His early career, therefore, was one of close application to work.

After a few years of miscellaneous activities in which he began to show a decided taste for newspaper work, Governor Cox was given a position as a reporter on the Cincinnati Enquirer where he remained for a period of approximately ten years. It was while connected with this newspaper that he developed an interest in politics and he became the friend of Paul Sore who, when elected to Congress, invited the young man to go to Washington with him as his secretary.

When Governor Cox came back to Ohio he negotiated for the purchase of the Dayton Daily News, borrowing a greater part of the money with which he carried the deal through. This was in 1898 and five years later he bought the Springfield Press-Republic and formed the News League of Ohio. Since that time he has been an ever-increasing factor in the Democratic Party politics of the State. He was elected to Congress in 1909 and re-elected two years later. It was while he was serving his second term that he was nominated for Governor.

Campaign for Governor

His first campaign was in 1912 when the Progressive Party had made serious inroads into the ranks of the Republicans. He had been placed in nomination before the split at the Republican national convention and at a time when there was little thought of Democratic success in the State. The Progressive movement upset everything and within a month after the Republican national convention Judge E. B. Dillon, the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, withdrew from the ticket and James M. Cox had little else to do but accept the office.

Governor Cox's first term was devoted chiefly to forward the enactment of laws to put a new state constitution into effect. At the conclusion of this term he was defeated for reelection by Frank B. Willis but he had got a hold on the farmers and wage earners whose petitions had always received his careful consideration and whose interests he had always actively supported and in 1916 he was again the nominee for Governor and was elected. His administration during his second term received the indorsement of the voters as a whole for he was nominated and elected for a third term in 1918 which term he is now completing.

Governor Cox always has kept a close watch on economic conditions in his State, especially as they have affected the average people. When the war with Germany opened he was one of the first governors to make ad-

quate plans for state cooperation with the federal authorities and he urged upon President Wilson that a council of governors be called in order that concentrated action might be assured. At the time of the fuel shortage he demanded action that would supply fuel for the people of his State and asserted an intention to act summarily if arrangements were not made by federal authorities in charge of the fuel situation.

Views of Governor Cox

Writing recently on the situation confronting the United States Governor Cox gave his indorsement to the League of Nations. The federal government, he said, should give more attention to the work of Americanization. A rural school code for the various states was urged by him for the purpose of building up and improving rural conditions and thereby increasing farm production. He pointed out that "population continues to grow but acreage does not." With regard to fiscal conditions he would displace the present excess profits tax by a law carrying a tax of from 1 to 1½ per cent on the volume of business of going concerns. The income tax and other normal sources of revenue, he said, should supply the balance of approximately \$4,000,000,000 a year for current expenses and sinking fund and interest on the public debt.

In stating his position Governor Cox announced that he was in favor of extending the Federal Reserve Banking Act to provide for the establishment of branch banks in important trade centers of other countries. Referring to the Peace Treaty he said:

"No one contends that it is a perfect document, but it is a step in the right direction. It would put the loose ends of civilization together now, and do more toward the restoration of normal conditions in six months time than can the powers of the earth, acting independently, in 10 years' time."

"Government must be something to inspire reverence—not fear," he wrote. "Its works must reflect not only justice and impartiality, but at all times obvious good faith. When representatives of any cause use it artfully to accomplish even a worthy result, the mere fact of trickery breeds distrust and resentment. The spectacle of changing our charter of government when 2,000,000 American patriots were in Europe fighting for the preservation of the government itself, no man can justify."

DRYS DISSATISFIED

Prohibition Party Will Put Ticket in the Field, It is Stated

Chicago, Ill.—The choice of Gov. James M. Cox as the Democratic presidential nominee makes certain the placing of an avowed dry ticket in the field, according to a statement here yesterday by Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the Prohibition Party.

"The rum forces have certainly maneuvered well to secure nominations to their liking in both old parties—Mr. Harding, champion of the 10-year clause in the Eighteenth Amendment, concocted by the wets in hope of defeating it, and Governor Cox, the implicative and schooled enemy of the dry forces of the country. "If Diogenes had returned with the lantern and searched the country over, he could not have found one better adopted to the fulfillment of the purpose of the liquor element than Governor Cox."

Mr. Hinshaw declared that if the Prohibition Party did nominate a ticket of its own, it might cooperate with "another party."

"Unless those two gentlemen come out openly and decry all liquor support and announce their purpose of vetoing any measure intended to increase the alcoholic content of liquors above one-half of 1 per cent, as provided in the Volstead Act, then the dry forces will be in a sad plight for a representative in the presidential race so far as the old parties are concerned," he said.

The national convention of the Prohibition Party will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, July 21 to 23.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy

This is unquestionably one of the most successful medicines in use for bowel complaints. A few doses of it will cure an ordinary attack of diarrhea. It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success. It can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in cases of colic and cholera morbus. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Every family should keep this remedy at hand.

The Democratic Candidates As Seen By The Great Daily Papers

It is well known that the great daily newspapers have very much to do with shaping the thought of the nation on all public questions. In the light of this fact it will be interesting to read the following expressions from some of the large newspapers of the country.

Washington Star

Selection falls upon Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, a man of much ability and of high attainment politically, of clean life and record personally and, as far as disclosed, in perfect accord with the principles enunciated in the platform just framed at San Francisco.

In respect to personal popularity the Democrats have undeniably chosen well. Governor Cox will make a strong appeal to the country. It is too soon to reckon the effect of his leanings toward the "personal liberty" side of the wet and dry question, coupled with the more emphatic rejection by the conviction of the bone-dry plank of Mr. Bryan than that of the damp plank of Mr. Cockran. If pressed to the issue, Governor Cox may be forced to state his views in terms that will establish him as the champion of modification of the act of enforcement.

There is a chance, therefore, that with Mr. Cox as candidate the Democratic campaign may turn upon prohibition as the major issue, rather than upon the League of Nations, upon which the Administration has undoubtedly set its heart, and which the platform chiefly stresses.

Chicago Tribune

Mr. Cox is the best evasion of awkward declarations the party could find, but the people, we believe, prefer an assurance to an evasion.

The party dodged the liquor issue, but the candidate revives it. On the covenant the party was vehement and the candidate silent. On liquor the party is silent and the candidate eloquent. It is as shrewd a manipulation of issues as could be made.

On a straight prohibition issue we believe the country would go dry. In a presidential election with the liquor issue injected sectionally no one can tell. The South would vote dry, but it will vote Democratic, wet or dry.

Eleven southern states will give Cox 126 votes. They are as good as counted for him now. If these states knew that the first thing he would do would be to recommend a beer and light wine amendment to the Volstead Enforcement Act they would give their electoral votes to him.

A Democratic candidate needs to pick only 102 electoral votes in the northeast and west. In five states there has been action on liquor since prohibition, either by legislation or in popular referendum. New York and New Jersey have passed laws to permit the manufacture and sale of beer, a permission which does not permit, but which expresses. The Massachusetts Legislature passed such a law and the Governor vetoed it. Rhode Island almost nullified the Constitution and Ohio went wet on a referendum.

These states have 106 votes in the electoral college. California contains both Johnson and grape growers. The grape growers probably will like Cox. Johnson, who threw Hughes, has not expressed any warmth of feeling for the Republican Party of late.

We believe facing both ways will not get an indorsement from the people and positive assertion of Americanism will win over assertion of internationalism.

Atlanta Constitution

The Democratic convention in choosing Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, as its man who will appeal effectively to the suffrage of the whole country. Cox is a big man—big intellectually, big in character, big in point of accomplishment and human progress. He is a man of broad vision, a man of strong, positive convictions, and has the courage to maintain them. He is progressive, yet conservative. He believes, as his record shows, in a single standard of justice before the law; hence, he is the friend of the rich and poor, Capital and Labor, his standard being simply the standard of pure Americanism.

From the standpoint of political strategy, the nomination of Cox and Roosevelt could not be improved upon. From every viewpoint, the nomination of Governor Cox and Roosevelt can only be seen as a bitter blow to Republican hopes of success.

The New York Tribune

The nomination of James Middleton

Cox is due to the circumstance that he was the "wettest" candidate in sight; to the desire to get as far away from Wilsonism as possible, and to the fact that the nominee is from Ohio.

The Democratic Party, disregarding the sentiment of the west and counting the south as certain in any event, is to make its main struggle in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The party returns to its old campaign strategy—to working for a combination of solid south and northern cities.

New York World

By the nomination of James M. Cox the San Francisco convention has given its party a leader well versed in the principles of democracy, a candidate who has the pleasing habit of carrying his own state, and a man who in high office has demonstrated his capacity to legislate and govern.

From what we know of him we should say that Governor Cox, if elected would enforce the prohibition amendment to the letter and all laws made in harmony therewith. He is not likely, in response to any exhortation, public or private, to go beyond that, as so many zealots are now in Supreme Court and the convention of both parties have left the issue with Congress, and there, no doubt, Governor Cox will leave it, obedient to its decree.

As to the League of Nations he has been described as warm; yet no one has spoken more strongly in its favor than he did in his Jackson Day address. That he favors it and would ratify the Treaty without impairing its integrity as is so eloquently promised by the platform upon which he is to stand, is to be assumed as a matter of course.

Baltimore Sun

The immediate situation is that the Democrats enter their campaign with a much superior declaration of principles and a possibly much superior candidate. It may be that one or other of the nominees will develop unexpected qualities in the campaign. After all, the people really know much less about either Harding or Cox than they usually do about men honored with presidential nominations. There is a suggestion in Cox's record, particularly in the way he handled the Labor troubles in Ohio last year, when he resolutely removed a Democratic Mayor who had shown himself incapable of maintaining order and placed a Republican in his stead, that he may have unexpected elements of reserve strength.

SUFFRAGE HAS LITTLE CHANCE IN LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La., July 7.—The general assembly adjourned tonight without taking any action on Governor Cox's telegram urging the ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment. It is expected to come up tomorrow.

In order to do this a two-thirds majority is necessary to suspend the rule and supporters of the suffrage amendment doubt their ability to obtain such a vote.

The bill proposing to extend the suffrage to women by state amendment was killed in the senate this afternoon by a vote of 27 to 14, or one short of the required two-thirds majority.

The death of the resolution is believed certain. Thursday is the last session day of the assembly and a suspension of the rules in both houses of the legislature would be necessary to pass the measure. It is regarded as almost certain this cannot be obtained.

Concord Lady Cured of Bad Stomach Trouble

Praises RE-CU-MA for Her Recovery
"For three years I suffered from knots in my stomach after eating. My appetite was fairly good but no matter what I ate it didn't do me any good. After meals big knots would come in my stomach and my side would pain me terribly."

"A friend in Charlotte who had been taking RE-CU-MA advised me to try it so I got a bottle. Since taking one bottle I am in better general condition, my stomach doesn't pain me as it did, and the pain in my side is gone. I think RE-CU-MA is a great medicine for it has been such a wonderful relief to me. I recommend it now to all my friends and advise anyone to take it who is sick as I was."

(Signed) Mrs. J. L. FRYE,
Concord, N. C.
RE-CU-MA is sold on a four days' guarantee by Mount Airy Drug Co. and all good Drug Stores for \$1.50 plus war tax.