

RESTORATION WORK ACTIVE IN FRANCE

Formidable Efforts Country is Making To Help Herself is Encouragement to Others to Continue Helping Her

Paris, France.—It has always been difficult to obtain the actual figures showing the progress of the work of reconstruction in France. But in the future this defeat is to be remedied by special arrangements for the supply of official statistics to those who wish to follow the steps taken for the restoration of the country. It is perhaps the greatest encouragement to others to help her, to know that she is making the most formidable efforts.

Here then are some striking figures which will serve to remove the idea that France is drifting. They were obtained after a great manifestation of mayors from the ruined towns of the north which took place at the Sorbonne in Paris. They certainly show that both the municipalities and the government are doing their best and that that best is producing considerable results.

Population Returning

In November 1918 there were in the department ravaged by the war less than 2,000,000 inhabitants. Slowly at first and then more quickly the former inhabitants began to return. In November last year the number had increased to over 3,500,000. By April of this year the population was practically 4,000,000. Today it is even larger. The return of the people to the villages and towns of the north, which had been laid waste, is in itself a clear indication of restored confidence. In the early days of the armistice it was simply impossible to find accommodation but now, though much remains to be done, the housing difficulty has obviously been largely solved.

About 160 devastated towns have been officially adopted by other French towns. Here is a welcome proof of the interest that those people who are not so greatly affected by the war are taking in those who were driven away from their homes. A feeling of solidarity which is highly satisfactory exists in France, the towns in the center and in the south make it their business to restore other towns in the north. But besides these 160 towns which have been adopted, a much larger number of villages have been similarly taken up by groups and institutions which call themselves the "mairaines"—which translated means the godmothers—of the villages.

Altogether municipal life, which had entirely disappeared, has been restored to over 4,000 communes. This amazing figure will give a clear idea of the great progress which has been effected. The 6,500 schools which existed before the war in these districts are now replaced by 5,200. The conditions in which some of them exist are still primitive. They have been temporarily opened in wooden buildings or in hastily repaired schools. France has been particularly anxious that the education of the children should not unduly suffer.

Demand For Man-Power

Naturally there has been and is a great demand for man-power. This aspect of the problem is sometimes overlooked, and it is as well therefore to make it clear that, at great sacrifice, France has supplied 150,000 workmen for the task of reconstruction. The number in relation to the whole of France and her industrial needs is enormous, and no surprise should be felt that two years after the war France has not yet regained her old position of rebuilding. It is true that a certain proportion of these workmen were foreigners but the bulk of them were supplied by France herself.

The extent of ruined countryside is not often realized. A hectare represents about two and a half acres, and no fewer than 4,000,000 hectares which were covered with barbed wire have been swept clean, and 1,700,000 have been plowed.

A meter roughly corresponds to a yard. It is known that there were 265,000,000 cubic meters of trenches to fill in? It is not easy to appreciate what this means. At any rate 160,000,000 cubic meters have been duly filled in, while out of 300,000,000 square meters of barbed wire well over 200,000,000 have been removed.

Many Ruins Removed

To clear away the ruins, great heaps of broken buildings, mountains of masonry, was more difficult. There was 41,000,000 cubic meters of ruins to clear away and about 16,000,000 are now free. In spite of exceptional difficulties 190,000 houses which were shattered have now been repaired.

There are still over 80,000 to put in order and it must not be forgotten that another 300,000 houses were totally destroyed.

It was hard to find material and competent house builders and it is idle to disguise the fact that a great deal remains to be done. But the government, if it could not reconstruct all these houses in a short space of time, at least set to work to erect provisional houses and wooden booths. Thirty thousand wooden structures capable of sheltering a number of families have been set up and about the same number of smaller wooden houses. Other hasty shelters have been run up in which are now living nearly 1,000,000 tenants.

The repair of roads was a tremendous job of which had to be urgently undertaken. With regard to the more important thoroughfares which were essential for the preservation of communications between the various townships, over 50,000 kilometers (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) had to be put right. Some of them were in deplorable condition. They had been absolutely plowed up by fire so that no trace of them remained. They had in short, to be completely retraced and reconstructed. The progress is not so good as might be wished, but the amelioration of 18,000 kilometers in less than two years represents, if one considers the matter, a gigantic effort. Between 2,000 and 3,000 kilometers of roadways have been completely restored. Then over 1,000 bridges have been put up.

Turkey Signs Treaty And is Now At Peace

Sevres, France, Aug. 10.—Turkey, the last power to remain in a state of war with the entente, signed the treaty today and is now officially at peace. Serbia and Hedjaz alone of the nations interested had refused to sign.

It was a simple, somber ceremony. Premier Venizelos, although achieving what is considered to have been one of his life ambitions, affixed his signature to the three voluminous documents—the treaty itself, and Italo-Greek protocol, and a protocol on Asia Minor and the zone of influence—with trembling hand and somber face, ascried by some to illness and overwork. The three Turkish delegates looked away as the premier passed their seats, not bowing to him as they did to the other delegates.

Count Zamoski, Polish minister to Paris, who was among those who signed the three documents, attracted as much attention as the actual ceremony, being the center of inquiring groups as the delegates were signing their names.

Premier Millerand opened the ceremony with a few words. And, then asked the Turkish delegates to sign. The business was concluded at 4:30, and the delegates hurried out through the soldier guard, which presented arms as they filed past.

Villa Bandits And Leader Surrender

San Pedro, Coahuila, via Laredo Junction, Mex.—Francisco Villamarched into San Pedro on Monday night between the lines of a populace which greeted him with cheers of "Viva Villa!" Behind him came his band of faithful followers, which with their leader surrendered to the De la Huerta Government under terms agreed upon recently at Sabinas.

As he drew up before the main plaza of the Mexican town, a throng of 3000 gathered around him, the chief indicating that he was about to speak to them.

"I surrender," he said, "because further fighting in Mexico means intervention by the United States. They call me a bandit. They call me the worst man in Mexico, but I would preserve our nationality by avoiding intervention."

There were nine hundred men in the band which Villa led into San Pedro, all of whom later pitched camp close by the little town after a 24-hour march across desert country without water for man or beast.

Villa's entrance into San Pedro marked the first time in 10 years of revolution that the bandit leader has neared a city without planning to conquer it or being a hunted fugitive.

A Dance

About forty young people gathered at the home of Chief of Police Harry Lewellyn last Thursday evening and enjoyed a delightful informal dance. Music was furnished by the Victrola, the large music room afforded ample space for those who wanted to dance, some preferred to enjoy a chat on the spacious lawn or veranda. Delicious cream and cake were served during the evening.

OFFICERS ARE ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

After All Evidence Has Been Taken and Reviewed By Judge McDowell, the Court Instructs Jury to Find Defendants, On Trial For the Killing of Hosea Thomas, Not Guilty

Roanoke Times. The trial of Federal Prohibition Agents J. N. Wood, of Fuvanna county, R. H. Drummond, Jr., of Amherst county, and Special Police Officers R. H. Wilmett and J. W. Pugh, of Schoolfield, Pittsylvania county, jointly accused of the murder of Hosea Thomas, of Patrick county, farmer and alleged bootlegger, came to rather a sudden conclusion this morning in the Federal court here when Judge Henry C. McDowell instructed the jury to acquit the four defendants.

Both sides had finished the taking of evidence and preparations were made to argue the case before the jury. The large crowd of spectators relaxed and got ready to hear what had been predicted would be unusually interesting arguments from the array of attorneys.

Scintilla of Evidence

Judge McDowell turned in his chair and, facing the jury, announced that he had carefully gone over the evidence, had read the testimony of Lester Robertson, a young Patrick county merchant, witness of the prosecution, and occupant of the automobile in which Thomas was hauling the liquor the night of the killing, and said that the Commonwealth's case rested on a scintilla of evidence coming from Robertson. He pointed out that Robertson had testified that he did not hear any shot from the corn field, near the filling, and where Thomas's body was found.

He declared further that a perusal of the transcript relating to the testimony of Robertson brought out the fact that Robertson's testimony was to the effect that if Thomas, the dead man, had a pistol Robertson did not know it.

Would Have Been Set Aside

After going over one or two other factors connected with the case, the court stated that the other defendants could no more be held as aiding and abetting Pugh than members of the jury. Moreover, it was pointed out that in the event the case had gone to the jury and a verdict of guilty had been returned, it would have been set aside.

Turning to the foreman of the jury, Judge McDowell handed him a slip of paper. It was his instruction and read: "We, the jury, find the defendants, by direction of the court, not guilty."

Attorney Dalt Dillard, engaged for the prosecution, arose and addressed the court. He made a motion that the case of Pugh should be submitted to the jury on the grounds that notwithstanding the court's instructions, the jury still had a right to pass on the case.

Defendants Testify

The defendants, testifying in their own behalf, gave substantially the same testimony. They told of discovering the automobile at a bend in the road a short distance from Martinsville, on the Danville road, of the incidents leading up to the shooting, described the location and so on. Two of the defendants, Woods and Wilmett, were recalled this morning and asked about finding a holster, claimed to have been left in the captured liquor-laden automobile. If there had been a pistol holster in the car they would have seen it, the witness testified.

Government officials were of the opinion that "a great victory has been won by the Government," and that the laws must give the officers protection when they are ordered out to enforce them.

Held To Be Felony

In this connection came a ruling of the court at the beginning of the trial. The removal of untax-paid spirits or aiding in the removal of such is a felony by Federal statute, it was stated. The common law rule is that an officer may kill to prevent the escape of a felon who is committing a felony in the officers presence.

Judge McDowell ruled that the common law rule applies to the Federal statute creating the statutory felony as well as of felony at any law, and that, therefore, the officers in this case had a right to shoot a felon on account of the fact that he was at the time of the shooting engaged in removing untax-paid spirits, which is a felony under the Federal statute.

Left With Whisky

On the night of July 14, Hosea Thomas, who was married and had a

small child, with Lester Robertson, a close friend, left Martinsville with 60 gallons of whisky. The trip was started in a Dodge automobile owned by Robertson. Shortly after the journey was begun the officers appeared and halted the automobile. The occupants jumped out and ran. There was shooting, one of the officers testifying that he was on the road and fired a shot. Other shots were fired. Thomas' body was found in a cornfield near the road, the day following the shooting, which occurred in the dead of night. The officers took the car and its contents, and were unaware of Thomas' death.

The Thomas case concluded the criminal trials before this term of court, others having been suspended until the February term.

PRICES OF SUGAR CONTINUE DECLINE

Raw and Refined Product Fall Heavily—Unrest, Lack Of Demand and Free Offering Characterize Weak Market

New York, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Raw and refined sugar continues to decline. For several days the decision of buyers to hold off in anticipation of low prices reduced activity in the raw market, which was nominally quoted at about 14½ cents, with the refiners and brokers requiring 21, 22 and 23. Then speculative stocks of refined began to be offered at about 18, but the big refiners did not weaken until Thursday, when Arbuckle Brothers reduced their list price of fine granulated from 21 to 17.10 cents per pound, with raw selling on the basis of 13.10. Other refiners are expected to follow suit.

Both futures and spot raws began to decline early in the week, due, according to dealers, to lack of demand for refined, free offering from all parts of the world and a feeling of unrest throughout the trade, the lack of demand indicating that heavy early season purchases were not entirely for immediate consumption, and the unrest being caused by the fear that holders of large stocks have overstayed the market.

Yesterday raws were 12 and futures opened at declines from 25 to 45 points. Refined could be bought around 17 and further reductions were expected. Some expected refined to go as low as 12 to 10. It is declared that refined was held around 21, 22 and 23 until speculators could unload, though during the time those prices prevailed, it is said, anyone could buy at prices from 1 to 3 points below those quoted. The situation is influenced by the official Washington report that during the fiscal year 1920 sugar imports exceeded exports by more than 6,000,000,000 pounds, amounting to 7,587,195,000 pounds. Sugar exports were 1,444,030,665, an advance of more than 300,000,000 pounds over 1919.

Youthful Sailor

Jim Brannock, son of Fireman and Mrs. W. H. Brannock, who is a jolly tar, spent a few days with his parents in this city leaving Sunday to return to his ship.

During 1918 Jim served on merchant ships in the submarine zone, since that time he has spent considerable time in and around Panama Canal and says to live, clean, sanitary and dangkqkqk it is a delightful place to live, clean, sanitary and beautiful.

In the past 15 months he has made 22 trips on freight and passenger vessels including 1 trip to Chile, 1 to Texas and Mexico, has visited Spain, France and Italy on the Mediterranean coast, and on another trip stopped at Rotterdam in Holland and visited Antwerp in Belgium.

Jim is not yet 19 years old and has visited all the states in the union except those in the northwest.

He expects to remain in sea service until next summer, then he says he intends to return to Mount Airy to make this his home. Jim says the sea life is fine if you are disposed to enjoy it, if not one could make himself miserable thinking of things that are out of reach of the sailor. They have music and a good library if one is disposed to read or listen to music. If you want sport there are boxing gloves and other forms of athletic sports to keep the muscles in good form.

He is proud of his record and expects to leave the service with papers that will permit him to return with good rank should he ever desire to return to the sea life. He carries a pocket full of foreign coins gathered in his travels.

WANTED—at Mt. Airy Iron Works, broken machinery, plows and casting and other cast iron. Please according to quality. J. D. Winkler, etc.

DAMAGE SUITS AND FIST FIGHTS

Personal Encounters Add to Interest in Fight in Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Feeling over the suffrage contest here is running high. Fist fights, law suits and worse are threatened. After the senate adopted ratification the antis began a campaign on the house members. Today attorneys for the association opposed to woman suffrage and the Southern Woman's League for Rejection of the Susan B. Anthony amendment started a civil suit for damages against Mrs. John B. Kenny, head of one of the Tennessee ratification leagues of women voters for saying that Miss Charlotte Rowe, of New York, was a "notorious woman."

The hotel lobbies are full of stories that money has been offered to members to keep them out of town when the vote is taken.

The controversy between Miss Rowe and Mrs. Kenny started in the office of the Hermitage hotel, near the clerk's desk. Miss Rowe alleges that she overheard Mrs. Kenny say to Mrs. Lydia W. Holmes, a Louisiana suffragist, "Let us move away from that notorious woman." Miss Rowe followed Mrs. Kenny and demanded her name and got it. Mrs. Holmes will be called as a witness by Miss Rowe to support her charge. Mrs. Kenny says she did not say that Miss Rowe was "notorious" in a sense that involved character. There is a question as to whether she said Miss Rowe was a "notorious woman" or a "notorious creature." Mrs. Kenny has been notified that she will be served with papers. Prominent Tennessee attorneys will represent Miss Rowe. This affair is being discussed in every hotel lobby and home here. Feeling against outsiders, especially men, is running high. Former Representative in Congress John Wesley Gaines is very outspoken in his opinion as to what should be done with members of the Maryland special legislative committee sent to Tennessee to oppose suffrage. "It is a shame," said he, "that this state should have to be afflicted with this controversy. We can not say anything to the women who have come to take part in this controversy, but we ought to throw the men who have come here from the whisky-soaked city of Baltimore in the river. I am ready to say to George A. Frick, the Maryland senator, just what I think should be done to him and other men who have come here to tell us what to do."

Old-timers here would not be surprised at any moment to hear of outbreaks of violence. The suit of Miss Rowe, it is feared, will add fuel to the flames already mounting high.

FOREMAN TELLS ABOUT TROUBLE

Had Suffered For 20 Years—Gains Eleven Pounds And Is Restored To Health

"For two years before I began taking Tanlac my health was so bad I lost two or three hours from work every day, but since taking five bottles of the medicine I am in as fine health as I ever was in my life," said C. H. Melton, construction foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Co., living at 3336 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

"I had stomach trouble and nervous indigestion for twenty years," he continued, "Five years ago I got in such bad shape that everything I ate caused me terrible suffering from gas and at times I could hardly breathe. I had a stuffy feeling all the time and was so constipated I had to keep taking laxatives. My head ached sometimes like it would simply burst and I became so weak and run-down it looked like I would have to give up my work entirely."

"A friend of mine had tried Tanlac and recommended it so highly I decided to take it, too, and believe me, I found it to be a real medicine. In three days time my appetite began to improve and my stomach got better. I kept on improving rapidly and now I eat anything I want, have gained eleven pounds and never have stomach trouble, headaches or constipation any more. I never felt better in my life and it is a real pleasure to recommend Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold in Mt. Airy by L. W. West Drug Co., in Pilot Mountain by Pilot Drug Co., and in Elkin by Elkin Drug Co.

Relieves Rheumatic Pains

"I am subject to rheumatism and when I have a spell of it one or two applications of Chamberlain's Liniment relieves the pain and makes rest and sleep possible. I would not think of doing without it," writes Mrs. C. Owsley, Moberly, Mo.

MINIMUM PAY FOR CALIFORNIA WOMEN

Industrial Welfare Commission Sets \$16 as Lowest Wage for Trained Workers—Minors Also Provided for in Ruling

San Francisco, Cal.—Many thousands of women employed in industries in California will receive the benefit of the new minimum wage scale of \$16 which is announced by the industrial Welfare Commission, and which went into effect July 31.

In its findings the commission sets the least wage adequate to supply to women and minors employed in industry the necessary cost of proper living at \$16 per week. The commission has also established a standard for conditions of employment for comfort, health and safety of the employees and they are vested by the state Legislature with the power to enforce these regulations, and to inflict a penalty for violation.

The scales of wages and hours cover every sort of industry and employment, including fruit and vegetable packers, laundry, dry cleaning, manufacturing, cannery, printing, engraving, bookbinding, lithographing, millinery workers, waitresses in hotels and restaurants, and those employed in agricultural occupations and mercantile establishments. Certain general rules are laid down as to hours of work. No woman or minor is permitted to work more than eight hours in one day, or more than six days or 48 hours in one week. Any woman employed six hours or less may be employed seven days in the week. One day of rest in seven is required, preferably Sunday, but the choice is left to the discretion of the employer. There is a special emergency provision for overtime. Up to 12 hours in any one day, time and a quarter is allowed. Any hours in excess of 12 in the 24 shall be at the rate of double time.

No child under 14 may be employed in any cannery, nor can any minor work over time in a cannery. The minimum wage of \$16 applies to all women workers except "learners," or apprentices, who have a wage arranged on a guaranteed scale. Inexperienced women over 18 years in mercantile employment receive a \$12 weekly minimum—the minimum after six months. Wages paid on commission or bonus must equal minimum.

No person may employ a woman in any occupation at less than 33½ cents per hour, or minor at less than 25 cents per hour, except learners whose time of apprenticeship is provided for. No employer may construe tips or gratuities as being part of the legal minimum wage.

Records must be kept of all employees for a period of one year, also the printed schedule of wages prepared by the commission regarding wages and hours and the conditions of sanitation must be posted in a conspicuous place in the workroom. Violation of any of its provision will constitute a misdemeanor. The Industrial Welfare Commission exercises exclusive jurisdiction over questions arising as to the administration and interpretation of the wage regulation.

State Geological Survey Active In Surry County

Some time ago Secretary Van Herwie interested State Geologist, Joseph Hyde Pratt in a Geological Survey of the water power reserves of Surry County, so that statistical and comprehensive data would be available for the better development of our natural resources.

For the last several weeks a field party of the State Geological and Economic Survey with the direction of Hydraulic Engineer Thorudye Saville have been at work investigating the power resources of Surry and have already discovered several possible developments affording 500 to 2,500 horsepower within five miles of railway connections, that are ideal for manufacturing sites. The field party is gathering complete statistics of variations of stream flows, storage facilities, possibilities for reservoirs and dam sites, power that can be made available and such other data, as will afford manufacturers a better idea of the wealth of water power now going to waste on our rivers and creeks. The State surveyors of water resources will go from here to Caldwell county and gradually cover the entire State, and Surry county is to be congratulated that its rivers are the first of all the counties in the state to be thus correctly and adequately surveyed, and mapped for future development.