

# The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1920.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

## TWO CANDIDATES' RECORDS WEIGHED

**Committee of American Federation of Labor Reports in Favor of Democratic Nominee for President of the United States.**

Washington, District of Columbia—Having investigated the records of Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, and James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, candidates for the presidency of the United States, the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor, composed of Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and Matthew Wolf, finds Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate, possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people, a readier response to their needs and to their proposals, and a broader statesmanship in his public discussions of the problems of the industrial world than Senator Harding the Republican candidate, in a report just issued.

The records and viewpoints examined in making up the reports were taken from the voting records in Congress of the candidates, their speeches accepting nomination and such other declarations as have been made concerning the issues of the day during the campaign.

As a state Senator of Ohio, the Republican candidate's attitude toward Labor was favorable. In the Sixty-Fourth Congress he voted unfavorably as regards labor three times and twice favorably. In the Sixty-Fifth Congress his attitude became more unfavorable, and for the two sessions his record stands: favorable to Labor 7; unfavorable, 10; unfavorably paired, 1.

Governor Cox began his political career in Congress representing the third Ohio district. His record on measures of interest to Labor shows him to have voted favorably. During his three terms as chief executive of Ohio there is not an adverse action on any one of the measures of interest to Labor, according to the report.

Quotations are made at length from these parts of the speeches of acceptance in which the candidates deal with industrial problems. The committee finds little point in Senator Harding's plea for an understanding between employer and employees. Coupled with his approval of collective bargaining, it finds an "unalterable insistence" that its exercise must not destroy what he calls "the equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood." His meaning is left open to conjecture, since he has given no definition to the exception from his approval of collective bargaining, it is asserted.

Both candidates are considered at length in regard to welfare of wage earners, high cost of living, Mexico and other affairs in which the interest of Labor is deeply enlisted.

The committee reaches the following conclusions: "There can be but one conclusion based on a careful and impartial survey of the actions and declarations of the candidates: Governor Cox has shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people, a readier response to their needs and to their proposals, and a broader statesmanship in his public discussions of the problems of the industrial world.

"In addition to his superior understanding, Governor Cox is the candidate on a platform which Labor has declared 'marks a measure of progress not found in the Republican platform; and the planks of which 'more nearly approximate the desired declaration of human rights than do the planks found in the Republican platform.'"

"Not only in the specific utterances relating directly to questions held paramount by Labor is the comparison favorable to Governor Cox. His progressive and constructive viewpoint holds throughout his declaration on public questions.

"Moreover, and as an argument that admits of no qualifying or denial, there is Governor Cox's record as Governor of Ohio, during which he acted upon 59 measures of interest to Labor without acting on a single one adversely to Labor. This is a record of fidelity to humanity, of understanding of the needs of great masses of people, that has few equals in American political life.

"The American Labor movement asks from no man or woman a pledge of political conduct. It seeks to dictate to none. Its field is limited, and properly so, to furnishing the rank and file the information upon which it may base conclusions."

## SUCKERS COME UP TO BREATHE

**Commissioner's Blue Sky Patients Stagger Around to See Him**

Raleigh, Sept. 2.—The first day of the month is becoming a hoodoo date for the department of insurance, in so far as its blue sky stock supervisory jurisdiction is concerned. August 1, a representative of a bunch of 38 business men, who had gone to Oklahoma at invitation and expense of an oil company, and liked it so well they gave notes aggregating \$200,000 came in plaint to Commissioner Young that the notes were about due, with not a penny in dividends, and how about it, etc.

September 1, Deputy Commissioner Wade paid respectful sympathetic and helpless attention to the revelations of a Wake attorney, in behalf of a client, an aged citizen of Wake county, who must be the real genuine jumbo stock plunger of the universe. This gentleman, according to schedules presented by his attorney, is worth about \$50,000, of which \$40,000 at least is realty. He hadn't asked anybody to go coo-coo nor was he going to put all his eggs in one basket. He was just going to get rich quick all by himself, unbeknownst to his folks, so they'd be that much happier when the harvest was reaped, and the "40 per cent dividends" began pouring in. Here's how it was:

He was first approached by a patent medicine stock salesman. Not advertent to the fate of Col. Mulberry Sellers and the sore-eyed Chinamen, he paid a little cash, and gave notes for shares of stock amounting to \$25,000. The first salesman must have had kin among others of the stock selling fraternity, for in quick succession, the Wake sport took \$25,000 in Interurban railway stock; \$19,000 in oil stock; \$18,000 in fish fertilizer stock, winding up with a little under to the windward in the form of a \$10,000 taking of another oil company project.

He was promised all sorts of dividends, he avers, even to being able to meet the notes before maturity. But some of the notes are now due, with not a dollar proceeds yet, from any "investment." Some sort of bad luck has overtaken him, he thinks, but if the sheriff's executions don't overtake him, Deputy Insurance Commissioner Wade thinks he'll be mighty lucky, and so told his lawyers.

And yet he may yet wind up a millionaire, with so many eggs in so many baskets. But with a wobbly credit, his faith according to his lawyer has also wobbled, and it is true.

Deputy Wade, who is delighted at the prospects of two counties and two cities, New Bern and Craven, Greensboro and Guilford taking an official hand in blue sky law enforcement, could but do what the commissioner has always had to do—point out the difficulty of getting around a negotiable note, and the infrequency of a golden shower, even when predicted and orally assured by an enthusiastic and confident stock salesman. He simply assured the attorney of the disgusted if not panicky client that the insurance department would help all it could, but it was a mighty good policy, he said, to lock a stable door before a horse was stolen, because, said he, in that case you seldom hear complaint that he has been stolen. And then Deputy Wade read the following proclamation he wrote last February, and had put in all the papers, and in the Bulletin, and banged his fist for emphasis, at about every sentence.

"One caution the commissioner feels compelled to sound is that in all cases where one is solicited in person or by correspondence to purchase stock, first ask to see the license; next if you are not personally acquainted with the company's officials, find out from your banker, your merchant, or write the insurance commissioner at Raleigh. If you conclude that you must "take a shot" be sure to pay cash for what you buy and be done with it, until you are able to pay cash for more if you find it a good thing. But do not buy blocks of stock of any kind on the partial payment or installment plan, paying some down and giving notes for the balance, for the lure of easy credit puts a dimmer on one's clear sight."

Speaking of world peace, there are wars in Morocco, Poland, Mesopotamia, Ireland, Fiume, Albania, Persia, Arabia and many other places where bayonet self-determination is being doled out.

## Miner's Wage Increase Approved by President

Washington, Aug. 30.—President Wilson today approved the majority report of the anthracite coal commission, awarding anthracite miners, wage increase aggregating \$85,000,000 and notified the miners that he expected them "to accept the award and carry it into effect in good faith."

Replying to threats from the miners that they would stop work September 1, unless the minority report of the commission, recommending a higher award than provided in the majority, were accepted, the President stated definitely that the majority award would not be set aside.

The majority report of the commission granted wage increases of 20 and 17 per cent above the present wage scale. The 20 per cent wage increase was awarded contract miners and the advance of 17 per cent was recommended for company miners, monthly men, miners' laborers and consideration miners.

The minority report recommended a minimum wage of \$6 a day for adult laborers and an increase of 31 per cent for contract workers.

In refusing the request of the miners for acceptance of the minority report, as made in a telegram sent through their local representatives, the President called attention to a resolution adopted by the miners in convention agreeing to accept the findings of such a commission as he appointed.

"By all the laws of honor upon which civilization rests," the President in his telegram to the miners added, "that pledge should be fulfilled. Any intimation that the anthracite mine workers will refuse to work under the award because it does not grant them all that they expected is a reflection upon the sincerity of the men who constitute the backbone of the community in which they live."

The President further told the miners that if their communication was intended as a threat they could not expect that the challenge would be accepted and that the people of the country would find some substitute fuel to tide them over "until the real sentiment of the anthracite mine workers can find expression and they are ready to abide by the obligations they have entered into."

Immediately upon announcement from the White House at noon that the President had approved the majority report, Secretary of Labor, Wilson at the direction of the President, issued a call for a meeting Thursday at Scranton, of the joint anthracite scale committees of operators and United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of writing the terms of the award into a contract to be effective until March 31, 1922.

The wage increases recommended by the majority will amount to an annual increase in pay for the miners of \$85,000,000 and in the payment of \$18,000,000 in back pay, accumulated since last April 1.

Interest of the general public in the award centered largely in the effect of the increases in wages on the price of hard coal. Taking cognizance of this, the commission said that while making substantial improvement in situation of the miners, it had tried to be conservative and had declined to commit itself to a decision that might justly be considered an encouragement of the so-called "vicious upward spiral" in prices. The result, the commission said, was that the awards, which the commission said improved conditions for the workers, could offer no justification for any advances in retail price of coal.

## Expect No Reductions in Price of Furniture

Charlotte, Sept. 2.—That there is no reason to expect a decline in furniture prices within the next few months was the consensus of opinion expressed during discussions today at a conference of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' association here.

The association adjourned its two-day session today to meet next in Atlantic City. The conference was held, according to Secretary-Treasurer J. T. Ryan, of High Point, for the purpose of discussing present market and manufacturing conditions in the industry.

Reports made at the conference indicated that normal demand for furniture may be expected during the coming fall season, with no reduction in prices. It was pointed out that there has been no decline in any of the articles of cost that go into the manufacture of furniture except lumber, which was said to have declined somewhat from the recent peak price, but it was pointed out that little furniture was made on the basis of these peak prices.

## GOVERNOR COX BEGINS SWING AROUND CIRCLE

**Will Travel a Month Through The West, Making 9,000 Miles in 22 States**

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Governor Cox left here tonight on a month's "swing around the circle" through the west.

In Michigan tomorrow the Democratic presidential candidate starts his speaking trip—the most extensive political tour undertaken since William J. Bryan's in 1896—which will take him around 9,000 miles through 22 states and end October 3 at St. Louis.

The governor expects to reach many hundreds of thousands of persons with the doctrines of democracy on the tour arranged to traverse the northern tier of states to Bellingham, Wash., back to Utah, thence to San Francisco, and east via Los Angeles and the south and central west states.

The governor started his journey just two months before election day and will spend the last month of his campaign in the east and middle west.

The league of nations, progressivism and Republican finance, are scheduled to be the principal themes of the governor's tour which will include many rear platform addresses. Thru Michigan tomorrow he said he expected to weigh on Republican contributions and, possibly, present some new information in support of his charges that a \$15,000,000 corruption fund was being raised. The governor will open his Michigan tour early tomorrow morning with five-minute rear platform addresses at Tecumseh and Manchester. He will stop at Jackson for a half hour speech and, arriving at Lansing about noon, is to make two more extensive addresses with evening appointments at Battle Creek, and Kalamazoo.

Agricultural problems were discussed by the candidate here today before representatives of the National Board of Farm Organizations. The governor said that he would name "dirt farmers" to responsible government positions and declared for co-operative selling and purchasing by farmers.

## Some Important Features New Revenue Bill

Raleigh, Sept. 1.—Although the special session of the general assembly of North Carolina was called upon to do innumerable things, aside from the special work of submitting amendments to the state constitution relating to suffrage and taxation, only two matters specially relating to the state department of insurance were acted upon.

The revenue bill, designed to lessen taxes for the counties and cities, increased franchises and license taxes all along the line, for state purposes. In this way, the fees for all local insurance agents were raised from one to three dollars, and the fee for special agents and organizers were moved up from three to five dollars. To this latter class was attached this important section: "And no license shall issue to any person who is not a resident of the state of North Carolina, and who has not been a bona fide resident for at least two years prior to the date when such application for license is filed with the insurance department." Deputy Insurance Commissioner Wade pronounces this a most valuable aid to the department in clearing the state of professional long-distance stock sellers, who come under the provisions of the "Blue Sky" law. He expresses gratification, that already several cities in the state are arranging for their boards to scrutinize and examine these concerns before they sell stock, and reiterates the request formerly made that citizens everywhere demand a production of license by agents offering to sell, and on failure so to do, to wire the insurance department, and prompt steps of prosecution will be taken.

Insurance Commissioner Young is attending the annual session of State Insurance Commissioners at Los Angeles, Calif., and is on the program to deliver an address on "Insurance Supervision and its Record."

## Record Honey Crop

Milwaukee, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin crop of honey in 1920 promises to be a record breaker, 300,000 pounds larger than the yield of 1919, according to estimates made by the Wisconsin Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. The production is now figured at 5,150,000 pounds, compared with 4,854,000 last year. Comb honey is retailing at 37.9 cents on the average and the extracted variety at 30.1 cents.

## BIG WHISKEY THEFT FROM GLENWOOD SANITARIUM

**Over \$10,000 Worth of Genuine Whiskey Stolen**

Greensboro, N. C. Sept. 1.—One of the biggest hauls made in this section in many days past was the robbery committed last week from the Glenwood Park Sanitarium, located one mile south of the city, when a band of thieves entered the store room of the institution and hauled away 84 cases, of 1,008 quarts, of sure enough rye whiskey. Dr. W. C. Ashworth is president of the sanitarium, which is conducted for the treatment of alcoholic, drug addict and nervous cases.

The theft was discovered Sunday morning and since that time Sheriff Stafford and his deputies, Chief Isley and the policemen of the city, together with officers of surrounding towns have searched in vain for some of the stolen property. It is apparent that the whiskey was not transported away but that it was placed on the market by boot-leggers in Greensboro, High Point and Winston-Salem. On Saturday night, even before the theft had been discovered, Chief Isley suspected that something had gone wrong, for during the day there were 21 arrests in this city alone on charges of drunkenness.

M. L. Lowden, John Scott, a negro, and a young white man by the name of Freeman were arrested Monday on charges of being implicated in the robbery. Lowden was a steam fitter and was employed by a firm of this city in installing a new furnace in the basement of the sanitarium. He confessed having made a hole through the brick cellar in which the liquor was stored, claiming that he did so at the instigation of other parties, and that he took only a small portion of the whiskey. The negro Scott was implicated in the scheme.

Lowden, who claims that the parties higher up were introduced to him by Scott. Young Freeman was an assistant to Lowden on the job at the Glenwood sanitarium and he was not associated with Lowden in committing the act of breaking through the wall.

Innumerable clues were given to the officers and notwithstanding a thorough investigation of every suggestion, not a drop of the thousand or more quarts has been located. It is thought that the robbery occurred last Wednesday or Thursday night and owing to the intervening time before the act was discovered ample time was afforded the thieves to dispose of the stuff. It is reported that five automobiles were required to transport the 84 cases and these were driven in close proximity to the basement of the building, the whiskey taken out and hauled away without anyone suspecting anything until the following Sunday morning.

On Monday afternoon Bill Payne, a white man of High Point, alleged to have played a prominent part in the theft, was arrested by the officers. Payne effected his escape, however, and has not yet been apprehended.

It is reported that the whiskey was being sold freely in the city on Saturday night, boot-leggers offering it at \$110 per case of 12 quarts.

Yesterday morning Lowden and Scott were given a preliminary hearing in Municipal court. The cases were bound over to Superior court and will probably be heard at the September term of Guilford Superior court.

The loss to the local sanitarium represented approximately \$5,000, and probably netted the thieves over \$10,000 if the entire amount has been sold at retail.

## Regarding New Text Book Adoptions in Mount Airy Schols.

We have made many new text book adoptions this year that our patrons may not understand unless some comment is made about it. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to tell why the new adoptions, and briefly comment on some of them.

Briefly, the 1919 legislature passed a bill providing for the appointment of a High School Text Book Committee, whose duty it was to select a number of the very best and latest high school text books, and submit them to the High School Text Book Committees of the various counties of the state. This committee in turn, selected from the list submitted the very best books it could, for its specific county. All the high schools in each county must use the same books. These books are adopted for a period of at least four years.

For our high school, I want to say that I cordially believe we have the best and latest books on the market today. I could not have said that be-

fore the change was made, for many of our high school books were out of date, and should have come off before now.

For the same reason, we are making some change in the grammar grade books. It is more important to keep up with the times in school books, than it is in farm implements, and manufacturing machinery. For instance, the back grounds for some of our histories and geographies, also the maps in both, are erroneous and untrue today. Rendered so by new light and the birth of new countries since the World War.

I want to especially call your attention to the new Brigham & McFarlane geography, and Hamilton's arithmetic. These books are both of very recent publication, and cannot be surpassed in their teachableness, and recent and practicable information. I trust that all the patrons will give these books a careful examination, and determine for themselves the worth of the books.

More of our children fail to be promoted on account of arithmetic than any other subject, and the cause has been attributed to the arithmetic we have been using. If they fail in arithmetic from now on, I am persuaded that it will not be the fault of the book. I say this after a long and careful examination of several arithmetics.

I am aware that when new books are put in every year, and old ones just as good discarded, that it works a hardship on many of our patrons, and for that reason I make just as few changes in text books as I possible can. However, as I said before, it is necessary all along to make a few changes, if we want to keep an up-to-date course of study for your children.

L. M. Epps, Supt. of Schools.

## AMERICAN MOTORS IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Ford and Maibohm Cars Considerably Reduced in Price

London, England—According to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, what may be the beginning of a general drop in the price of motors is foreshadowed by the announcement that Ford and Maibohm cars are to be considerably reduced in Great Britain. The reduction in the case of the Maibohm will amount to 50 dollars and in the case of Fords will vary from \$125 for ordinary touring cars to \$200 for one-ton standard trucks.

This move is taken by British manufacturers to mean that real competition has now commenced and that supply is at last catching up with the demand, although in this connection it is reported that one firm has orders to the value of nearly 50,000,000 to work off.

The general view of the reduction is, however, says the American Chamber, that next year when the new motor taxation comes into force the American car will be affected more than the British and the reduction is designed to meet this disadvantage.

At the present time British manufacturers are facing formidable competition from American, French and Italian firms. France and Italy have both safeguarded their home markets by a prohibition on imports, while America has an import duty of 45 per cent, and is stated to have laid down an export program of 1,000,000 cars for 1920.

Another serious factor is the restriction on output in Great Britain caused by the 44-hour week and the opposition to overtime. The output of American workmen is almost double that of the British workman and as manufacturers are only just finishing war contracts they are likely to be severely hampered in peace production, and in the forthcoming competition, which seems inevitable.

## Russian Refugee Ship at New York

New York, New York—Russian refugee children, including 425 boys and 52 girls, arrived here on Saturday on the Red Cross chartered steamship Yosei Maru, which brought them from Vladivostok, via the Panama Canal, on their way to their homes in Petrograd. The children were sent to Siberia in 1918 because of the food shortage in Russia. They were accompanied by 85 Russian teachers and attendants to care for them. The children are being housed in a camp at Fort Weddworth, Staten Island, while the Yosei Maru discharges her cargo of sugar and takes on a general cargo for Honolulu, Fiume, the next port to be touched.