

# The Mount Airy News.

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## MISS ALICE ROBERTSON WILL SIT IN CONGRESS

### Farmerette and Cafeteria Owner in Oklahoma Elected By 273 Majority.

Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 5.—Miss Alice Robertson, farmer, cafeteria owner and the only congresswoman-elect in the United States, sat in her little restaurant here tonight planning the menu for tomorrow's noonday meal.

"I think I should celebrate my own election tomorrow by preparing some extra fruit salad and fried chicken," she said as she wrote out the bill of fare on her typewriter. Then turned again to politics, and shook hands with many who came to congratulate her on her victory over Congressman W. W. Hastings, who has represented the second congressional district since 1914.

"Miss Alice," known over the state as the most picturesque character in Oklahoma, made the race for Congress despite the fact that she was opposed to and worked actively against the woman suffrage amendment.

"The men have thrust the vote on us, now I'm going to see if they mean it," she said when she announced her candidacy for Congress.

"I guess they did," she continued, when the figures telling of her election were brought to her.

The story of Miss Robertson's life, which began in a little Indian mission, 10 miles from here 65 years ago is the story of a sacrifice by a woman for the betterment of the Indian tribes here.

Miss Robertson's father came to the old Indian territory in 1849, when the cry of "gold" was heard from California and thousands of people rushed to the far west. But his mission was not one of seeking wealth. "My father came here to be a good citizen for the new country," Miss Robertson said.

Miss Robertson's victory over Congressman Hastings was by 273 votes, out of approximately 50,000 ballots cast in the district.

"Miss Alice's" campaign here was similar to President-elect Harding's, but instead of being conducted on her "front porch" it was conducted in her cafeteria.

Whenever a man or woman came into her cafeteria to eat she sat down at the table and "talked it over."

Miss Robertson also ran "ads" in the daily papers proclaiming the day's menu, giving biblical quotations, and advancing political arguments. The "ads" rivaled even the news columns for the interest they attracted.

## COX "AS PROUD AS WHEN FIGHT STARTED"

### Defeated Candidate in First Statement Says He "Would Not Yield a Step."

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Governor Cox, Democratic candidate for the presidency, in his first statement since the election, tonight said that in spirit he was "as proud as when the fight started," and that he would not retract a step nor yield a single jot in principle.

"For the first time in 10 years, the Republican party is in complete control of the legislative and executive branches of the national government, therefore policy as to statute and administration is with it. Its task is no longer that of the critic but the constructor. It is my hope and firm belief that the Democracy of the nation will not attempt political sabotage. The country has seen quite enough of that.

"We are in the midst of an emergency and the nation's every resource should co-ordinate in behalf of the things that are helpful. So long as government exists, the principles of Thomas Jefferson will be the center about which human hopes will gather. Talk of a new party is absurd. One might as well discuss the destruction of human emotions.

"As essential as it has been to the welfare of the county in the past, the creed of Democracy is more needed now than ever before because recent events have made it distinctly the American party.

"In spirit I am proud as when the fight started. I would not retract a step nor yield a single jot in principle. It was a privilege to make the contest for the right in the face of overwhelming odds. There is a distinct difference between defeat and surrender. The flag of Democracy still flies as the symbol of things more enduring than the passions of resentment that come with the aftermath of war."

## PRICES OF SOFT COAL ARE ON THE DECLINE

### National Association Announces Drop of 25 per Cent in Several Fields.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Soft coal prices are on the decline, a statement tonight from the National Coal Association said. They have already dropped 15 per cent in several fields, and production is now running at more than 12,000,000 tons a week, it said, adding that the "immediate soft coal wants of the whole nation" have been met, and a surplus for storage against winter is being accumulated.

With railroad cars available and a high production assured, "prices in the market will continue to drop," the statement predicted.

"Operators in soft coal fields," the statement continued, "where unusually high prices existed, have within the last 10 days been setting up fair practice committees and, working in conjunction with Attorney General Palmer, have put under way a determined effort to eradicate abuses in the handling of coal. Coincident with this effort prices in these particular fields have already begun to fall."

The association also gave out a statement by its president, Colonel D. B. Wentz, denying that the bituminous coal operators had sought to persuade Secretary Tumulty to influence coal priority orders to their advantage. Through officers of the association, he said, the operators "kept Mr. Tumulty informed as to developments in the effort to overcome the serious coal shortage," adding "that is all they sought to do and all that was done."

## PRESIDENT IN WHEEL CHAIR GREET'S CROWDS

### Hundreds of League Adherents Gather on the White House Lawn to do Him Honor.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Wilson made his first public appearance tonight in more than a year when he was lifted in his wheel chair to the east portico of the White House while hundreds of Washington league of nations adherents gathered on the White House lawn to do him honor.

The crowd of men, women, and children bearing state banners and the national flag, under the leadership of John F. Costello, Democratic national committee man for the District of Columbia, assembled at Democratic national headquarters at 3 P. M., and marched to the White House where the gates were open to the public, for the first time since the beginning of the war.

As the President was lifted in his wheel chair up the steps from the interior of the White House leading to the east portico, the crowd on the terrace below broke into applause, and joined in the singing of "America." Mrs. Wilson and other members of the family stood about the President while the crowd sang. With an overcoat buttoned closely about him and a soft hat shading his face, the President sat silently watching the throng below. There was more cheering as the song ended.

A soloist sang "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny" and the crowd picked up the chorus. The President's face relaxed and he turned his head to speak to Mrs. Wilson beside his chair. As the song ended amid cheering and a bouquet of flowers was laid upon the balustrade before him, Mr. Wilson raised his hat and held it aloft as attendants rolled his chair back toward the door. The crowd sent up cheers for the league and for the President and Mrs. Wilson waved a final greeting from the doorway as the crowd sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

## Porto Ricans Vote.

San Juan, Porto Rico Nov. 2.—Porto Rico with the greatest number of voters ever registered today held the first general election since the granting of American citizenship. A commissioner to Washington members of the legislature and city commissioners of all the municipalities were to be chosen.

## Nome is Depopulated.

Seattle, Nov. 2.—Nome, Alaska, which during the gold rush of 1900 had a population estimated at 15,000 was left with but 200 inhabitants when the steamer Victoria, the last boat of the season for the states, sailed from there, according to passengers who were here today. The Victoria brought 523 passengers from Alaska, 350 of whom were from Nome. Many of these declared they would not return.

## SUGGESTION OF BRYAN GIVEN NO COMMENT

### No One Expects President Will resign His Office

Washington, Nov. 4.—Neither formally nor informally would the White House comment today on the radical suggestion of Wm. J. Bryan that President Wilson resign his office so that Senator Harding might more quickly assume his duties as President of the United States.

The Bryan suggestion rippled the political waters in Washington, but brought in no tide of acceptance. That the advice of the one-time secretary of state and leader of the Democracy in three unsuccessful campaigns will be nonproductive as to results is a certainty, Col. Bryan in his breezy and entertaining way has added to the spice of after-election gossip and speculation, but apparently has made not a dent in the complacency of the present occupant of the White House.

In the first place, the administration has not followed closely the suggestions of Mr. Bryan since his retirement from the Wilson cabinet. In the second place, the President is understood to feel that he was elected to fill out a specified term and so long as he is mentally and physically capable of performing his duties there is no likelihood of a Wilson resignation.

Nevertheless, the abruptly expressed conclusion of Mr. Bryan that the President ought to resign, turning his office over to the vice-president, who in turn would resign and give the reins to Harding, after appointing the Republican nominee secretary of state for a day or so, startled political Washington. Nobody expected Col. Bryan to go so far in following up his previous declaration that the President was largely responsible for the Democratic disaster and that Governor Cox completed the structure.

In connection with this radical suggestion of Col. Bryan, there is justified speculation here as to what might have happened had Governor Cox won the election.

In one of his speeches in the closing days of the campaign Governor Cox intimated that with the success of the Democratic ticket and vindication of the league of nations President Wilson might be content to retire to private life prior to the end of his term of office.

Officially this intimation was not confirmed in administration circles here, but there has been, however, a feeling in well informed quarters that because of the state of the President's health he would have considered retirement in the event of Democratic victory.

The supposition was that the President, content in the election of a Democratic successor and advocate of the covenant, possibly would have relished an opportunity to lay down the burdens of office to the vice-president who could have provided for the early acceptance of executive responsibility by Governor Cox.

It is most unlikely, on the other hand, that the President should now retire because of the selection of a Republican successor and the unsought advice of Col. Bryan. The President said to be fully capable of discharging the duties of his office. Whatever may be his physical limitations and the weariness of body suffered since his nervous breakdown, President Wilson is understood to believe that it is not incumbent upon him to quit office because of a political reverse. Such a course, no doubt, would be misconstrued. The possibilities are that if critics of the President did not see in such a course evidences of pique they would, at least, claim that the President was taking a step which he should have taken previously, and would so inventory his action.

There is every basis for the belief that President will serve until March 4, 1921, rounding out the term for which he was elected. Colonel Bryan's gratuitous advice created something of a political sensation here to-day, but its reception was not cordial in Democratic circles. It is doubted that even partisan Republicans of the more pronounced type will go so far as to contend that the President should take the revolutionary step of resigning in favor of Vice-President Marshall, with the tacit understanding that Bainbridge Colby should resign as secretary of state and be succeeded by Senator Warren G. Harding, who in turn would succeed to the presidency with the prearranged resignation of President Marshall.

Such a suggestion furnished a lively topic for conversation in clubs and on street corners in Washington, but no one in reality expects to read about

the resignation of the President in his favorite newspaper tomorrow or next day, nor was there expectation that the Bryan suggestion would be met with a statement, either formal or informal, from the administration.

## Tobacco Bankruptcy.

Last year North Carolina produced 310 million pounds of tobacco and sold the crop at an average of 53.6 cents a pound.

This year the crop in sight is estimated at 382 million pounds.

The country over, the crop of 1920 runs ahead of last year's crop by 90 million pounds, and 72 millions of this increase is in North Carolina alone.

The average price paid for our tobacco in August in the 27 active warehouses of 11 market centers was 24.42 cents, or less than half the price of last year.

Our farmers are appalled. It is a tragic calamity for the entire State. It looks like bankruptcy, and it is bankruptcy in 19 of our counties—the big tobacco counties where many of the tobacco farmers have all or most of their eggs in this one basket.

The buyers explain the drop in prices in North Carolina by calling attention to overproduction, to the slackened demand for export types, and to the low grade of the leaf on the warehouse floors of the State. It is reported to be light and thin as a rule, and much of it spotted; it is deficient in body, texture, color, and flavor, they say—due for the most part to the wholesale damage of the August rains.

However, our farmers know or have a chance to know, that the tobacco carry-over by the big manufacturers and dealers was 36 million pounds less on April 1 than on even date of last year; that the chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types carried over were 76 million less, burley 5 million pounds less; dark fired types 40 million pounds less; bright yellow leaf grown in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia 19 million pounds less. They were 25 million pounds ahead in cigar types, grown mainly in the North, East and Middle West, but behind in almost every other kind of loose leaf stock.

The Wisconsin and Connecticut crops of cigar tobacco are this year estimated as being a little ahead of the crops of 1919, but the markets in these States opened with an advance of 30 per cent over last year, says the Wall Street Journal.

On the other hand, the bottom has dropped out of the market for the low-grade burley and the dark-fired types of Kentucky, although the new crop is 28 million pounds short of last year's total, due, says the Wall Street Journal, "to the accumulation of large stocks by speculators who now find themselves without ready markets." The Kentucky growers are in a state of mind that approaches civil war frenzy, and no wonder.

Our export of domestic tobaccos in 1919 amounted to 766 million pounds in round numbers. The quantity exported was three times that of 1917, but the value was more than five times as great. During the same period exported cigarettes jumped from 7 to 16 billion in number and the value rose from 7 to 38 million dollars.

Moreover, the total value of exported leaf rose from 131 million dollars during the first seven months of last year to 149 million dollars during the same period. The quantity was less—burley more than half, but the value was greater by 18 million dollars; exported cigarettes jumped from 8 to 10 billions in number, and from 17 to 24 million dollars in value, in round numbers; while cigars, cheroots, plug, smoking and all other kinds of exported tobacco were less in quantity but greater in value by six and a half million dollars. Larger export prices for fewer pounds of exported tobacco is the showing for the first seven months of this year.

These are some of the facts which doubtless lead the Wall Street Journal to say: "Sales are running from 20 to 25 per cent ahead of last year and with the increase in business there is every reason to believe that profits will be maintained.

The skies may be clear for the manufacturers and dealers, but they are dark as night for tobacco growers in North Carolina and Kentucky, where more than half the total crop of this country is grown.

Explaining the mystery of tobacco prices is like explaining the way of chain lightning in the sky—or perhaps better, the way of a serpent on the rocks, to use a phrase of Solomon's.—University News Letter.

## If It is a Billions Attack.

Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets and a quick recovery is certain.

## THE LIQUOR SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

### Blockaders Multiply in Cleverness and in Numbers.

Raleigh, Nov. 6.—When the state prohibitionists were here yesterday cogitating upon the booze situation and petitioning the general assembly to make the state laws conform to the federal; urging the senators and representatives in Congress to permit no weakening of the Volstead act, and finally choosing the Rev. R. L. Davis for superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league again, the dry visitors did not intimate what a job is ahead of them.

By universal agreement the liquor situation has reached its worst. The federal agencies are swamped and the blockaders are out-pleading the forces sent against them. There is no complaint that the internal revenue officers are derelict in their duties. The blockaders have multiplied both in cleverness and in numbers too rapidly for control.

In seven months this year the raiding forces captured 1,285 stills, arrested 800 men and collected fines and taxes amounting in round numbers to \$650,000. In addition they put enough prisoners in Atlanta to run the total up to 500 years, half the age of Methuselah. There was a wide destruction of illicit still property and all in all the raiders made a most imposing sort. But while this was going on, two blockaders were springing up where only one grew before and the federal government can't handle them.

Moreover, the state is going to have more of this to do than ever. The Washington government has heard about all the knocks that it can absorb. It has been hearing that it was taking all the state's rights away from the states and here is one that the Washington folks are willing to restore. They would like to turn over to the states the control of the booze business. The state isn't so anxious to assume its prerogative. Meanwhile the federal authorities cannot keep up with the blockaders and the states have not struck a stride that gets them anywhere.

The vastness of the traffic is attributable to the prices paid for liquor. Under the modern system of distilling liquor is quickly made and sold at enormous prices. It can be disposed of easily at \$24 a gallon wholesale and \$10 a quart retail. Under the present processes the distillers need not stay long at one place and they move back with their easily conveyed machinery make a run, sell out and go to another site. This makes detection difficult.

And a class of makers and sellers that the officers never met before has grown out of this business. The type of blockaders is something new. Oftentimes these fellows came from families of prominence. The lure of money has caught them. The conditions in the state are much worse than they have been since state or national prohibition went into effect.

The anti-saloon league people have not struck upon their plans next winter, but they will ask the legislature to make ample provision for policing the state. The federal government has shown how to get the money, to make the system under which the nation prosecutes the blockaders pay. It has not been equal to the job of controlling the outlaws, but it has furnished a suggestion.

It is the purpose of the league to present a bill which will give the state a prohibition commissioner with a working force which will arouse the public conscience. The blockaders have the situation so well in hand that the system of espionage heretofore used by them is impotent. The dry folks are desperately up against it.

The league will meet during the sessions of the general assembly and the date most probable is February 2 and 3. By having the convention during a legislative year it is hoped to get the legislature to attend in a body.

## NOTICE

By virtue of authority vested in the undersigned by an order of the clerk of the Superior Court of Surry county in special proceeding, Dan Johnson and others vs. Howard Ferguson, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described tract of land bounded on the west and north by the lands of Jasper Key, on the east by the lands of John Patterson and on the south by the land of James Gunter, containing 72 1-2 acres of land, more or less, lying in Eldora township on Bull Run creek, on Saturday, the 4th of December, 1920 at 1 o'clock P. M. on said premises, it being the old John Johnson home place near Union church.

Terms of sale: 1-3 cash, 1-3 in 12 months, and 1-3 in 2 years on approved security.

Sale made for partition among the heirs.

Sol Johnson, Commissioner.

## ELECTION TROUBLE IN JACKSON GETS SERIOUS

### Canvassing Board Adjourns on Account of Threatening Attitude of Republicans.

Asheville, Nov. 6.—The Republicans of Jackson county, who Thursday and Friday refused to allow the county canvassing board to count the vote owing to the closeness of the election, crowded into Sylva again today in even larger numbers, according to reports reaching here and the board was again forced to adjourn. This adjournment was taken until next Tuesday. A prominent citizen from Sylva here today stated that the situation is ugly and that the first call to Governor Bickett on Thursday for troops sent by some person who got much excited may turn out to be a real call and it may be necessary to send troops from Asheville or Waynesville when the board meets again on Tuesday.

The trouble started Thursday when Walter Haynes, Asheville attorney, appearing in behalf of the Jackson Democrats, protested the vote in the Barkers Creek precinct. The board met, started the roll call and Haynes entered his objection, stating there was a contest in that precinct, which is heavily Republican. George W. Sutton, Republican attorney, answered Haynes, and is said to have caused the crowd of Republicans to become greatly excited. The board adjourned when a demonstration was started and Haynes was forced to leave the town and catch a train several miles up the track.

Yesterday the board met again, but the Republicans were back in increased numbers and owing to the attitude of the crowd the chairman adjourned again until today. When the board met this morning the crowd had grown still larger and the adjournment to Tuesday was taken.

While apparently there has been little drinking, it is reported from Sylva that the general belief there is the men are armed. The majority of them are from Barkers Creek. J. M. Mason is chairman of the board and is a Democrat. He is said to be one of the most prominent men in the county, coming from Dillsboro. He took the matter up with Governor Bickett and the chief executive told him not to hesitate to call for aid if he needed it.

## This Man Already Had Nerve.

Kinston, N. C. Nov. 3.—An old bit of fiction became true here recently when a sufferer from a supposed nervous disease applied to a physician for treatment. There was an account against the patient on the doctor's books. The doctor prescribed 50 cents worth of medicine for the sufferer's nerves and 25 cents worth for his appetite. "Now, doc, I'd like a loan to get the prescriptions filled," said the man. The physician requested that the prescription be handed back a moment. He marked out the item which was intended to improve the patient's nerves. Upon second thought he had concluded the man "had nerve enough," he said.

## MOUNT AIRY TESTIMONY.

### Home Proof, Here, There and Everywhere.

When you see Doan's Kidney Pills recommended in this paper you most always find the recommender a Mt. Airy resident. It's the same everywhere in 3,800 towns in the U. S. Fifty thousand people publicly thank Doan's. What other kidney remedy can give this proof of merit, honesty and truth? Home testimony must be true or it could not be published here. Read this Mount Airy recommendation. Then insist on having Doan's. You will know what you are getting.

T. L. Jacobs, prop. of meat market Main St. says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for a good many years. I caught a cold, which settled in my kidneys and made my back weak and lame. My kidneys didn't act properly and I felt tired all the time. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me, so I began taking them. They brought me great relief. If I haven't felt just right since, a few doses of Doan's never fail to put me in good condition again.

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Jacobs had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.