

The Mount Airy News.

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NATIONS AWAITING AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE LEAGUE

Leon Bourgeois Tells of Empty Chair at Every Session—Expresses Complete Confidence in League's Final Success

Paris, France, Nov. 12.—Leon Bourgeois, French representative on the Council of the League of Nations, has granted an interview on the Assembly of the League next week at Geneva.

"The League is living," cried the French statesman, "it is more alive than ever. Difficulties were to be expected in the unsettled state of the world, but the report of the work accomplished will astonish those of little faith who are, after such a short period of its existence, demanding from the League a new heaven and new earth. The League cannot work miracles, but it is an association of peoples and governments who desire sincerely to prevent war, and who must succeed if civilization is not to go down."

"We cannot change old methods in the twinkling of an eye, but we can strive to make more efficient machinery to regulate disputes between nations without recourse to the arbitrament of arms, and strive to scatter good will in the world. America is absent," he went on. "I do not desire to say anything that could be interpreted as interfering with the affairs of America, and I am afraid some observations of mine about Article 10 were exploited in a way I did not intend. But I must say that we should all rejoice to see America taking her immensely important place in the council of the nations."

The Empty Chair

"There is an empty chair. It remains there empty. Never has it been removed. We have sat, eight of us, in the Council meetings of the League. There has always been the ninth chair waiting for its occupant. That chair is America, and I would not allow it to be placed against the wall. The chair is silent, but it is there. One day we trust it will speak. We are like a family which has lost a son. But the chair is ready against his return and we listen for the lifting of the latch, and his entry into the fold."

"On what conditions will America come in? Are we prepared to make modifications in the Covenant? We are," he said, speaking very deliberately, "prepared to consider any proposal that America may make, and to do everything in our power to satisfy the sentiments of America. But it is not for us to make conditions. It is for America to make known what League she requires. She has hitherto not made such a communication to us. We wait it with the assurance that it will come in her own time. When we are informed what America demands, we will then endeavor to conform to her wishes."

"It has been reported," said the correspondent, "that you are making semi-official approaches to the President-elect, asking him to send a silent observer to Geneva. Is this exact?" "We should do nothing that is not strictly proper," replied Mr. Bourgeois. "We should not be lacking in courtesy and respect toward President Wilson or Mr. Harding. It is not our business to engage in such negotiations. The whole decision must be left to America, in whom I have a reasoned confidence."

Attitude to Germany

"And Germany?" was the question. "Can you say anything about the attitude of the French delegation?" "I must exercise reserve," replied Mr. Bourgeois. "I do not wish to appear to be a propagandist in advance of Geneva, either for or against the idea. I desire that the arguments should be brought forward loyally. Premature speaking is undesirable, but soon it will be time to speak plainly. We have not been ineffective. We live in troubled times and unpleasant incidents have doubtless arisen. We have gradually to instill the motion of the League to ensure peace into the public and political conscience, as a living force. But the very fact that some 40 nations are meeting in congress to study the problems of our day and the progress of humanity proves that the world is becoming animated by the desire of a working association, to which all differences can be referred."

What League Has Done

"The international spirit is awake. We have settled the Aland Islands dispute, and although complications have arisen in the Polish-Lithuanian quarrel, we will settle that dispute also, since all parties are learning to come

to us in their difficulties. And do not forget that the financial conference of Brussels was called by the League. "Whatever may be the practical result, you have a cooperative endeavor to restore harmony, and that cooperative endeavor is the most hopeful sign. It is not that we have done this or that but that we have fostered the international spirit. Realization of the truth of international solidarity is the greatest thing of our time. Mistakes will perhaps be made; there may be failures; but we are striving for peace and justice, and nothing can now destroy, nothing can now arrest, the onward march of the idea of universal solidarity, universal cooperation."

Big Lumber Company Closes

New Bern, Nov. 10.—Announcement is authorized by officials of the John L. Roper Lumber company, operating one of the largest saw mills in the south, that on Friday morning their plant here would be closed down for an indefinite period; that all of the men employed therein would be laid off; that the office force would be cut down to a minimum and the logging would be laid off, making a total of more than 1,000 men who will be thrown out of work.

A lack of demand for lumber and the low price that is being paid for the little that is being sold is given as the reason for the shut down. Crews in all the logging camps in this territory will cease operations and will be allowed to seek employment elsewhere, the logging crews being unnecessary during a period that the saw mills are not operating. Just how long the plant will remain idle is a matter of conjecture. Officials say that there is no market for their product, that the cost of operation is enormous and that there is nothing left for the company to do but to close down and remain closed until conditions are more favorable for Lumber operations.

Coal Mines May Suspend

From Lack of Orders.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 8.—In a report issued here today by officials of the Norfolk and Western railway, relative to the coal supply from fields covered by the Norfolk and Western, coal operators in the Pocahontas field were quoted as fearing that mines will be compelled to close down by the first of the year because of lack of orders.

According to the report, the coal market is "settling down fast" and is now about normal. The market for high volatile and low grade coals is said to have dropped to a "very dull condition."

The trade, the officials point out, has for the past five months been so inflated and there has been such heavy stoking of fuel by large consumers, even at high prices, that there is some fear that there may be a considerable shortage of orders the first half of next year. At present there is no spot market in coal, the officials say.

The west is described as being "very comfortably supplied with fuel; New England's stock is plentiful and the Great Lakes, though still taking coal, have been for some time receiving more tonnage than they were able to dump. There is not much sport or speculative business at the tidewater, it is said."

Champ Clark Beaten

By Majority of 3,912

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Complete unofficial figures for the ninth Missouri congressional district show that Champ Clark, member of each Congress except one since 1893, lost his seat in the house of representatives to T. W. Hukriede by 3,912 votes.

Republicans tonight were confident that Representative Bland of the fifth district had been defeated by Ellis (Republican) but so few votes separated the two that the result will not be known until the official count.

In the second district, which the unofficial count gave to Rucker, Democrat, by a small majority, the Republicans claimed a change would be shown and that Beazell, Republican, would win.

Gasoline Coming Down.

Washington, Nov. 8.—"Over-production" in the United States is the reason assigned by British oil companies for an unexpected reduction of six cents a gallon in the price of gasoline in Great Britain after a sudden increase of 14 cents a gallon in August, according to advices from the American Chamber of Commerce in London to-day to the department of commerce.

Magellan.

Youths' Competition

It is just four hundred years since the daring Portuguese sailor, Ferdinand Magellan, by passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific round the southern end of America, proved that the world could be circumnavigated. His was one of the greatest voyages in the history of the world. Only those of Columbus and of Vasco de Gama can be compared to it, and on the whole his was the most remarkable of the three.

Magellan, under the patronage of Charles V of Spain, undertook to prove the possibility of reaching the spice islands of the Orient by sailing westward instead of eastward. It was a tremendous venture; no one but a man of imagination, courage and resolution could even have begun it; to carry it through to success required heroic qualities. The critical moment of the voyage was the passage round the extremity of South America through the strait that has ever since borne the discoverer's name; that accomplished, success was certain. It was on the 21st of October, 1520, that Magellan's little Armada entered the straits, but it was not until the 28th of November that he emerged from the western entrance into the smooth waters to which he gave the name Pacific Ocean.

The intrepid navigator had to meet every kind of obstacle and difficulty: storm, mutiny, shipwreck, disease. He faced them all and conquered. Before he reached Guam, in March, 1521, his men, dying of scurvy, were eating sawdust and the leather parts of the ship's rigging. But he kept his prow turned westward and in the end came safe to the East Indies, to our own island possession of Cebu in the Philippines—which group he was the first white man to visit.

It was three years after the five vessels of Magellan's fleet left Seville before the single surviving ship of the expedition—the Victoria—returned again to the mouth of the Guadaluquivir. Magellan himself was not on board. He had been killed a year before in a skirmish with the hostile natives of Cebu. But he did not die until he had done, what he set himself to accomplish: he added much of the greatest importance to human knowledge of the globe, and he had given to the world an inspiring example of the great things that can be wrought by dauntless courage and firm resolution. We shall do well on this four-hundredth anniversary of his great exploit to remember his name and pay tribute to his great qualities of mind and character.

No Trace of Slayer of Democratic Registrar.

Asheville, Nov. 10.—Not a trace or clue has been discovered as yet by the Yancey county authorities of Walt Buckner, who last week shot and killed Joe Waycaster, Democratic registrar in the Cane river precinct, following a dispute regarding the disappearance of some papers.

Buckner, who is the son of the former sheriff of Madison county, escaped following the shooting, which took place in Wilson's store and has not been heard from since. A diligent search however, has been made and is being made throughout all that mountain section for the man and the Yancey officers believe that they will be able to land him shortly.

Hunger Strikers Enter

On Ninetieth Day

Cork, Nov. 8.—Reports from the Cork jail today described the condition of the nine remaining Irish hunger-strikers there as precarious. Although this was the ninetieth day of their strike the emaciated prisoners were declared to be still determined to refuse food.

There were originally eleven of the Cork hunger-strikers, but one of them, Michael Fitzgerald died October 17, and another, Joseph Murphy, on October 25, within a few hours of the death of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, of Cork, in Brixton prison, on the 73rd day of his hunger strike.

Four-Year-Old Dies Trying to Save Baby Sister.

Marshall, Tex. Nov. 10.—Imprisoned by flames, four-year-old Frederick Murphy today vainly sought to save the life of his infant sister Mary Virginia, 17 months old, and himself perished in the attempt.

The child's heroism was disclosed with the discovery of the two bodies under a bed after the fire had been extinguished, the boy hugging his sister closely in his arms.

Their bodies were buried this afternoon as they were found, clasped in each other's arms.

FOR A NATIONAL TREE

Have You Voted for Your Favorite? Here is Something About the Hickory You May Not Know.

Hickories are characteristic American trees closely related to the walnuts, says the American Forestry Association, of Washington, which is tabulating a nation wide vote to find a national tree. Send in your vote at once to The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C. In many places the vote is being taken by schools. The name hickory is derived from the Indian "Pawcohicora," a dressing eaten with hominy and made from the milk of the pounded hickory nuts.

"Tough as hickory" is a phrase suggesting the peculiar strength and elasticity of the hickory wood and it may be for that reason your favorite. General Andrew Jackson was endearingly called "Old Hickory" by his soldiers because of his tough, unyielding disposition. This nickname may have been bestowed during the war with the Creek Indians in 1813, when he fed his men on hickory nuts over a period when they were short of rations.

Twelve kinds of hickory are found in the world, eleven of them indigenous to the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, and one Mexican species. Previous to the Ice Age, extensive forests of hickory existed in Greenland.

The area in which the hickories grow covers about one-third of the United States. Various kinds have distinct regions, but all of the important ones may be found growing in western Tennessee, northwestern Mississippi and eastern Arkansas, says The American Forestry Magazine. The hickories are picturesque and have been called "artist trees." In winter the armor-like bark, gnarled branches and stout twigs suggest tall, well-proportioned athletes of iron strength.

In the springtime the tinted bud scales or dainty leaves and tasseled flowers make these trees as beautiful as many that bear more gorgeous blossoms. The summer foliage casts dense shade and outlines the tops in graceful symmetry. When Nature colors the autumn landscape, the clear yellow of the hickory is conspicuous for a brief time, and, though the leaves are shed suddenly, they retain their bright color long after they fall. It is an old belief that if the hickory leaves are brilliant yellow in the autumn, the next harvest will be a rich one. Send in your vote to the American Forestry Association.

German Gun Given to Salisbury is Unveiled

Salisbury, Nov. 11.—Armistice day here was featured by the unveiling of a German gun and accompanying exercises. The gun was a gift to the city of Salisbury from the French government and the presentation speech was made by Captain Lombard a representative of the French embassy. The gun was received by Mayor W. B. Strachan. Both speakers recounted incidents of the world war and referred to the friendship between America and France. Senator Overman introduced Captain Lombard, referring to the fact that the captain was in the battle of Verdun, where this particular gun was captured.

Songs by school children and a choir and martial music by a band were on the program. The exercises were largely attended. On account of inclement weather a portion of the program was rendered in the community building. A number of former service men in uniform were in attendance.

American National Red Cross Southern Division Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 25, 1920.

Mrs. A. H. McManus, County Nurse, Surry County Unit, Mount Airy, N. C.

My dear Mrs. McManus:—Thank you for those clippings about the Fair. It is certainly a valuable exhibit that you gave and I think the Right and Wrong ways of caring for children must have created a great deal of interest. This brief note fails to convey how very interesting we found the account. We always feel enriched by hearing the details of the work in the field. I wish that every Fair in the Division might have had such exhibits and demonstrations as yours.

Very cordially,
Jane Van De Vrede,
Director Nursing Department.

Trouble Ahead.

How can the farmer be helped to get this year's crop properly cultivated and harvested? This is a subject which is engaging the concern of trade, and daily newspapers.

In one Ohio city 2,000 business and professional men have announced that they will give one day's service each week to farmers. City men are being urged to spend their vacations as farm hands. College men and high school students are being especially urged by the newspapers to give their long summer vacations to farm work. The members of Colgate University's crack football team, is has been announced, will do their summer training in the cornfields and potato patches of central New York.

In Michigan an organization has been formed to recruit men in industrial centers and place them on some of Michigan's eighteen thousand abandoned farms. In Massachusetts the Legislature is preparing to make appropriations to encourage the organization of farming camps from which students and others can be sent where they are most needed by the farmers. In addition to this the Governor of Massachusetts has called upon the people of the State to cultivate peace gardens, to supplement the production of the farms and to bring down the cost of living. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has sent out an appeal to every one in New England to have a home garden this year. Such appeals are being made by the newspapers everywhere. There is greater need for a garden this year, says the Rochester Times-Union, than there was during the war.

The farmer has never received a fair measure of profit; his work must be recognized at its full value, and if farming does not yield a fair return and if farmer's children are not given a fair chance compared with the children of the cities, then trouble is ahead, says The Manufacturers Record.

The farmer, in the opinion of the Los Angeles Orchard and Farm, is determined to place himself upon an equal plane with his city brother—to have good roads, good schools, home conveniences, an automobile, and an income for his labor sufficient to buy the things that other men buy.—The Literary Digest.

Road Took Fire and Burned His Auto up.

Sargent, Neb. Oct. 29.—Ed Becker, ranchman from over in the Middle Loup country, has hired a lawyer and proposes to find out if a peaceful autoist must assume the risk of having his machine burned under him just because the road catches fire. The sandhill region of Nebraska is one of the few parts of the country where the danger of a road burning up confronts its users.

That is because the only way to make a sandy road that has gone bad fit to drive over is to put straw or old hay onto it and work it in. Before it is safe for an auto to travel over, after this has been done, it must be subjected to wagon and team travel, which pack it in. A sandhill road after a rain is a fearsome thing. Using a plow and scraper on a sand road makes it worse than before, and to clay it to a depth sufficient to make it worth while costs too much. The material to grade into the roads is the same as the roads themselves, and putting more on makes them worse.

Becker drove his car onto the unpacked straw, and the farther he went the more difficult became the going. The speeding up of his engine caused the straw to catch on fire. He tried to pull out the burning straw, but this only caused the air to get into the remainder and it burned more freely. In about ten minutes Becker's \$2,500 car was gone. The county refuses to pay because it insists he should have known better than to drive onto an unpacked straw road.

Republican Party Spent \$3,316,000 in The Campaign

French Lick, Ind. Nov. 11.—The Republican national campaign cost \$3,316,000, according to figures given out here tonight by Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee, who is here for a brief rest. He stated that the deficit amounted to \$1,350,000.

For a Disordered Stomach. When the stomach fails to perform its functions the bowels become deranged, the liver and kidneys congested. The important thing is to restore the stomach and liver to a healthy condition and for this purpose Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

The Origin of "Dixie"

"Dixie" was born in New Orleans, and—of all places of romance—was born in a bank. This most enduring of all the nicknames which have been given to the South. The Citizens Bank of Louisiana, which was organized in New Orleans in 1833, and claims to be the oldest bank in the South, was authorized about 1855 to issue paper currency. This issue was principally in \$10 denominations. As the preponderating element in New Orleans at that time was French, the bills were engraved in French as well as in English, and, on the back of the notes, the French word "dix"—10—was prominently displayed. The English and American immigrants called these bills "dicks," and, eventually, "dixies."

Mississippi, Texas, and north along the Mississippi River, Louisiana, and particularly New Orleans, became known as the "Land o' the Dixies," and gradually the word "Dixie" came to be applied to the State, and as immigration to the Gulf Coast increased the name was applied to all the South, first as the "Land of the Dixie" and then as "Dixie Land."

In 1859 Daniel Decatur Emmett composed the song "Dixie Land" as a "walk-around" for Bryants Minstrels. He frequently had heard the words, "I wish I were in the Land o' the Dixies," and to meet the demands of meter and rhyme converted it into the line of the song, "I wish I were in Dixie." This song afterward was re-written by Gen. Albert Pike, who gave it the dash of a thrilling battle song. It went all over the United States, and the nickname of "Dixie" thereby was fixed forever on the Land o' Cotton.

They were looking down into the depths of the Grand Canyon.

"Do you know," asked the guide, "that it took millions and millions of years for this great abyss to be carved out?"

"Well, well," ejaculated the traveler, "I didn't know this was a Government job!"

NOTICE

The County Commissioners will sell at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the court house on the first Monday in December, at 12 noon the following:

All beds, bed clothing, mattresses and springs now located in the court house, belonging to the county, excepting the jurors beds.

This Nov. 4th, 1920.
By order of the Board.
Henry Wolfe, Clerk to the Board.

NOTICE

By virtue of authority contained in a deed of trust, duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Surry County in Book 76, page 138, executed to me by W. R. Cornelius to secure a debt of Seventy Five Hundred (\$7500.00) Dollars, of which debt there remains due and unpaid Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Five (\$5775.00) Dollars now therefore, on application of the holder of the notes secured by said deed of trust, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the terminal of the Mount Airy and Eastern Railway in Mount Airy, North Carolina, on the 7th day of December, 1920, at two o'clock, P. M. the following described personal property, to-wit:

One narrow (36 inch) gauge, 20 ton, class B locomotive; 8 3-4 x 12 inch cylinders, shop number 1517, lettered Buskirk-Rutledge Lumber Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sale made to satisfy said debt with interest and costs.

This November 6th, 1920.
William Graves, Trustee.

PROMINENT COLUMBIA POLICEMAN SAYS THAT RE-CU-MA DID WONDERERS FOR HIS MOTHER

At Present Feeling in Better Health Than She Has Had For Years, and She Expects to Keep it in the House Always.

Mr. M. C. Torbeville, residing at No. 5 Haskell avenue, Columbia, South Carolina, and whose duties as policeman keeps him guarding the public's interest around the State House, is glad to tell folks about the good that RE-CU-MA has done for his mother. Mrs. Torbeville suffered for years from Rheumatism in its most intense form, with particularly severe pains in her shoulders and back; also in various portions of her body. She was confined to her bed most of the time. She received a bottle of RE-CU-MA; took it as directed; it was but a very short time before she could feel the benefits. She is at present feeling better than she has for years. RE-CU-MA is sold with a guarantee that your money will be refunded if you do not feel benefited after taking it four days. RE-CU-MA sells for \$1.20, plus war tax and can be had at Mount Airy Drug Co. and all good drug stores.