

# The Mount Airy News

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## WORLD SUFFERS BECAUSE SENATE FAILS TO RATIFY

### Inability of Europe to Buy Makes Stagnant Market Here.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The business depression in this country is serious, and those familiar with conditions abroad believe that the failure of the senate to ratify the treaty and establish peace with Germany are responsible for it. Democrats who advocate ratification feel certain that had not the Republicans played politics to win a presidential election, and fooled the people, confidence would have been restored, and the world put on the way to recovery.

Doubt, uncertainty and poverty abroad are the things causing a panic. Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, leader of the administration group in the fight for the league of nations, says that something must be done for the relief of the farmers of the south and west. To me, today, he gave his views on existing conditions and their relations to the peace treaty.

The failure to ratify, he declared, has destroyed confidence. "Until we get peace established we can't begin to restore permanent relations or bring about satisfactory conditions with the rest of the world," said he.

"This business depression may be partly psychological, but the effect is just the same as if there were real causes for a lack of confidence."

"The fact is, at the present time Europe finds it more and more difficult to pay for what she buys in the United States. Even within the last year there has been a notable fall in the exchange of every country we export to. The franc is not worth as much as it was twelve months ago. In the British pound, or the exchange of the Scandinavian and other countries. This makes it difficult for us to export.

"The western farmer with hogs, cattle, wheat and corn to sell," Mr. Hitchcock said, "is threatened with an actual loss on his crops and is desperate. Corn that cost 60 or 65 cents to grow is selling for 50. The same is true of cattle and hogs. Similar conditions," he added, "exist in the manufacturing districts of the east."

Mr. Hitchcock explained: The European nations cannot pay cash for the exports they would take from us. They cannot get raw material they need from this country to manufacture the finished products of their factories and the bankers are afraid to extend credits while conditions are unsettled.

"Doubt has caused stagnation. We have the raw materials to sell but foreign nations cannot purchase them without money or extensive credit. Unable to get the raw materials they cannot pay in manufactures.

Bankers have the money but they will not extend credit while conditions are unstable. "That is the situation that confronts us," Mr. Hitchcock asserted. "Until our place with other nations is established and peace with Germany is proclaimed we cannot have settled conditions. Confidence has been stricken by partisan politics. To win an election the opponents of the league of nations crippled the entire world, already in desperate straits. Business men of the nation are not able to extend the credit needed to start the wheels of industry.

"Great doubt has been created by the two years delay in the senate. The rest of the world wants to know when the United States is going to make peace with Germany, if at all; whether or not she is going in the league of nations; if the world is to have peace or war, and if this country is going to stand alone or go with the other great nations. Doubt as to the answer to these questions is at the root of the troubles in the financial world.

"The matter has passed out of the real of idealism and is now a vital business proposition. "We have a great surplus to sell, while people in European countries are starving. Our mines, our farms and our factories are stocked with the things needed abroad but our would-be customers cannot buy them.

"Something must be done to relieve present conditions in our own country. It is dangerous for the farmers of the west to have to keep their products or practically give them away with Europe hungry for food, and shivering for clothes. Grain and meat and cotton producers in the United States have no market for this year's crops."

## FLIES THREE MILES A MINUTE AND WINS RACE

### Lieut. C. C. Mosley, in Pulitzer Contest, Averages 178 Miles An Hour.

Mineola, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Flying at a speed of virtually three miles a minute, Lieut. C. C. Mosley, piloting an American-made Verville-Packard army plane, won the first Pulitzer trophy aeronautical race here today against a field of 33 starters. He covered the course of slightly more than 132 miles in 44 minutes, 29 57-100 seconds, an average speed of approximately 178 miles an hour.

Officials of the Aero Club of America, which conducted the race, first having estimated the course as 140 miles in length, announced immediately after the race that Mosley's average speed was 188.4 miles an hour, a new world's record. However, a careful rescaling of the official map tonight showed that the laps were slightly more than 32 miles in length, instead of 35, the average speed on the corrected length being cut down 10 miles an hour. It is expected that a survey of the course will be made in order that exact computation may be established.

The present world's aviation speed record is held by Sadi Lecoq, winner of the recent Gordon Bennett trophy race in France, who averaged 187 miles an hour in a special contest at Villa Coublay, near Paris, 10 days after he won the international trophy. In the Gordon Bennett race over a course of 186.3 miles, Lecoq averaged slightly more than 169 miles an hour, although he had made 174 1-2 miles an hour in the trials.

Capt. H. E. Hartney, flying an American army Thomas-Morse machine, came in second today, flying the course in 47 minutes and 3-100 seconds. Albert Acosta, a civilian, won third place with his Italian-made Ansaldo S. V. A. machine. His time was 51 minutes, 57 62-100 seconds. This was the only one of the 11 foreign-made machines entered to finish among the first 10.

It was a great day for the army. In addition to placing seven of its men among the first 10, the army won a private fight from the navy when representatives of the enlisted men of each engaged in a little battle of fist-cuffs before the grandstand. A sailor was walking past when he accidentally knocked off the hat of a soldier on guard duty, the headgear falling in a pool of water. Instantly the soldier gave battle and was getting much the better of the performance when the combatants were separated. General Pershing laughed with glee as he watched the performance, but Secretary Daniels scowled a bit and said nothing.

## Malignant Brew or Stokes County Booze

Some where in the shadowy hills and hollows of Stokes county it is said there are men making mean likker. They say that the likker which these men make is so mean that a drink of it will induce you to hit your mother-in-law, and that a debauch from it is worse than the flu. Some one who evidently escaped, has furnished The Reporter with the formula of the diabolical concoction, to-wit:

Sugar or molasses . . . . . 20 lbs.  
Stable manure . . . . . 1 bushel  
Ivy root . . . . . 10 feet  
Tobacco . . . . . 5 hands  
Concentrated lye . . . . . 2 tin boxes

The sugar or molasses is supposed to temper down, but the compost makes you rise; the ivy root brings on the stagger; tobacco befuddles the brain, and the lye furnishes the fire. Can you conceive of a more hellish brew? Can you imagine a digestion that would withstand this corrosive? What brain would not turn topsyturvy what stomach would not heave at the very thought of it?

Yet there are plenty of fellows that will guzzle it, swirl it, lie for it, steal for it, and almost die for it. After soaking it they walk like a sick rooster and their breath smells like a skunk. They talk non-sense, repeating over and under, and wink the watery eye at every fool sentence. In other words they become idiots while the brew burns, and invalids when it cools down.—Danbury Reporter.

## How to Be Healthy.

If you would enjoy good health keep your bowels regular and your stomach and liver in good working order. This is easily done by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets strengthen the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. They only cost a quarter.

## AMERICA ABOUT READY TO RECOGNIZE MEXICO

### Few Points Remain to be Cleared up Before Recognition Can Be Granted

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Colby is expected to make known before his departure for South America Sunday or Monday the nature of his reply to the recent letter of R. V. Pesqueira, confidential agent here of the provisional government of Mexico, setting forth the claims of that government to recognition by the United States.

Recent informal conferences between state department officials and Mr. Pesqueira are understood to have cleared the way for such an announcement. It was believed the Mexican agent had full knowledge of the position the American government would take when he left today on a hurried trip to Mexico City.

Mr. Pesqueira's letter was made public by the state department with comments by Mr. Colby, which said that a few points remained to be cleared up before recognition could be granted. While officials decline to discuss the substance of the reply now being drafted, it is believed to contain specific reference to the matters in dispute between the two countries, and a statement of what the United States will consider as a satisfactory solution by Mexico of some of her problems.

It was said that no attempt would be made to dictate to Mexico what she must do to attain the status necessary for recognition, but it will be made clear that the United States will be unable to accord recognition until certain tangible guarantees are given by Mexico of her willingness and ability to protect American lives and legitimate interests in Mexico.

Among things Mexico will be expected to do, it is known, will be interpretation of article 27 of the constitution of Queretaro by some official pronouncement. This is within the purview of Congress or of the Mexican Supreme court, before which many suits brought on behalf of American companies have been pending for six months to three years.

## The Late Election Cost the State \$150,000

Raleigh, Nov. 23.—Exact figures as to how much it costs to stage the quadrennial election in North Carolina for national state and county officials is not and will not be included in any state record under the present readings of the statute books, but fairly conservative estimates based on the expenditures of the state board of elections place the outlay at somewhat more than \$150,000.

Upon the counties fall the heaviest end of the burden. In addition to printing half the tickets that are distributed to the precincts election day, theirs is the task of hiring and paying registrars, poll holders, election judges and finally the county tabulation. The cost of these things was advanced along with the price of everything else, and the wave of price cutting had not gained its present headway when the election was held.

Printing the twenty-five million ballots that were used in the state in the selection of a president, a governor and state officers, members of the general assembly, county and township officers is in itself the least of the burdens of holding an election. It takes two carloads of paper, four or five barrels of ink, some typesetters, a battery of commercial presses, and upwards of \$50,000, in the currency of the republic.

## Panama Defenses Are Inspected By Harding

Ancon, Canal Zone, Nov. 26.—Problems connected with the defense of the Panama canal were studied by Senator Harding today during a detailed inspection of the fortifications at the Pacific terminus of the waterway and in conference with army and navy officers in charge of the zone forces. He spent several hours making a round of the defenses in company with Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kennedy and Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston, of whom he asked many questions on the capabilities and needs of the establishment.

The operation of the big guns was demonstrated to the President-elect, and many problems of strategic policy were laid before him.

Accompanying Senator Harding were Senator Fredrick Hale, member of the senate naval committee, and Senator Joseph S. Frellinghuysen, chairman of the coast defense committee, his guests on the trip.

## HIGH PRICES IN CUBA DOUBLE THOSE HERE

### Even Sugar, Produced There In Immense Quantities, Sells For 24 Cents

Havana, Oct. 26.—American women, disturbed by the mounting cost of living, ought to come to Cuba. The trip would make them satisfied with conditions at home.

Broadly speaking, prices in Havana are just about double the high mark in top notch American cities. One cause, according to dealers, is the unprecedented port congestion, apparently with little hope of early clearing, and which has resulted in the ruin of hundreds of tons of necessary products. Whatever the cause, the island is going through a period of high cost, described by papers here as more burdensome than that found elsewhere on the face of the earth.

Even here where it is produced in sufficient bulk to supply millions elsewhere, sugar retails on the Havana market around 24 cents per pound. Grapefruit, going to waste a few miles from town, sells at New York quotations. Financial depression, the demand for ready and available cash, and the moratorium, under which banks limit withdrawals to 10 per cent, have failed to start price reductions in the hope of unloading luxuries to meet weekly pay rolls. Until the moratorium ends December 1, hotels will not permit patrons to sign bar and cafe checks, a time honored custom here. Cash is needed and a man pays when he eats.

Conditions in Havana are of little concern to the wealthy element from the states that will be coming here soon by the thousands for the winter and racing seasons. But for folks of ordinary means, with two weeks for recreation, a big bank roll is needed. About the lowest hotel rate is \$7 a day for room and bath. And this is not at the best places, for there rates are much higher, and along toward the middle of November the \$7 rooms will fetch \$15.

Americans living in Havana pour out a tale of woe to friends from the states. The women seem to be hit the hardest. Price tags in stores selling men's wear show that a good pair of men's low shoes costs as high as \$28. The rainy season is not ended, and \$8 for a cotton umbrella is a "bargain." Flannel trousers are there for \$25 and silk shirts for \$30.

A lot of odds and ends that a man needs cost more than twice the mark at home. The correspondent saw a Panama hat valued at \$450 and the dealer declared that sugar men pay it without blinking.

Cigaretts selling for 20 cents a package at home cost 60 here, and for a \$2 box of American candy they ask \$7. Two cent American papers, three days old, cost 12 cents. You may get a reasonably fair suit of clothes out of stock for \$100. In most cases women's shirtwaists, it was explained, cost three times the home figure. The only exception in the upward trend is the straw hat, the cost of which is about on the American scale.

The only paper money in circulation here is American. The bills are so worn and utterly filthy that a man parts with them rather gladly.

## Jap Government Buying Tobacco at Danville, Va.

Danville, Va. Nov. 24.—The Japanese government is represented on the Danville tobacco market at the present time by three agents who are buying bright leaf in larger quantities than ever before. It is said that the barring of opium on the oriental empire is causing a more decided trend each year to the more widely known narcotic, and the Japanese are buying hundreds of hogheads of tobacco on the southern market. Observers on the market say they are shrewd in determining the quality of tobacco. Tobacco is grown in Japan, but it is so fine in texture and of so little weight that the heavier bodied grades grown in this section are in demand now to mix with the home grown variety.

## To Lay off 1,000 Employees and Reduce Other's Wages

Saltville, Va. Nov. 25.—The Mathieson Alkali works, incorporated, here today announced that, effective December 1, 50 per cent of its 2,000 employees will be cut off. The wages of the remaining employees will be reduced 20 per cent, the company stated. The fact that "business conditions have curtailed the company's sales" was given as a reason for the reductions.

## CURFEW IS THE SIGNAL FOR RAIDING IN DUBLIN

### The Daylight Hours Pass Quietly But at Night it is Another Story.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—Dublin, long accustomed to tragedy, has settled back with two days of outward calm, which has, however, an indefinable and unhealthy quality cloaking much behind the scenes, and there is activity in both camps.

While the daylight hours pass almost without incident, the curfew has come to be the signal for the crown forces to commence unceremonious raiding of all sorts of premises, the seizure of any wanted documents and arrest of suspected persons. These arrests are becoming almost indiscriminate, but in many cases the detention ends after an examination at headquarters which shows absence of connection with the Republican movement.

As no class of residences, even the first-class hotels, is exempt from these searches, there has been a marked diminution of cross-channel traffic, and an almost total cessation of tourist arrivals.

Reports from various parts of the country today recount a widespread seizure of bicycles, which the authorities at Dublin castle interpreted as a move on the part of the activists to counter the motor licensing restrictions.

## France's War Dead To Rest In Permanent Cemeteries

Paris, Oct. 22.—France's 1,000,000 war-dead are soon to be transferred to permanent military cemeteries or re-interred in private burying grounds, at the option of relatives.

It may be many months before the work is even well under way but the start is to be made soon, under authority of laws passed at the last session of parliament and now made effective by decrees.

A separate monument, of a design not yet adopted, will be put at the head of each grave and the care of the military grounds will devolve upon the government in perpetuity.

Sanitation and lack of transportation has delayed the assembling of the bodies, but it has been decided that by careful planning the work may now be done without danger to health or to industry.

## Illinois Gives Mr. Harding A Plurality Of 890,085

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26.—Complete, but unofficial election figures for Illinois, available today for the first time, place the plurality for President-elect Harding in this state at 890,085 and show that the Republican presidential ticket was given a larger proportionate percentage of the women's vote than was accorded Governor Cox.

Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge received 71.5 per cent of the vote cast by men in the state and 74.6 per cent of the women's ballots. Total figures for President: Harding 1,424,480; Cox 534,895.

## The Size of a Cent.

The Standard Oil Company announces a reduction of one cent a gallon in gasoline. A cent doesn't look like very much money but the saving in North Carolina from that reduction amounts up so big that in the course of a year it is a fortune. At least one hundred and twenty-five thousand cars are running in this state. If those cars use a gallon of gasoline a day one cent reduction in a gallon means twelve hundred and fifty dollars in a day, and that runs up to more than four hundred thousand dollars in a year. An illustration like this shows us that it is the little things that make the big ones. Few men that drive cars give much consideration to the cent that is saved on a gallon of gasoline. Yet that cent if gathered up with all the rest would build a hundred miles of mighty good roads, and in some sections of the state would build five hundred miles of that sand-clay type that is giving such excellent service. A cent on a gallon of gasoline would do a lot of things if it was applied in the right direction.—Raleigh News and Observer.

## lain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter when my children were sick with colds and were coughing a good deal I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. C. M. Bullock, Gorham, N. Y. "It relieved them at once and under this treatment all symptoms of the cold gradually disappeared. My experience with this medicine warrants my recommending it to others."

## Favors More Pay For State Superintendent

Asheville, Nov. 26.—Theory explosion for the "back to the farm" movement, executed tonight by Dr. George A. Works, rural education professor of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., marked the close of the annual convention of the North Carolina teachers' assembly, a three-day event that brought 816 registered delegates to Asheville.

The last session was held in the city auditorium and was called to order by the retiring president, S. B. Underwood, at 8 o'clock, who directly after the meeting turned the reins of the assembly over to the newly elected head, R. H. Latham.

Dr. Work's address followed a program of exercise and an appeal made by John Carr, Jr., who represented the student body of the University of North Carolina. He pictured crowded conditions in the schools of the state and pleaded with the teachers and citizens of North Carolina to help minimize these conditions so far as possible.

Mr. Carr appeared in the role of "the generation of the future," appealing for adequate facilities today, so that he will not be handicapped in training for the position "as the leader of tomorrow."

In his explosion of the "back to the farm" movement Dr. Works declared that the movement of men from the rural communities to the cities was only natural, from his viewpoint.

"Machinery is rapidly displacing man power on the farms," he pointed out, "and it is only natural that this displaced manpower should be coming to the cities to help manufacture this manpower saving machinery."

Indorsement of government plans for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be used in fighting illiteracy by instituting a general school upbuilding program in the United States, and expressly going on record as favoring a salary of \$8,000 per annum for the North Carolina state school superintendent, the assembly this afternoon closed its 1920 business session in Asheville.

## South Carolina Democrats Wop by Majority of 60,297

Columbia, S. C. Nov. 24.—The Democratic majority in the election of November 2 in South Carolina was 60,297, according to the state board of canvassers which met today and declared the result.

The Democratic electors received 62,933 votes. Two sets of Republican electors received 2,619 votes while 28 Socialist votes were cast.

## Dies at 93 Years.

Elkin Tribune.—Mr. Henry Shores, aged 93 years, died Saturday at his home four miles southeast of Jonesville. All of his life was spent in this community, and in his death the church has lost a loyal member, and the community an upright citizen and good friend and neighbor. The funeral was held Sunday at Fall Creek church and the remains interred in the church cemetery. He is survived by three sons, three daughters, 34 grandchildren and several great-grand children.

## M'Swiney's Widow and Sister To Visit Asheville

Asheville, Nov. 25.—Madame Margaret MacSwiney, sister of the late lord mayor of Cork, received a cablegram from her brother, Peter MacSwiney today stating that the widow of Terence J. MacSwiney will visit Asheville upon her arrival in America. The cable reads: "Minnie (MacSwiney's sister), Muriel (MacSwiney's widow, left Thursday to visit you with news." Madame Margaret MacSwiney is a sister at the college of St. Genevieve of the Pines, this city.

## Three More North Dakota Banks Close Their Doors

Bismark, N. D., Nov. 22.—Three more banks were added today to the string of North Dakota financial institutions that have closed their doors in the past six days, due to depletion of their reserves, which officials say is due to failure of farmers to meet notes held by the banks.

Farmers State bank of Belfield; the State bank of Kill Deer and the Security State bank at Columbus closed today making nine since the first of last week.

O. E. Lofthus, state bank examiner, declared that crop failures or short crops, together with depreciation in lands, and wheat holding by farmers for higher prices are responsible for the closures, as farmers have no funds to meet their obligations at the bank.