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INAUGURAL COST DISTURBS SENATOR

Mr. Borah Asks By Authority Congress Give Large Sum For Ceremonies And Proposes A Ten-Dollar Limit

Washington, Dec. 31.—District Columbia—The economy wave sweeping Congress yesterday ended the time-honored expenditure of the inaugural ceremonies. Mr. E. Borah (R.) Senator from Idaho up in his seat in the United States Senate to demand by what authority by what process of reasoning Congress was in the habit of appropriating large sums for the inaugural ceremonies. The Senator expressed the view that these expenditures "were more honored in the breach than in the observance"—whereas he believed that the first of next week.

It is estimated that the inauguration this year will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Senator Borah would vote to appropriate the sum of \$10 to pay the cost of the President's automobile to the Capitol and back.

Private Funds Contributed
Reed Smoot (R.), Senator of Utah, said newspaper reports of \$100 expenditures referred only to private funds contributed by District Columbia citizens, which would be expended, not around the Capitol for all other activities of inauguration.

Mr. Borah—I am not referring to money citizens are raising. The matter which doesn't concern me is how much money they want to contribute. I am interested in is to find out how much Congress appropriates for the inauguration. Is the money offered in the state, or does the committee intend to take charge of the matter?

Mr. Smoot—Always in the past work has proceeded, and when bills were in, the appropriation provided.
Mr. Borah—I call attention to because I think there should be a limit to the amount we are to spend at the beginning of this economic administration, and if someone else does not take charge of the matter, I shall attempt early next week to put a limit on the expenditure.

Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida—Wouldn't it be a good idea to hark back to Jeffersonian simplicity a little at this time?

Ten Dollar Limit Proposed
Mr. Borah—I should like to see the amount to be spent to \$10, which would be enough to pay the President's automobile fare to the Capitol and back.

It developed in the discussion between Senator Smoot and Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, that the bid for the Capitol inauguration platform is 30 per cent higher than for the 1916 Wilson inauguration.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin—Will legislation be required to permit the use of the Provision Office for the inaugural ceremonies?

Knute Nelson—We have nothing to do with it. The Committee on Rules has no more to do with it than the Emperor of China. It is wholly a private affair of the citizens of Washington.

Mr. Smoot said the bill would be under the jurisdiction of the Committee on District of Columbia, which usually asked Congress for legislative permission.

Mr. Lenroot—That bill has been available to get as much coal as they need, cost \$25,000 or \$30,000, hasn't it?

Mr. Smoot—I cannot say off hand, but I know it cost a great deal.
George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska—If you will let me know, I will say it has cost much more than \$25,000 or \$30,000. The cost of the building must be taken out and stored and then moved out. Practically everybody in the building

work, but the pay goes on all the time.

Mr. Borah—Well, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no way of determining how much we are going to spend. We shall have to determine that the first of next week.

BAPTIST HOSPITAL GOES TO WINSTON

Winston Won Over Number of Other Cities which Wanted Institution.

Winston-Salem, Dec. 30, 1920.—The Baptist hospital to be erected in this city by the Southern Baptists under the direction of Baptist State Convention, will be located in Winston-Salem, N. C. in the Ardmore residential development in the western part of the city, located on Ardmore avenue and between street, having been approved by the committee.
The decision to locate the hospital in this city was reported to the state convention board at its meeting at Raleigh today. Just when work will be started on the development is to be determined. The mission board will confer with the local hospital committee at an early date about the plans for the future.

When the announcement was made that a hospital was to be built in North Carolina as a part of the plan for expanding the \$75,000,000 extension and educational fund of the investigation any other practice of the Southern Baptist convention, the Chamber of Commerce, Baptist Men's auxiliary committee sees fit to support and then the Appropriations Committee takes care to it. Four years ago we appropriated \$70,000, and in this year the expenses will be \$100,000.

Blue Buckle Mills, Inc., Taken Over By Creditors

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 30.—Creditors of Blue Buckle Mills, Inc., of Lynchburg, Va., have taken over the company, which has been operating since 1914. The assets of the company are valued at \$7,500,000. The creditors committee's report at present market prices are fixed by the creditors committee's report at \$1,500,000 less than that amount. \$3,000,000 spent in construction work and delay in construction of the Blue Buckle plant are given in the report as the chief cause of the trouble. The creditors hope to conserve the company which hopes to resume operations as soon as market conditions are favorable. The plant, which employs about 1,300, shut down about a month ago.

Mennonites Not Allowed to Come

Washington, Dec. 31.—The colony of Mennonites from Canada which proposes to migrate to the United States and settle in Mississippi, will be refused admission to the United States. It was said today at the State Department, but if the individual members present themselves at the border would be difficult for the immigration authorities to turn them back.

Retail Coal Prices At Asheville On Decline

Asheville, Dec. 30.—Retail coal prices in Asheville have dropped from 30 cents per ton to \$2.50 per ton, the lowest price being for run of mine, the price of coal usually used in furnaces. These drops have been made possible, the dealers state, by the fact that usually asked Congress for legislative permission. They however, are not the mines. They however, are not the mines. They however, are not the mines.

Wilson Refuses an Offer Of \$150,000.

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Wilson has refused an offer of \$150,000 from a syndicate to write an article of his own selection, on the ground that no article was worth such an amount, it was learned today at the White House.
Details of the offer which was one of the many the President has received lately, were not made public.

61 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 1920; N. C. HAD THREE

South Had 52 and North and West 9; Fifty-Three Blacks and Eight Whites Victims

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, records compiled at Tuskegee Institute show. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were put to death by mobs this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918.

The report shows 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings during 1920 and that 46 of these instances were in Southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers on 14 occasions, and in four of these the mobs were fired upon and seven of the attackers were killed and numerous wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 person lynched, the report says 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with attack on women; three were burned to death, one of whom was charged with attacking and murdering a woman, and two for killing landlords during disputes, the report says. The offenses charged against white men were: Murder, 5; insulting women, 1; "no charge except being a foreigner," 1; killings of officer of the law, 1.

Offenses charged against the negroes lynched, the report lists as follows:

- Murder, 8; attempted murder, 4; killing of officers of the law, 5; killing landlords during disputes, 6; attack upon women, 15; attempted attack, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting women, 2; knocking down guard "escaping from chain gang and then returning, surrendering," 2 and 1 each of the following: Jumping labor contracts, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," "peeping thru window at woman," and insisting upon voting.

The lynchings by the states were: Texas 10, Georgia 9, Mississippi and Alabama and Florida, 7 each, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each, Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each

'FIERY CROSS' IS ONCE MORE RAISED IN DURHAM

Secret Meeting of Prospective Members of Ku Klux Held Last Night

Durham, Dec. 30.—After 45 years the Ku Klux Klan is returning to Durham. With a secret meeting tonight of prospective members who have been informed of the place of meeting by special mysterious invitation, the "Fiery Cross" will again be raised in this city with the forming of a Durham Klan as a part of the great organization movement through the state and the south, also some parts of the north.

Col. Joseph Simmons, imperial wizard, who has his home in Atlanta, Ga., has organizers in the city, one of whom consented to be interviewed today, although refusing to divulge the place of the meeting tonight. The purpose of the Durham Klan will, of course, be identical with the purposes of the great organization.

One hundred leading Durham citizens have placed their names to the charter to be issued here, it was stated by the organizer today, and county membership of between 1,500 and 2,000 is anticipated.

Klans are being organized at this time in five other North Carolina cities, according to the organizer, the cities being: Raleigh, Oxford, Henderson, Wilson and Rocky Mount. Invitations have been sent to hundreds of citizens in Durham and the other five cities advising the recipient to get in touch with the organizers.

Progress Made in Dye Industry

Large Amount of Capital Has Been Invested in The Industry And Much Study Given To It

Washington, Jan. 2.—A report made today by the United States tariff commission shows decided progress in the manufacture of dyes and coal tar chemicals in this country. The 1919 output was very encouraging, and the report on 1920 will show marked improvement. The outlook for 1921 is fine. Southern cotton manufacturers are keenly interested in the development of the dyestuffs industry. Before the world war they went to Germany for their supplies, and some of the North Carolina mills were threatened with a dye famine. Some of the encouraging declamations of the report made public today are:

MANY PEOPLE TO URGE BLUE SKY LEGISLATION

What Is Wanted Is a Law That Will Protect the People Against Fraud.

Releigh, Dec. 29.—Blue sky legislation which will make exceedingly hazardous the selling of soap bubbles is certain to take a prominent place in the legislative program which begins next week with the organization of the two houses and the opening of the 60-day session.

The meeting here yesterday of the victims of the Cumberland Railway and Power company with their story of methods employed in selling these stocks not only ended with resolutions calling on the attorney general and the state insurance department to write an act that will protect purchasers rather than victimize them is the first move. The Cumberland company has not been written down by anybody in authority as an outlaw. It came armed with credentials. It had the state's imprimatur in the shape of license. The commission is used much in the sale of these stocks. A purchaser whose mind does not move easily in the direction of a good skinning has only to read the state's license. Of course the state does not countenance frauds; it merely makes all companies pay the license. Some of them are so patently and transparently fraudulent in their purposes that the state will not license. The companies are then in the position of the old-time blockaders.

The distress of the country people is found on examination to have been greatly aggravated by these worthless stocks. Thus far nobody has called the Cumberland company absolutely valueless though an inventory shows that in the palmiest, craziest days of the orgy of extravagance, the holdings of this company could not have been worth 40 per cent of bonds outstanding.

J. Melville Broughton, of Raleigh, represents many of these luckless fellows. He could write a book on the psychology of salesmanship. One farmer took \$5,000 in one of the great electrical projects. There was a branch large enough to float a small duck running through the farmer's land. That was to be a great hydro-electric power. A surveyor would go out there and look through something knowingly. The old man was impressed with the business-like way of the company in making his lands a dam site. There have been no dividends on his investment. Another only paid in a thousand of his big note. When he went to spread his respects over the coupon which guaranteed dividends enough to pay the face of the note, there was no such paper writing.

Nobody has the slightest idea how much of this money has been taken from the state or is held by the banks. In Wake county one farmer alone tied himself up to \$120,000. A half million would be a safe guess, but it would not start toward the actual amount. The corporation commission warned the banks against taking this sort of paper. Very little of it is held by the national banks. Governor Bickett cried out against the blue sky dealer. But literally thousands of the farmers who made money one, two, three and four years ago, have lost much of their normal savings and they feel the pinch all the more in times like these.

Many banks will resist payment of these notes, but for a great many of the victims there is no hope.

1,000 PEOPLE PAY \$1,000 EACH FOR BEEF STEW

New York, Dec. 29.—One thousand of New York's men and women of wealth paid \$1,000 or more each here tonight to sit at a plain board table and eat beef stew.
The "banquet" was a testimonial arranged by Herbert Hoover, chairman of the European relief council, of America's effort to succor the 3,500,000 starving children of Europe.

The stew, accompanied by white bread and a cup of cocoa, was the same as served to starving children at relief stations throughout Europe at a cost of less than a cent and a half.

General John J. Pershing, Mr. Hoover, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont and other notables carried soup bowls and were first in a line that passed by army field kitchens to be served. The servers were young society women.

Frita Kreisler entertained the diners with several violin solos.

A vacant high chair, placed for the "invisible" guest of honor for the children for whom Hoover's campaign of \$35,000,000 was launched, stood at the head of the speaker's table.

"UNCLE JOE" BREAKS MEMBERSHIP RECORD

Passes Mark Set for Length of Service by Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, 43 Years, 9 Months, 24 Days.

Washington, Dec. 28.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, war horse of the house of representatives, today established a new American record.

With the close of a dull house session he passed the mark for length of service set by Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, who as senator and representative, served 43 years, nine months, and 24 days.

The former speaker will begin tomorrow adding new time to his own record, with the hope of reaching the ripe old age of 100 and beating Gladstone's record of 63 years in the British house of commons.

"Uncle Joe's" achievement will be celebrated in the house tomorrow, with Champ Clark, himself a veteran, who retires March 4, leading the speaking ceremonies. Mr. Cannon also will speak, and many of the older members will ask time for a few remarks.

Walking about the corridors of the capitol today chewing his long black cigar, Mr. Cannon told a friend there was no use offering a little advice to younger representatives, because somebody else always was thinking up smart things and attributing them to him.

The remark, charged to Mr. Cannon, that they put spurs on the heels of army officers to keep their feet from slipping off the desk, was never uttered by him.

"But what's the use?" he asked. Counting his victory in the recent landslide, Mr. Cannon has been elected to Congress 23 times. He is now ending the 44th year of service.

First elected in 1872, he has just kept coming to Congress ever since with the exception of two bad November, when his people failed to return him. On May 7, next, he will be 85 years old. Few of his friends remember that he was born at Guilford, N. C. He served eight years as speaker, and has been doing committee work so long he has forgotten when he started.

"Gladstone served 53 years in the British house of commons and with good election luck I hope to beat that," the former speaker said. "I have had four years of absence I didn't ask for and hope to reach the 53, but then you can never tell."

Reception to be Tendered First Woman Legislator

Asheville, Dec. 30.—Much interest centers in the west in the reception to be given Miss L. Exum Clement, North Carolina's only woman representative to the state legislature, when she arrives in Raleigh. Miss Clement is a lawyer by profession, secured her license to practice in this state several years ago.

Miss Clement will not go to Raleigh as a reformer, but simply to represent her people and the state of North Carolina in general. She has no preconceived ideas that she plans to tell the experienced legislators of the state how to run the assembly. She is going to work and all who know her feel that she will work and work hard. Her companions in misery, as one mountaineer legislator several years ago called those who worked with him in the general assembly, will be Luke H. Young, representative No. 1 of this county and State Senator Marcus Erwin. Erwin no doubt will prove to be the wit of the upper body, as he has proven himself to be every place he has gone.

Turkey Leads All Other Countries in Holidays

There will be only 85 days, exclusive of Sundays, during the year 1921 when some country somewhere in the world is not celebrating a holiday of one sort or another. Even this small number of world-wide working days will be reduced by advances to other days of celebrations which would otherwise fall on Sundays. Moreover there will be further abatements from toll for religious and other festivals not recognized as holidays by governments or banks, but which, nevertheless, will be participated in by many thousand men and women. Of all countries Turkey is most given to the keeping of holidays, there being 26 days in the year, when special observances are held. Scotland, with only five holidays, is the country most thrifty of its time.