

# The Mount Airy News

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1921.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## EUROPE IS LITERALLY MOVING TO AMERICA

### Urges Overseas Facilities For Giving Them Rigid Medical Examinations

Washington, Jan. 5.—Testimony by Commissioner Wallis, of the Ellis Island immigration station, that Europe was "literally moving to the United States" and that a "flood of aliens was imminent" still left members of the senate immigration committee doubtful tonight as to action upon the Johnson bill prohibiting immigration for one year. Several members frankly expressed doubt whether any measures to stop or restrict immigration would be enacted at this session of Congress.

The committee obviously was impressed with the commissioner's statements as to the need for inspection of aliens before leaving Europe and for more rigid examinations after their arrival at American ports. The commissioner recommended particularly that facilities be established over seas for such inspections and declared that 90 per cent of the immigrants arriving under the established system would be denied permission to sail if they were examined at the ports of embarkation by American officials. A proper system of examination in Europe and upon arrival, Mr. Wallis said, would prevent an imminent flood of the diseased in body and mind.

"Fortunately," he added, "the steamships of the world can bring only 1,200,000 a year to the United States. It is in the limited transportation facilities and increased examinations that we will get the best protection."

### War Has Undermined Their Health

The commissioner declared reports of the public health service indicated that eastern Europe today "is in the grip of four epidemics—typhus, typhoid, dysentery and tuberculosis." The war has undermined the health of those countries and their emigrants are "dangerous to the public health of the United States," he added.

Mr. Wallis reminded the committee "that not a mother's son who went to war in Europe was allowed to return to his home until he had taken a bath in strongest disinfectants and his clothes had been cleansed thoroughly."

"Yet these people come here uncleaned and diseased," he added. "One of the greatest troubles we have at Ellis Island is getting rid of their vermin. It should be done before they arrive."

"We are there to protect the gateway to the nation," Mr. Wallis said in telling of the work of the Ellis Island station. "I had rather turn back a thousand good people than let one in who would blow up Wall street."

Chairman Colt, of the committee, asked whether it would be "harmful" if Congress postponed changing present laws for six months.

"It would not be more harmful than at present," Mr. Wallis replied. "But I would prefer a definite measure giving us more inspectors, living quarters and increased facilities overseas."

## Legislation in Interest of Confederate Veterans and Their Widows

Changes in the cast of the state legislature affecting pensions of Confederate soldiers and their widows will enable a larger group to draw money in June, 1921, if they file their application thru the clerk of the county superior court, when "an act to regulate the property valuation of Confederate pensioners," and "an act to amend section 5150 of the consolidated statutes relating to the classification of pensions for soldiers and widows" came into official recognition.

During the recent special session of the state legislature there was so much interest in the suffrage problem and consideration of the revaluation act limitation, the concessions to the old soldiers and their widows gained little attention. One of the changes provides that women who married Confederate soldiers before 1875 are eligible for pensions. Those who married since 1868 have not been eligible in the past.

Another change raises the limitation in section 5151 from \$500 to \$2,000. First collection including the additional money will be made in June, Mr. Catherly states.

### Not If As Rich As Croesus

If you were as rich as Croesus you could not buy a better remedy for constipation than Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy and pleasant to take and when the proper dose is taken produce a mild and gentle effect. They also strengthen the digestion.

## MR. HARDING IS MADE A 32ND DEGREE MASON

### He Is Raised Thru 28 Degrees At One Continuous Sitting Arranged Especially For Him

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 5.—President-elect Harding became a 32nd degree Mason tonight at the end of a 12-hour initiation ceremony here participated in by the ranking officials of the order from all parts of the United States.

Starting as a Master Mason, the President-elect was raised through the other 28 degrees at a continuous sitting arranged particularly for his accommodation. He was the third chosen chief executive to follow through the higher degrees of Masonry before the Scioto Valley consistory, James A. Garfield and William McKinley having been given their 32nd degrees here.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. Harding was presented with a Masonic ring given by the 32nd degree Masons of Marion, his home town, who had occupied posts of honor in the initiation. He may return here Friday to receive membership in the Mystic Shrine.

## ACTIVITY RESUMED IN TEXTILE MILLS

Boston, Jan. 5, 1921.—Resumption of industrial activity, particularly in the textile industry, took place yesterday throughout a majority of the manufacturing centers of New England and was marked by the acceptance of a wage reduction of 22 1-2 per cent by many textile mill operatives who returned to work. Many of the plants have been shut down for several weeks owing to the slackening demand from the consumer and unstable conditions in the wholesale and retail trade, while others have been closed from one to three weeks for inventory.

Cotton mills in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, some of which have been operating on a reduced schedule, went back to a full working week in the majority of cases. Textile workers in Manchester, New Hampshire, about 20,000 in number, resumed work yesterday at the reduced wage. Leather workers in Peabody, Danvers and Salem, Massachusetts, however, have voted to refuse to accept wage reduction, although but 40 per cent of the workmen in the industry are employed at present. Workers in other large New England industrial centers returned to work following an inventory shut down but at no general cut in wages.

In Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the mills of the American Woolen Company are situated, the labor situation has been recently complicated by a movement of an element of the Amalgamated Textile Workers to form "one big union." This effort has been resisted by officers of the national union, and a meeting of a chamber of Labor composed of delegates claiming to represent 50 unions and 75,000 workers voted Sunday night against the aim of the radical element.

The American Woolen Company has been operating on a reduced schedule following a period of closure, but announced no wage reduction last month when a general cut of 22 1-2 per cent was decided upon by the textile manufacturers. The general secretary of the amalgamated expresses the conviction that William M. Wood, president of the company, will not reduce wages. He bases his statement on the belief that the cut is unjustified.

### Parent-Teacher Meeting.

The Parent-Teacher association met as usual the first Monday in the month, in the absence of the president Mrs. F. L. Smith presided over the meeting. After the opening exercises the chief discussion of the hour was "What the Church Should Do for the Child," the discussion was led by Rev. Z. V. Roberson who handled the subject admirably, he pointed out that the influence of the church on the child was less direct than that of the school, that the influence of the church was largely thru the parents and was a spiritual influence whereas the business of the school was to provide for the mental and physical training of the child, it is not possible for us to outline his discussion which was very helpful to those present. After Rev. Roberson's talk there was a round table discussion in which the parents entered more freely than has been their custom in the past meetings. The main purpose of the organization is to draw out the parents to a free and open discussion of all school problems for the mutual benefit of teachers, parents and pupils. The attendance was good and the outlook of the organization very encouraging.

## RIGA A SAD MONUMENT TO SIX YEARS OF WAR

### Her Population Reduced More Than Half And Her Many Factories Idle

Riga, Latvia, Nov. 20.—Riga, which was known before the war as the pearl of the Baltic and ranked as Russia's second port, is one of the saddest monuments to the destruction wrought by six years of ceaseless fighting, much of which took place on the soil of the new republic of Latvia, erected on the ruins of the old Russian governments of Livonia and Courland.

Half a million persons lived in Riga before the war and over 400 large factories kept it busy and prosperous. Now there are only about 200,000 inhabitants and less than a score of factories are operating. The empty shells of various industries stand awaiting the return of machinery which the Russians shipped eastward before the German advance. Lenin and Trotsky have promised to return all the machinery which belonged to Russian subjects. But many of the factories were owned by foreign capitalists and consequently cannot hope to recover their plants.

Great rubber plants, car shops, wood-working shops and saw mills stand idle awaiting capital to buy machinery. The river Dvina and various lakes and inlets lying about the city are filled with logs. But there are no mills to convert them into timber, no ships to carry them into foreign markets. The docks are idle. Few trains operate and those are fired with wood.

Of the 1,500,000 persons in the new republic, nearly all are dependent upon agriculture for a living. The crops were a failure this year and consequently the outlook is blue for the new government headed by Ulmanis, the American-trained minister-president. But the Letts have learned the joy of freedom in their few months of independence. They fought bravely against the bolsheviks and later against the Baltic barons, who tried to enslave them under General Bermond. And they are courageously building up a national life and a national consciousness in the face of terrible odds.

Unlike most parts of Russia, Latvia was a country where education was general and only a small portion of its population was unable to read and write. It had been well in the line of European culture. Its ports of Riga, Libau and Windau had always attracted many foreign traders. The country had been so attractive to German business men that German culture was firmly embedded in the leading cities. Riga is more German than Russian in its appearance. Its broad streets, magnificent, well-kept parks and dignified public buildings give it the air of a German city. Its numerous Lutheran churches are similar to those found in any of the Hanseatic league cities. Its university is organized along German lines. But the great majority of its people have no sympathy with Germany's effort to continue its influence in Latvia through the German barons, whose estates have been confiscated.

The opera in Riga includes all the standard German, French and Italian operas in the Lettish language. Its schools teach Lettish. The state theater gives plays in Lettish, chiefly translations of the great English, Scandinavian and German masters. One of the new plays recently produced in Riga was written by a Let about the life of Weesters, a Lettish knight of the 14th century who attempted to resist the German domination of Lettland. It is bitter in its denunciation of German methods and has been well received by a public which seems thoroughly determined to maintain its independence at any cost.

## THE PRAISE CONTINUES

### Everywhere We Hear Good Reports of Doan's Kidney Pills

Mount Airy is no exception. Every section of the U. S. resounds with praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. Fifty thousand persons are giving testimony in their home newspapers. The sincerity of these witnesses is the fact that they live so near, is the best proof of the merit of Doan's. Here's a Mount Airy case.

Hugh Tilley, farmer, 208 Orchard St. says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills some time ago and found them to be just as represented. I had a great deal of trouble with my back and kidneys, but Doan's always brought me great relief. I recommend Doan's at every opportunity."

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

## INAUGURAL TO BE SWELL AFFAIR

### Expected to Cost Government a Million Dollars

Washington, Jan. 6.—Everybody in this neck of the woods has been expecting something to happen to swerve the well-oiled Harding inaugural machine, with Ned McLean at the wheel, from its path. People have nibbled at the plans for a "royal" display, and a great outlay of money, but it remained for Senator Borah, the Idaho hammer-swinging to put the first real monkey wrench in the machinery.

He predicts that the fourth of March event will cost the federal government a million dollars, and intimates that the President-elect has been over-persuaded by "friends."

"I am interested to know where the influence comes that prevailed upon the President-elect to depart from his idea of a simple dignified inauguration to that of the most dazzling display 'within the memory of the present generation' and one designed to serve the pleasure of the greatest number of people," said Mr. Borah. "I should never have said a word about this matter if the condition of affairs in which we find ourselves had been an ordinary one but we have \$24,000,000,000 of indebtedness, we have \$4,000,000,000 of current expenses, and we have \$2,000,000,000 staring us in the face. The business men of the country even those who are supposed to be men of competency, are greatly disturbed as to how they shall continue to meet the burdens which must be imposed upon them by the government. The mere \$50,000, or \$30,000 of the \$1,000,000 which we may appropriate is not alone the objection but it is the psychology of the public mind in regard to these matters. They expect something, and regardless of the party, they feel that these who represent them ought to take into consideration the conditions at home."

This speech was followed by the reading into the Record of a newspaper story telling of the visit of the multi-millionaire publisher of The Washington Post and The Cincinnati Enquirer and his inaugural committee to Normal's front porch at Marion: "The plans for the Harding inauguration, as outlined here today, (contemplate the most dazzling celebration in the memory of the present generation. Senator Harding, it is said, was originally in favor of a severely simple inaugural ceremony but has been prevailed upon to accept a program which he was assured would bring the greatest amount of pleasure to the greatest number of people."

Mr. Borah warned that the inaugural ball, which President Wilson cut out of his inauguration, will cost the country about \$200,000.

"The proposition to turn over the pension building for inaugural purposes, the ball, it is estimated, will cost, when there are taken into consideration the delay in the service, the interruption of public business the moving out and moving in, something like \$200,000," Mr. Borah explained.

Senator Thomas asked if any part of the debt incurred by the government would be liquidated by the inaugural committee of which Mr. McLean is the head.

"No part of it will be, I think," said Mr. Borah.

"Then what becomes of the money the newspapers say is being raised by the committee?" asked Mr. Thomas.

"It is finally returned to those who raise it," answered Mr. Borah.

"They secure reimbursement thru the levy upon visitors," added Mr. Thomas.

"In understand that they try to protect themselves by proper methods, but nevertheless in a business way," responded Mr. Borah.

No one here would interfere with a proper inaugural ceremony for Mr. Harding. Democrats as well as Republicans want to give him all that but the local Washington committee, which paves the way for the fleeing of the visitors, is going to have a great lay out. Members of it have intimated repeatedly that they wanted to get away from the hard picking days of Woodrow Wilson. Washington city dislikes Mr. Wilson not because of anything he did during the war but because he slipped in the bud the plan for the inaugural ball. The moment he realized what it would cost he put his veto on that part of the program. Within a few days after Mr. Harding was elected local newspapers here began to shout "and we will have the inaugural ball."

The simple days of President Wilson have gone from the national capital for years.

## ADOPT SEVEN ORPHANS FROM RUSSIA

### Officer Brings Children Home With Him From That Country Where He Has Been On Duty.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Southern chivalry is not dead yet. Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully of the U. S. Navy, proved by bringing to this country seven Russian children whom he intends to rear and educate.

Admiral McCully was born at Anderson, S. C., June 19, 1867, and graduated from Annapolis in 1887. He is a bachelor and is very well fixed.

Sympathy for the Russian children, and his desire to give them a chance caused him to adopt his little army. He contemplates taking his family to his old home at Anderson.

Red tape was cut at the department of labor and orders issued for immediate release from Ellis Island of the children.

Admiral McCully appeared in person before Alfred Hampton, acting commissioner general of immigration, who ordered the children released on parole in the custody of the gallant American navy officer.

Later Secretary of Labor Wilson took hold of the case in person. Secretary of the Navy Daniels having discussed it with him, and communicated by long distance telephone with the authorities of Ellis Island.

Certain formalities must be gone through with, but there is no doubt that Admiral McCully will be permitted to have all the children, give them a comfortable home and educate them. In official circles here there was a general chorus of approval over the action of Admiral McCully in assuming this heavy responsibility.

The admiral frankly confessed to Secretary Daniels and newspaper men who talked with him that he brought the children home with him with misgivings.

"Many Americans and others in south Russia, seeing the frightful condition under which children of all ages were compelled to live, said they would adopt some of them," said Admiral McCully. "I am the only one who did so. I do not blame the others. It's a great responsibility and I was almost afraid to go through with it."

"My present plan is to leave for New York tonight and get the children."

Admiral McCully has not yet made definite plans for bringing up his family. As a bachelor he lacks personal experience in this line. A niece whom he educated and who has kept house for the admiral may accept the supervision of the children, but has not yet been consulted. She is now in Anderson, at the home of his people. Naturally Admiral McCully does not wish to discuss any plan involving his niece until he has had an opportunity to talk matters over with her.

"There are hundreds and thousands of orphans in precisely the same situation as these whom I brought with me," said the admiral.

"They are living seven and twelve in one room, sleeping on pallets on the floor, frequently in unheated buildings."

Asked whether he had documentary proof of his authority to bring the children out of south Russia, Admiral McCully said he had a stack of documents four inches thick. These he took with him to the department of labor, but the immigration officials would not even look at them. First he had the general approval of General Wrangel to bring all of them. Then he had the approval of local councils and finally, where parents are living he received their formal written consent.

"If the laws governing adoption will permit me to do so, I shall legally adopt them all," said Admiral McCully. "In any event, I shall provide a home for them and educate them. I want them to learn English and American ways, but to preserve all that is good of their Russian ways, and I may say that there are many beautiful things in the Russian ways. It is my purpose to provide for the children until they are able to take care of themselves, just as if they were my own. Already I have promised to take them back to Russia some time, when I can get sufficient leave and after they have learned English. Should any of them desire to remain there after the visit they will be permitted to do so."

Admiral McCully said the Collier Rampapo touched at Brast, France en route from Constantinople and he outfitted his wards there, so at present they are wearing mostly French clothes. All the youngsters stood the voyage well.

## HARDING WANTS NAVAL PROGRAM TO CONTINUE

### Until Binding Disarmament Agreement Between Nations Can Be Reached.

Marion, O., Jan. 8.—A naval policy to keep the United States one of the strongest sea powers in the world until a binding disarmament agreement can be reached was discussed at a conference here today between President-elect Harding and Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house naval committee. Afterwards it was indicated that, although a final decision must await developments, the present attitude of Senator Harding pointed to a continuation during his administration of the fleet construction program now in progress. Coupled with this program, however, would be a material curtailment in the number of civilian employees of the navy department and various economies in the land stations under navy jurisdiction.

Mr. Harding long has favored an efficient navy as the first line of American defense and he is understood to feel that a big navy policy might be continued practically if steps are taken to curtail the strength of the army along the lines he approved yesterday in conference with Chairman Kahn, of the house military committee. He also favors strongly the reserve system for both army and navy, and is understood to have indicated to Chairman Butler that an adequate naval reserve should be considered one of the requisites to national defense.

The whole question of the navy hinges, however, on what progress may be found possible in the movement for a general reduction of armament throughout the world. Mr. Butler, who is inclined to place little faith in the proposal, expects to develop in committee hearings beginning next week, all the information available on the probable consequences of disarmament. This information he will turn over to Mr. Harding. "I am determined to know," said the committee chairman, in a statement tonight, "what the other nations of the world desire in the way of an agreement to limit armament and especially that of the sea."

## FORESTS YIELD GOOD RETURNS

### Further Purchases Will be Made in North Carolina.

Washington, Jan. 5.—A great effort is being made by the department of agriculture to give the Appalachian forest purchases a good standing. Congress is asked to make a lump sum appropriation of \$10,000,000 to enable the national forest reservation commission to continue its purchase program in North Carolina and other southern states.

An announcement made today indicates that the forests about Asheville are beginning to yield good returns in revenue.

"The national forests of the eastern United States," it is asserted, yielded a gross revenue of \$110,250 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as against less than \$72,000 the previous year. Since 1917 the receipts have increased by \$88,000 and it is believed that within five years the revenue from these areas will exceed \$200,000.

"Of the seven million acres included within the originally located areas in the southern Appalachians and White mountains, the purchase of 1,796,788 acres has been authorized to date by the commission at a cost of about ten and a half million dollars. The average price paid the owners per acre for forested and cutover lands was \$5.31. The estimated net balance of purchase funds from the original appropriation of \$11,600,000 made for this work by Congress in 1911, is \$445,429."

"The development of the timber resources and the protection of the forests from fire are the leading administrative considerations in the eastern national forests. There has also been a remarkable increase in the use of these forests as recreational grounds. To meet this growing demand the forest service is providing camping grounds furnished with wood fireplaces, shelter houses, clean springs and sanitary improvements for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The chief importance of the forests, however, aside from their protection features is their use as demonstration areas where lumbermen and others interested in wood-using industries can actually see the profits that may accrue from the scientific handling of forest areas."