The Mount Airy News.

Mrs. N. F. Bowman Sept 21

ESTABLISHED 1880 | MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1921. | $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

URBAN POPULATION SURPASSES RURAL

United States Census Shows That for the First Time Dwellers in Cities and Towns Outnumber Those in the Country.

Washington, District of Columbia.—Urban population in the United States now surpasses the rural population, according to figures made public yesterday by the United States Census Bureau, which show that more than half the inhabitants of this country live in cities and towns of 25000 population or more.

At the time the census was taken the urban population totalled 54,318,032 and the rural population was 51,390,730. In the past the rural population has always been largest.

The change in conditions was foreshadowed by former census figures, which showed large declines in farming population.

There was, for example, an absolute decline in the population of Vermont; farming regions in all parts of the country, particularly New England, showed large reductions in population, and in some of the best farming country in the United States—in Oklahoma and Arkansas—the population was 46,000 less in five counties than in 1910.

Although farm productivity as well as farm population generally fell off, land values of farms increased greatly. The two conditions obviously [illegible] with [illegible] it become [illegible] to make a profit on farm [illegible] ments and the property [illegible] mortgage holder.

Cities and towns gained [illegible] per cent population as compared with 1910, according to the census figures. They [illegible] per cent of the total population of the country.

The world war accentuated the drift from the farm to the city, for not only young men from the farms attracted by high [illegible] munitions factories and shipyards, but [illegible] from the farm, like these women, [illegible] city life and would no [illegible] to the farms after the war.

INTERESTING STORY OF THREE AIRMEN

United States Balloonists Conclude Interesting Adventure After Making Forced Landing in Northern Canadian Woods

Ottawa, Ontario.—The arrival at [illegible] of the three United States naval balloonists, Lieut. Louis Kloor, Lieut. Stephen A. Farrell and Lieut. Walter Hinton, after a long journey from the northern woods of Ontario, [illegible] an adventure which has been watched with lively interest for nearly a month. The men left the naval air station at Rockaway, Long Island, on December 13, in a free balloon with nothing in the nature of a chart save a Quebec railway map.

Soon after they became entangled [illegible] and learned from a local man who came to assist them that they were near Wells, New York. At 11 o'clock that night they located Ottawa beneath them, but did not descend, being anxious to make a record flight. Next morning, as the clouds below them cleared, they saw nothing but woods, into the tops of which they were drifting, freeing themselves by [illegible] all their sand bags and [illegible].

Finally, fearing the [illegible] they decided to land in the forest. They found themselves about 20 miles northeast of Moose Factory, James Bay, Ontario, having been 25 hours in the balloon.

[illegible] from civilization [illegible] phase of the adventure [illegible] four days, tramping [illegible] the [illegible] method of progression and [illegible]

On the fourth day after [illegible] the Moose River for five miles [illegible] they sighted Tom Moses, a Cree Indian, who conducted them to the little Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Moose Factory [illegible] December 17.

The distance from Moose Factory to Mattice [illegible] the Missinaibi River is about 200 miles. The [illegible] men cover [illegible] of the journey [illegible] days, receiving the congratulations of a number of people who had been eagerly awaiting their appearance at Mattice. The airmen have made arrangements to proceed directly by train to Rockaway.

LETTER FROM JAPAN

World's Sunday School Convention Number 2.

In a former article I told you about attending the Eighth World's Sunday School Convention held in Tokyo, Japan, October 5 to 14, and of my attendance, connection with the post-office, etc., with the expectation of giving you further impressions and facts concerning the Convention.

The Convention was, by all odds, the greatest yet held. How it came to be held in Tokyo is a matter of great interest. It was the result of the foresight of the late Mr. H. J. Heinz, the millionaire pickle manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose friendship I enjoyed from the time of his first visit to Japan about eighteen years ago. At that time he was in our home as a guest for a short time and made a splendid address to my students. He also had us as his guests at a meal in his hotel in Yokohoma. And on several occasions we have had substantial reminders and tokens of his friendship.

The last time Mr. Heinz visited Japan was in 1913 when he conducted a party of twenty-nine delegates through the Far East on their way to the Seventh World's Sunday School Convention at Zurich, Switzerland. At that time he did not visit our home, but I had the pleasure of meeting him, and he sent three of his party to spend a night with us and to make addresses in our town. He did not forget to send along with them some samples of his "57 Varieties" for our use. It was during that visit here that Mr. Heinz unfolded his plan of having the next Convention in the city of Tokyo. He made known his plan to Viscount Shibusawa and Marquis Okuma. Though not Christians these two great statesmen and leaders, now over eighty years of age, favored Mr. Heinz's plan, and, together with Baron Sakatani, became the nucleus of the Patrons' Association which contributed vast sums of money to make the Convention a success. To his fund the Emperor graciously contributed fifty thousand yen.

In accordance with Mr. Heinz's suggestion and the favorable attitude of the gentlemen whom he consulted, a Japanese messenger presented the invitation at Zurich, which was accepted. At that time it was the expectation that the Conference would be held in 1916, but the outbreak of the World War the following year made it impossible to hold the Convention at its regular time. Hence there was an interval of seven years between the [illegible]

[illegible]

So when it was decided to hold the [illegible] in Tokyo [illegible]

[illegible] sometimes we hear it said that the Japanese are great in little [illegible] but little in great things. [illegible] the [illegible] of the Convention [illegible] that the Japanese are capable [illegible] great undertakings.

The Patrons' Association [illegible] in this support. Their financial support was necessary for the reason that the Japan Sunday School Association realized its own inability to furnish sufficient funds. But these patrons did not undertake to represent the Sunday School movement nor to direct its spiritual potentialities. Their generosity was heartily given and gratefully recognized. Their generous contributions were from good motives, and were the sinews that went far to make possible the material comforts and advantages of the great Convention.

Minimum Wage For Texas Women

Austin, Texas.—A flat [illegible] minimum wage of $12 a week for women and minors employed in laundries, telephone exchanges, factories and mercantile establishments in Texas has been set by the Texas Industrial Welfare Commission. The wage as announced in order No. 1 issued by this commission is to become effective throughout the State on February 1, 1921. Employers who furnish meals for employes will be allowed to deduct [illegible] for each meal. An apprentice rate of [illegible] cents an hour during the first six months of apprenticeship and 20 cents an hour during the second six months was also ordered established as the minimum.

The new wage minimum was ordered effective before the present session of the Texas Legislature is adjourned, so that the members of the Legislature might see how it is being enforced and then enact whatever amendments they regard as desirable.

MORRISON TO APPOINT MANY WOMEN TO OFFICE

Says He Will Lead All Other Governors of the Country.

Raleigh, Jan 14.—Governor Cameron Morrison is going to be known as "the women's governor of North Carolina." He is going to call on them [illegible] to help him [illegible] beat those who would destroy the primary, and he is going to summon them often and oftener to his conferences. "I am going to appoint more women to office than any governor in the United States," he told a bevy of them last night at the Woman's club reception, "and if you don't believe what those newspaper men say about me you are going to find that I am your best friend."

The governor and one of the "newspaper men" who hasn't been a fanatical worshipper of his excellency, were giving an account to the women. The women were calling on him to spare the primary. Governor Morrison "bawled" some well known North Carolinians "and that crowd," then tapped lovingly the shoulder of a chronicler and put the gubernatorial taboo on publication. "I have no hesitancy in saying that the primary ought not to be repealed and it is not going to be," he said.

"Facts, I have been a primary man [illegible] the time I put it in three state platforms and I would be a nice man [illegible] asking its repeal now. You say some of the men I mentioned are not for repeal. No they are not, but they are trying to get it before the people in the next election."

That gave one of the women an opening. She sailed into the governor and asked him why, if the chief executive opposes a plebiscite on the primary, he insisted on a referendum on the suffrage issue.

The governor smiled a great full faced smile, and looked at the men [illegible] saw the futility of trying [illegible] over one of these unreasoning [illegible] women's questions.

Honor Roll for the Month Ending Jan. 14, 1921

First Grade—Virginia Stewart, Katherine Marshall, Carroll Tilley, Hugh Reese, John Reese, Willie Thower, Mary Watkins Baird, James Walter Leake, Lester Davis, Virginia Kimbro, McRea Byrd, [illegible] Wyrick, [illegible] Beasley, Frank McKinney, Virginia Hatcher, Walter W[illegible], Mabel Satterfield, Julian M[illegible], Lila Shelton, Wyatt Partridge, [illegible] Belle Foy, Isabell Lumsden, [illegible] Brannock, [illegible] Frost, Ed Crook, Alma Harrison, Leonard [illegible], Clara Shoemaker, Jesse Wagoner, Frazier Money, Irene [illegible], Rita [illegible], Rebecca Hines, Leonard Snow.

Second Grade—Dessie Smith, Georgia [illegible], Ruth Bly and Helen Tilley, Mary Neil Short, Essie Martin, Annie Westmoreland, Garett Quesinberry, Jesse Phillips, Willie Gwyn, Hastie [illegible], Edward Allred, Lester Badgett, James Combs, Miles Foy, P. A. George, Robert Harrison, Ralph Herman, Cleve Jarvis, Fred Norman, Winslow Thompson, Hale Yokley, Bertha Binder, Lessie Cooke, Julia [illegible], Laura Neil Leonard, Florence Matthews, Rena Pendleton, Ima Stanley, Lucy Shelton, Peyton Brannock, Grace Davis, Lofton Montgomery, Edward York, Rachel Calloway, Hazel [illegible], Alma Edwards, Ethel Overby, [illegible] Simmons, Frances Owen, Joyce Turner, James Strachan, Stella Brinkley, Winona Williams, DeEtte Haynes.

Third Grade—Nora McKnight, Helen Worrell.

Fourth Grade—Paul Stewart.

Fifth Grade—Max Brannock, [illegible] Fawcett, Katherine Short, Myrtle Adams, Sarah Walker, Lillian Johnson, [illegible], Katherine Fawcett.

Sixth Grade—Edna Rock, Evelyn [illegible], Kathleen Herman, Virginia Martin, Edith Norman, Calvin [illegible], Christopher Binder.

Seventh Grade—Frances Shelton, [illegible] Needham, Mary Mills Fawcett, James Strachan, Stella Brinkley.

Eighth Grade—Malcomb Watson, Lucy Bowman.

Ninth Grade—Mary Leslie Powell, Dorothy Creveling.

Tenth Grade—Frances Foy, Donna Binder, Annie Bundy, Luther Byrd.

Eleventh Grade—Eloise Sparger, Elfra Smith.

Investigation has proved it is asserted that one in every dozen prohibition agents is open to bribe. The investigation was undertaken by the Federal prohibition agent for the division of the southeast which embraces several of the southern states.

STATE CONSTABULARY MAY BE THE WAY OUT

Liquor Crimes Have Increased 100 Per Cent Under National Prohibition.

Raleigh, Jan. 15.—Federal fall down in the enforcement of national prohibition has been inglorious, according to Federal District Agent Brame's letter to Governor Bickett as that functionary retired. The state must take a firm grasp on old booze if it does not get away with the commonwealth. Mr. Brame wrote his letter to Governor Bickett January 6. In it the supervisor declared that liquor crimes have increased 100 per cent and that in the most recent 12 months the federal agents have destroyed 3,100 stills. The supervisor's letter to Bickett closely follows the views of Collector Bailey, who is no longer raider, and agrees with him that a police perfect or state constabulary is the only hope of national prohibition. The state must control.

Governor Morrison, interviewed tonight, said he had not seen the letter that came to the office a few days before he was inaugurated and that he would not like to express his views on the state constabulary for the control of liquor problems. In general he is as much against class enforcement of law as he is against class legislation, but he wishes to have an open mind when the liquor conditions are presented to him and he is asked to give the weight of his office toward the enforcement of the liquor laws.

He does not believe that the enforcement must come from higher up or further away. He is a local self-governmentalist in taxation in schools and in the supremacy of law and order. He believes that a community afflicted with blockaders and, therefore best acquainted with their excess will more quickly rise up and rend them than will a superimposed authority from the state or national capital.

The federal agents do not believe local authorities can handle the liquor violations. The biennial election which keeps local authorities constantly at work repairing political fences, work against enforcement of the law, they say, and they have learned always to state directions of these campaigns against the blockaders.

The Anti Saloon league will hold a convention here during the sessions of the general assembly. It has strongly expressed its opinion that there should be a prohibition commissioner and a state police force for chasing blind tigers into their lair, then taking the [illegible]. Governor Morrison will have to be "shown" to get his indorsement of special schemes for breaking up a traffic which Collector Bailey has deemed as magnitudinous as it was in the old saloon and distillery day.

Another thing that Agent Brame recalls is that federal judges read the Volstead act liberally and that conviction which will send the blockaders to prison is exceedingly difficult. This act does not send men to federal prison for the first offense and the federal authorities do not think it possible ever to prove more than one offense if a man has any relatives, neighbors or friends. The Brame letter is not more desperate than was Collector Bailey's a few weeks ago. It is cumulative testimony to the grandiloquent force that constitutional prohibition is coming to be called.

I Remember, I Remember

I remember, I remember
  The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
  Came peeping in at morn.

You'd hardly know the old place now
  For dad is up to date,
And the farm is scientific
  From the back lot to the gate.

[illegible]
  With bright acetylene,
The engine in the laundry
  Is run with gasoline.

We have silos, we have autos,
  We have dynamos and things,
A telephone and gossip,
  And a phonograph that sings.

The hired man has left us,
  We miss his homely face,
A lot of college graduates
  Are working in his place.

There's an engineer and fireman,
  A chauffeur and a vet,
Electrician and mechanic—
  Oh, the farm's run right, you bet.

The little window where the sun
  Came peeping in at morn,
Now brightens up a bathroom
  That cost a car of corn.

And she's sanitary, too;
The milkmaid is pneumatic

The Housewife and a Few Hens

The housewife who culls her flock closely accomplishes two ends. In the first place she has more poultry meat for her family and in the second place she will never carry a fowl to maturity that would be disqualified in a poultry exhibition.

Before beginning to cull one's fowls, you should first buy an American Standard of Perfection. This great book is the guide of all judges in the show room and no one can breed fowls successfully without owning this great law of standard breeding.

When you read your Standard of Perfection you will find one well known law. That is all American bred fowls came from Asiatic parentage. That all Mediterranean fowls (Leghorns, Andalusians, Anconas, etc.) originated around the great sea of that name. That all Asiatic fowls carry a red ear lobe and that all Mediterranean fowls carry a white ear lobe. So in order to be able to cull, one must know their fowls and get their information from the Standard of Perfection.

To begin the culling seasons one should start as soon as their fowls reach the broiler age. Broilers bring a better profit per pound than fryers and a much better profit than roasters. The first pound one makes in a fowl does not begin to cost as much as the second or third pound that such fowls make. So cull early and save feed.

In culling one should pick out the fowls that show such defects as slow growth, snakey heads, knock knees, crooked backs. These defects often show up when the fowl is very young but knock knees can show up later along with crooked backs.

Feathered legs in clean legged fowls will also show up at this age and they should be discarded. Side sprigs, another serious defect, often show up at this age but one must look very closely to find them. In pointing out defects I will not describe them for the simple reason that you can get all the information in the Standard of Perfection, where they are described more fully than they could be in this story. Side sprigs are found on single combs. They appear at the sides of the combs. Too many serrations in a comb are not a disqualification but a serious cutting defect. All single comb fowls have five serrations (points on comb) except Minorcas and they have six. Where a fowl has too many or too few serrations it is well to give the preference to those fowls that come more closely to the Standard requirements.

You can not pick ear lobes at the broiler age for the reason a white ear lobe will not begin to turn from red to white until they are more matured. The red ear lobe fowl is not apt to grow white at this age and often white will be mistaken for what is termned "condition white." This is a pale ear lobe caused by lack of green food sometimes and lack of vigor at other times. One can not cull for this defect until the fowl gets its adult feathers.

One cannot cull for feather markings at an early age and it is best to wait until a fowl matures its feathers but if a white fowl shows a red or buff feather at the broiler age, one is safe in discarding the youngster, but do not discard for a grayish feather. Do not discard a white feather in a black fowl until the feather has developed. If you note gray tips in black wings of your fowls it is a sure sign that you are not feeding enough green food, so get busy in that direction. If you find red feathers in a black fowl, discard the fowl.

You want to continue to cull until your fowls are mature. When your pullets begin to make tails, if they carry tails wry (falling over to the side) discard the fowl. If they are inclined to carry their tails so high as to appear to reach the neck, this fowl is better in the pot. If you note a fowl that stands with its legs touching or nearly knock kneed, this is a fowl that has little vigor and will not be a help to you in building up a vigorous flock. Pick out the fowls that stand with a good breast, legs wide apart, broad backs, a good eye (see color in Standard). This eye should be bright, showing little fear but lots of animation.

The long, snakey head fowl is lacking in vigor and such fowl should go to the pot. This defect does not show up until the fowl begins to mature and then you will note that such fowls are easily driven away from their feed by the rest of the flock and they are generally lacking in courage. The cockeral with lots of "pep" is the one to save for one's breeder. The fact that he will fight is in his favor. The one that seems to be the cock of the walk as a rule is the one that will bring a good fertility to your eggs next spring. In picking out your pullets, it is well to get some work like the "Cull of the Hen." This book tells just what one needs in a pullet to get lots of eggs. This work is copyrighted but can be bought by anyone in need of it. Picking the layer is no great trick when one has the information to govern the picking. Vigorous pullets will be the early layers and pullets with capacity for lots of food will be the great layers, that is a rule that is worth applying.—Selected.

ADMIRAL M'CULLY AND WARDS ARRIVE SAFELY

Seven Russian Children Adopted by the Admiral Reach Anderson, S. C.

Anderson, S. C. Jan. 15.—A 35-mile automobile trip from Greenville today completed the long trip from bolshevik-ridden Russia to their new home here of the seven Russian children brought to this country by Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, former United States high commissioner at Sebastopol.

Mrs. Carrie F. McCully, the admiral's mother, and a delegation of friends met the little strangers in Greenville today and gave them a luncheon. On arrival in Anderson the admiral's home friends and relatives turned out by the score to welcome him and his wards. In the welcoming party were some 20 Anderson children, many of them cousins of the admiral, and the Russian visitors fraternized with them at once.

The handicap of language and the rather curious looks with which the visitors had greeted the older persons were forgotten as the children mingled. At the McCully home a basket full of Christmas horns was distributed and soon the little foreigners were blowing as lustily as army trumpeters and disporting themselves in gay capers all over the house with the American children. They seemed as thoroughly at home as if they had been born here. When the Anderson children left the McCully home the little Russians bade them goodbye with a quaint curtsy.

Admiral McCully, who is 53 years old, had all the appearance of a proud father as he presented his wards to old friends and relatives here and happily remarked that none of them had been ill since he took them in his care. He was reluctant to go into detail of his future plans, but indicated the Anderson will be the permanent home of the children, although after a month or so here some of them will be taken to Washington, where he [illegible] a residence [illegible]

"I shall have to take my mother's wishes into consideration," he said, "and she has not had a chance to say what she thinks about the matter."

Many friends of the McCully family here are said to have offered to adopt one of the youngsters, but it is understood the admiral had steadfastly refused to part with any of them, telling friends he was too much in love with them.

There will be a round of entertainments for the children here and also for the admiral himself. The first public welcome for the young Russians will be tomorrow morning at the First Baptist Sunday school, where a special program will be rendered. It is planned for the young Russians to sing religious songs of their own land as part of the services.

The admiral will be honor guest at a banquet next Thursday evening and is expected to return to Washington the latter part of next week. The children will be made at home here with his mother until final plans are perfected for their education.

Hundreds Meet Children at Station in Greenville

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 15.—A mail pouch filled with letters from all parts of the nation asking permission to adopt the seven Russian children which he has brought back to America caused Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully to state here this afternoon that under no consideration will he part from any of the children. Some of the naval officer's correspondents would adopt the children singly, while other express the desire to take the seven as a whole.

The admiral and children were guests at a brilliant luncheon during the few hours they stopped over here en route to Anderson. Hundreds met them at the railway station when they stepped from the train, and scores escorted them on an automobile trip from Greenville to the admiral's home at Anderson.