

The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA. THURSDAY, MAY 26th, 1921.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

GERMANY PRESENTS ITS ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIED ULTIMATUM

Unconditional Assent of Germany to Demands Has Been Conveyed to Allies—Occupation of the Ruhr District Averted

Paris, France.—The expected unconditional assent of Germany to the whole of the allied demands was officially conveyed today and in consequence the occupation of the Ruhr district is definitely averted. Nevertheless, France will remain upon her guard and all measures necessary to secure strict fulfillment of the new promise will be rigorously taken.

At each date, when execution falls due, the situation will be surveyed. It is generally agreed that the method of sanctions has justified itself, and therefore must be continued. Germany was able to defy the Allies, it is contended, because the Allies were not in accord on the occupation of the Ruhr district. This time the French policy has triumphed, and in the face of the French mobilization and the concentration of the necessary troops, Germany has yielded.

It is remarkable that for the first time there are no reservations or reticences in Germany's consent. It would be misleading to state that France is not extremely skeptical, and will not believe in the German submission until she has paid, disarmed and punished the war criminals. The lesson of the past month will not be lost; France will hold Germany under a perpetual menace.

The Allied demand, in brief, was payment by June 1, of the one billion gold marks due on May 1, trial of German officers and soldiers accused of crimes during the war; complete disarmament of the military, naval and aerial arms of Germany's service, and ultimate payment of \$33,750,000,000 in reparations. The reparations obligations would be paid in installments of approximately \$485,000,000 per year, in addition to 25 per cent of the value of Germany's exports.

John Wesley To His Opponents

Some may say, I have mistaken the way myself, although I take upon me to teach others. It is probable, many will think this, and it is very possible, that I have. But I trust, wherefore I have been mistaken, my mind is open to conviction. I sincerely desire to be better informed. I say so to God and man, "What I know not, teach thou me."

Are you persuaded you see more clearly than I? It is not unlikely that you may. Then, treat me, as you would desire to be treated yourself upon a change of circumstances. Point me a better way than I have yet known. Show me it is so, by plain proof of Scripture, and if I linger in the path I have been accustomed to tread, and therefore am unwilling to leave it, labour with me a little, take me by the hand, and lead me as I am able to bear. But be not displeased if I entreat you, not to beat me down in order to quicken my pace; I can go but feebly and slowly at best; then, I should not be able to go at all. May I request of you, further, not to give me hard names, in order to bring me into the right way. Suppose I were ever so much in the wrong, I doubt this would not set me right. Rather, it would make me run so much the farther from you, and so get more and more out of the way.

Nay, perhaps, if you are angry, so shall I be too; and then there will be small hopes of finding the truth. If once anger arise, as Homer expresses it, this smoke will so dim the eyes of my soul, that I shall be able to see nothing clearly. For God's sake, if it be possible to avoid it, let us not provoke one another to wrath. Let us not kindle in each other the fire of hell; much less blow it into flame. If we could discern truth by that dreadful light, would it not be less rather than gain? For, how far is love, even with many wrong opinions, to be preferred before truth itself without love?

The God of love forbid that we should ever make the trial! May He prepare us for the knowledge of all truth, by filling our hearts with all His love, and with all joy and peace in believing.—John Wesley in the Preface of His Sermons.

Ancient Pompeians had both primary and general elections, similar to those we have in every town and city each spring. They were in the midst of an exciting local election, it is indicated, when Pompeii was destroyed in 79 A. D.

ARMY AVIATORS TO MAKE ATTACK ON NAVAL CRAFT

Preparedness Policy of United States Hinges on Tests to Decide as to Superiority of Air Forces and Battleships

Washington, D. C.—Upon the results of the bombing tests that a squadron of army aviators will make next month in an effort to establish the superiority of aircraft over battleships in actual combat, rests the chief hope for lifting the air divisions to a parity with those of the land and sea in shaping the future preparedness policy of the United States.

Army and navy circles are deeply stirred over the forthcoming duel between the air and floating forces, while congressional leaders, already engaged in thrashing out policies of national defense, are keeping in close touch with every detail.

Final plans for the bombing tests will be worked out next Wednesday at a session of the Joint Army and Navy Board.

If the army aviators succeed in demonstrating the superiority of airplanes over seacraft, it will mean the revolutionizing of the air services of both the army and the navy. On the other hand, if the tests fail to establish this supposed superiority, they will retard the development of aircraft as a means of national defense and perhaps serve to keep it in a subordinate rank.

With the reputation of their service at stake, a squadron of 100 army aviators, under command of Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Air Service, will begin operations on June 21 off the Atlantic coast. In making the tests, the army aviators will fly more than 100 miles to sea in planes of the land variety, which cannot alight on water.

The two branches of the service are vying with each other in their preparations for the tests. General Mitchell, who issued the challenge to the navy, is carefully picking out the most skillful aviators under his command.

Many difficult handicaps will confront the army aviators and the advantages are said to lie chiefly with the navy forces. Search for "enemy craft" 100 miles off shore means encountering possible delay with subsequent dangers of running out of gasoline. It also carries the army fliers out of their natural sphere, which is operating over land.

Gas bombs and the use of anti-aircraft guns by the navy will be banned, according to present plans. For these reasons, in some respects, the tests will fall short of approximating actual war conditions. It is not proposed to endanger the lives of the army fliers in this fashion, for the marksmanship of the crews who man the naval anti-aircraft guns is well known. It is agreed that the army planes shall not fly lower than 4000 feet, on the assumption that they could easily be shot down at a lesser altitude.

The tests with explosive bombs will be made against the captured German ships, which are to be destroyed ultimately in any event. Another phase of the tests will be the search for the old battleship Iowa, which will be operated by wireless control, with scarcely any one aboard her. The navy plans later to use her as a target in practice with big guns.

A third test involves the destruction of a German destroyer by 250-pound bombs dropped from the air. The remaining German destroyers and three German submarines are being reserved for destruction by the guns of the Atlantic fleet.

While army aviators are practicing daily at Langley Field, the air personnel of the navy is getting things ready for the duels. The navy air fleet will be less formidable in numbers than the army, but in skill and daring it will be its equal. They will act defensively on behalf of the fleet.

After the destroyer test is completed, the army and navy fliers will turn their attention to the cruiser Frankfurt and the battleship Ostfriesland, a 21,000-ton craft. These vessels, if they are not sunk by aircraft, will eventually be sent down by gunfire or depth charges. It is the tests involving these big ships that are of peculiar interest to the army and navy, for they are expected to determine the resistance of modern warships against attack from the sky.

There will be no effort to sink these vessels in a single attack. On the contrary, the tests will be prolonged, probably thruout July. Small bombs will be used first, and after each experiment the ship will be examined by

experts. The size of the bombs will be gradually increased until the army will be using 1800-pound projectiles. A feature of the work will be tests of communication from aircraft to shore station and from aircraft to aircraft, working through radio interference.

While navy officials are frankly doubtful of the ability of the army fliers to sink big ships, they privately admit an element of uncertainty which gives them some uneasiness. Should one of the big bombs sink the Ostfriesland by dropping into her funnel, or by hitting some other vulnerable spot, as the navy men admit is possible, it will be admittedly difficult to convince laymen in Congress that modern battleships are safe against air attack.

Even if the Ostfriesland is sunk, the navy experts will not lose their faith in battleships and they will point out that the Ostfriesland had no authority to employ defense against the aircraft. But in Congress, which is already worried about vast appropriations for battleships, the effect of such a result may be disastrous to a continuance of the big ship program.

Capt. A. W. Johnson, commander of the Atlantic fleet's air force, who is acting chairman of the Joint Army and Navy Board that is conducting the tests, said:

"These bombing tests are merely a part of the day's work in the routine of the navy. They will be of no value unless conducted along scientific lines. We must know what effect the bombs will have and the number of hits which can be made by aircraft. It is unnecessary to drop 2000 pound bombs on a destroyer to sink her if 250-pound bombs will do the work just as well."

North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital

The North Carolina Orthopaedic hospital will be opened in Gastonia about June 15th. The management desires to get in touch with all deformed or crippled children of the State who are mentally sound, for the purpose of helping them, and making it possible for them to go to school and to become good and useful citizens. It is especially anxious to reach the poor and orphaned children, those who have no one to care for and train them, and only those under 14 years of age are to be admitted in this hospital.

If you know of an unfortunate child either crippled or deformed in your neighborhood write to the president of this hospital, if child is poor and needy that is all the more reason you should interest yourself in giving the child this opportunity to be helped.

Write R. B. Babbington, Gastonia, N. C. they are anxious to get several hundred applications in the next few weeks.

Give them a chance for innocent sport, Give them a chance for fun

Better a playground plot than a court And a jail when the harm is done.

Give them a chance—if you tint them now.

Tomorrow you'll have to pay A larger bill for a darker ill, So give them a chance to play.—The Community League News.

General Pershing Chief of Staff

Washington, D. C.—Selection of Gen. John J. Pershing to be Chief of Staff of the army was announced yesterday by the Secretary of War.

As Chief of Staff, Secretary Weeks said, General Pershing will direct training of the regular army and organized reserves, which he will command in the event of active field operations before his retirement. He will retain the duties recently assigned to him as chief of the war staff now being organized.

General Pershing will assume his new duties on July 1, succeeding Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March. His assistant will be Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, who was General Pershing's principal staff assistant in France before he assumed command of the service of supply.

General Harbord, as assistant chief of staff, will take over all of the administrative details heretofore handled by the chief of staff, Mr. Weeks announced, leaving General Pershing free to direct the organization and training of the Army of the United States as a whole, including the national guard and the organized reserves.

In time of war the plan contemplates that General Pershing would immediately assume command of the entire army and General Harbord automatically become chief of staff. In this way General Pershing will pass to the head of the field staff, already in process of organization, and General Harbord would take charge of the War Department general staff.

THE ELKIN FURNITURE CO. DESTROYED BY FIRE

Loss is Placed at \$100,000 With \$21,000 Insurance — Over 100 People Thrown Out of Work

Elkin, May 19.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night, which totally demolished the plant of the Elkin Furniture company one of the most important manufacturing enterprises of the town. A small blaze under the engine-room was discovered by the night watchman about 10:30 o'clock but owing to the fact that the water main had not been extended that far the firemen were powerless to fight the flames. In addition to the building and equipment, a quantity of furniture ready for shipment and a great amount of lumber on the yards were consumed by the flames. Nothing was saved except the books and important papers of the office and some mirrors, these being recovered at a terrible risk of life. The plant was located in east Elkin, about three fourths of a mile from the center of the town. The plant was running on full time, employing about 100 men, to many of whom the loss of a job just now is a serious matter. The loss to the company is estimated at \$100,000 with \$21,000 insurance. The officers of the company are W. S. Gough, president, A. G. Click, vice-president, R. L. Hubbard, secretary and treasurer and general manager. Other stockholders are H. F. Gray, M. A. Biggs, E. G. Click, Cooper and others. The company manufactured bed-room suites and odd pieces of furniture, making regular shipments to more than half the states of the union.

A Community Ice Plant

Some Western communities in which ice is strictly a manufactured product are interesting themselves publicly in the subject of ice manufacture. There is a type of small district or city which justifies the establishment of one local ice plant, but does not contain room for two, says The Scientific American. The operator of the one ice manufactory enjoys the nature of a monopoly. Of course, ice can be shipped in, but ice is a very bulky and heavy commodity, and its free flow between communities, in commerce, is never apt to be very great.

Many communities have protested and complained a great deal about ice prices. One community, Lindsay, in California, has acted. A local plant was on the market, and last spring the local Chamber of Commerce got an option on it, organized the Lindsay Community Ice Company, sold stock to some three hundred local people, and took over the plant.

The first season's record of this company is illuminating. It is in the center of a district where retail ice prices, platform basins, have been up around \$1 a hundred. At Visalia, ice was 80 cents at retail, at Exeter 90 cents, at Porterville and Lemon Cove, \$1. At Lindsay, the community company sold ice at 50 cents a hundred.

The plant manufactured 1,000 tons of ice the past summer. Granting consumers would otherwise have paid 85 or 90 cents, the company saved them something like \$7,500. At this rate, the replacement value of the plant being \$20,000 to \$25,000, the plant would pay for itself in less than four years.

The plant has a capacity of 1,000 tons a year, and storage space for 100 tons. The low prices have stimulated demand, and the coming year the capacity will be increased to 2,000 tons, which the management says can be easily sold. Storage room for 1,000 tons will be put in. Farmers on trading visits to Lindsay are good customers.

The past season, the Lindsay community plant manufactured ice and put it on the platform for about \$3.80 a ton. Retailing ice, however, it figured it must sell for 50 cents the cwt. in order to break even.

An ice plant requires considerable initial investment. The competition of private enterprise in local ice manufacture is not keen, and retail prices naturally are high. The community ice plant seems an obvious remedy for the situation, under some circumstances.

A life-sized statue of "Devil Anse" Hatfield, carved in Carrara marble and portraying "Anse" standing bareheaded looking out over the mountains of his native state, will be erected on the site of his late home by relatives and friends.

A French aviatrix was the first woman to fly across the Andes. She recently made the flight from Mendoza, Argentina, to Santiago, Chile, in four hours.

Letter From Japan

By Rev. J. W. Frank.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will use your paper as a medium for reaching our friends in Mount Airy. We wish them to know that we still cherish in our memory the pleasure of having their fellowship while living among them, and of their affection which we feel still abides.

Our year of worship with the congregation of the Central Methodist church, where we were privileged to hear preaching and singing in our native tongue, was a most helpful experience. Nevertheless, we had goodly fellowship with other communions; and our denominational loyalty must not be misunderstood for sectarian bigotry. The fact that the Central Methodist church and its Sunday school are paying our salary and devoutly praying for us is very comforting and helpful to us in our reflections and activities. In moments of meditation and ecstasy we delight to think of our friends as communing with us by way of the throne of God while fervently praying for us. God's children have been using the wireless telephone for ages. How blessed are they whose unceasing petitions and supplications reach the sympathetic ears of a loving Heavenly Father! And how poor and unworthy are those who have been taught about the true God, and yet are not on speaking terms with him through unceasing prayer!

Mr. Editor, when you once suggested to me that the missionaries should, or might, have feelings or visions of rapture not common to others, I may not have seemed to corroborate your surmise as you expected, inasmuch as I have always felt that missionaries, in common with all Christian workers, should think of themselves as unprofitable servants after they have done their utmost. However, I have repeatedly stated my conviction that missionaries are the happiest people I know. Furthermore, recent experience leads me to agree with you that we are entitled to special ecclesiastical, not because of superior goodness, but possibly as a gracious compensation for deprivations. If our deprivations have their remuneration then we may not be making such great sacrifices as our friends sometimes think.

Mrs. Frank contracted influenza about the middle of February. Before recovering from that she took something like inflammatory rheumatism caused by poisoning from septic tonsils. While this was at its worst she took pneumonia in her left side, though not of a very malignant form. Though confined to her bed for two months, with fever much of the time, she did not fail to eat a single meal. We are thirteen hours' ride by boat from our nearest American friends, and thirty-three hours' ride by boat from the nearest white doctor. But Mrs. Demaree and Miss Bennett came by turns to stay with her and to prescribe suitable diet. A good trained nurse was sent from Kobe, and two Japanese doctors proved to be efficient. After she was able to leave her bed we all came to Kobe that she might be under the care of Dr. Barker and to have a change. She is now well except her tonsils which she may have taken out when we pass through here in July en route to our summer home.

We are enjoying our stay in this city with a population one hundred times as great as that of Mount Airy. Kobe, Japan, April 29, 1921.

J. W. Frank.

Light For Blind

An appeal is about to be launched in America for \$2,000,000 to broaden the work of the "Lighthouse" as the institutions are called where blind people are instructed so as to enable them to become self supporting. This work is in the hands of a committee, of which President Harding is honorary chairman. Of the total blind population of 57,272 in America, 7,976 are earning their own living.

An interesting point brought to light by this committee in the way of statistics is the fact that of 29,242 cases investigated 1990 of that number were born blind and of these 709 were offsprings of parents who married first cousins.

Contributions may be forwarded to Lewis L. Clarke, Treasurer, Committee for Lighthouse for the Blind, 111 East 59th St. New York City.

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank our friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy during the illness and death of our wife and mother.

J. H. Freeman and children.

WOOL PRODUCERS SEEK LAW'S AID

Truth-in-Fabric Act to Be Urged in Congress to Protect the Farmers From Manufacturers of Shoddy and Its Products

Washington, D. C.—More than a tariff measure is needed to afford the wool growers of America adequate protection, in the opinion of the wool producers themselves. What they regard with more concern than they do competition is the development of the shoddy industry. Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, and Burton L. French, Representative from Idaho, have reintroduced in Congress the measure known in Congress as the truth-in-fabric bill, compelling textile manufacturers to label their "all wool" cloth with its content virgin wool and of shoddy so that the purchaser may know when he is buying shoddy, reworked rags, and not buy it under the impression that he is getting wool.

The wool-growing business is in a very bad condition. The passage of this bill, it is contended, would help the producer and protect the consumer. Because of the great accumulations of wool, many western growers have been sacrificing their sheep to such an extent that it is said that it will take years to get the industry back to normal, even if helpful legislation is enacted. More than 70 per cent of the wool clipped of 1920 is still unsold, and there is practically no market for the wool of 1921.

J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, is authority for the statement that there is a general demand for the passage of the truth-in-fabric bill, and that the shoddy manufacturers cannot ward it off much longer. Some of the wool-growing organizations in the western states have been manufacturing cloth and blankets from their own wool, and have found that there is a ready market for them as soon as it is known that they are really made of virgin wool and contain no shoddy.

Wyoming was the first state to pass a truth-in-fabric bill. It is now in effect, and is said to have the approval of the people of the state.

Hearings were held on the truth-in-fabric bill in the last session of Congress, when representatives of the consumers, as well as of the wool growers, appeared before the committee to urge the enactment of that or some similar measure.

War Criminals To Be Tried In Germany

London, Eng.—The German government is losing no time in taking steps to meet demand Number 4, in the allied ultimatum, delivered to Dr. Fredrick Sthamer, the German Ambassador, on May 5. This clause calls on Germany to carry out without reserve or delay, the trial of war criminals. Preliminary trials are to be taken on May 23, at Leipzig.

Sir Ernest Pollock, the Solicitor-General, accompanied by Sir Ellis Hume-Williams K. C. is leaving for Germany on May 20 for the trials of the British cases against alleged German war criminals. A party of British witnesses is going with the Solicitor-General, who will be able to give oral testimony before the German High Court.

The Allies have selected 45 cases for trial, as a test of the bona fides of the German government in this matter; of these the British cases come first. The prosecution will be conducted by German law officers, but British legal representatives have a right to attend the trials to satisfy themselves that they are being carried out properly.

Daugherty To Have

New \$8,000 Automobile

Washington, May 19.—The Republicans preach economy but forget it when money is needed for their big men.

Attorney General Daugherty is to have a brand new \$8,000 automobile. It is provided for in the second deficiency bill, reported yesterday, which permits exchange of the old car and appropriates \$6,857 to apply on another. Attorney General Palmer's request last year for \$3,000 for a new car was turned down.

Chief Clerk Charles E. Stewart requested the appropriation, which was described as being "for the purchase of an automobile for the official use of an attorney general in exchange for old car now in use."