

The Mount Airy News.

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HEIGHT OF FOLLY TO DISARM BEFORE OTHERS

Secretary Weeks Takes This Position in Speech at New York University

New York, June 8.—Declaring that it would be the height of folly for the United States to disarm, Secretary Weeks, in an address today to the graduating class of New York University, said he hoped to see this nation prepared to defend its rights, its sovereignty and its citizens until the day comes when all nations, by mutual consent, dismantle their fortifications and scrap their navies.

The university conferred upon Secretary Weeks the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

"I do not love war," the secretary said. "I abhor it. No national being who has a clear realization of its meaning wants to have this country become engaged in war, but conditions may arise which make it, with all its honors, the only alternative to a dishonorable peace.

"I do not anticipate war," Mr. Weeks asserted, "but there are active and feverish preparations among those whom we might possibly come in contact and I want to say that I cannot give a moment's serious consideration to the possibility of war with Great Britain." Such a conflict, he declared, would, in his opinion, be the end of civilization. "The past is history—the future, mystery," he said. "It would be folly to consider war with our mother country during these times.

"World-wide disarmament must come as the result of an international agreement and must be done soon. Prudence would not permit our disarming while others hold weapons in their hands."

Returning to the possibility of a conflict with other countries, Mr. Weeks declared the time had come when this country must have a definite military policy. The national defense act, which became a law June 4, 1920, is the policy he thought should govern the army.

"If all men were honest," the secretary concluded, "there would be no necessity for maintaining a police force. If all nations were disinterested, did not covet that which belongs to others, especially did not seek to promote their own selfish advantage at the expense of other nations, there would be little necessity for maintaining an army. But all men are not law-abiding and all nations are not unselfish, and, therefore, we need policemen and armies.

"In many cases, in some parts of the world, there are developing large excesses of population requiring expansion of territory. The future can only add to the great mystery.

"Time has not lessened the wisdom of Washington's advice, 'In time of peace, prepare for war.' It is an essential in the preservation of the republic in 1921 as it was in 1780."

Babe Ruth Given Day In Jail For Speeding

New York, June 8.—Babe Ruth, home run king of the New York Americans, today was sentenced to one day in the city prison and fined \$100 in magistrate's court for automobile speeding.

It was Ruth's second appearance in court here within the last few weeks on charges of speeding. At his first trial, when he escaped with a nominal fine, he promised to be good and observe the laws. Six days ago, however, he was caught speeding on Riverside Drive and arrested.

Babe lost some of his famous disposition when he heard the judge pronounce the jail sentence. He came to court prepared to pay a fine.

Then he was led from the courtroom by a keeper to begin serving his time. Officially his day in jail ends at four o'clock this afternoon.

Asked if he expected to play today against Cleveland, the worried ball player replied:

"How can I and entertain the jailer."

Caruso Is Received With Joy By Italians

Naples, June 9.—Enrico Caruso arrived here today on the steamship President Wilson and was met by throngs of friends and admirers. He said he had come to Italy to have a perfect rest among his native people.

His voyage across the Atlantic had greatly contributed toward recuperation of his strength and vigor, and he feels completely fit, he declared. He said he hoped to return to America ready to sing again next autumn.

PEOPLE DEMAND ECONOMY POLICY

Congress Is Urged to Do Something to Ease the Burden of Taxation—Criticism of the Republican Administration

Washington, D. C.—The demand that the government economize and stop talking about it, has reached Congress from all parts of the country. As the fact filters through that the huge expenses, which, during the campaign and before the Republicans came into power, were laid to the "waste and extravagance of the Wilson Administration," are not being reduced, and that the taxation is to continue to be as burdensome in time of peace as in time of war, there is a protest, nation-wide in extent and without party bounds, except that the Republican Administration is being held responsible for not keeping its pledges.

The circumstance that the army bill is now before the Senate gives ample opportunity for the expression of the views of the senators who oppose enormous expenditures at this time, and each day that passes gives additional indication of the demand from the "folks back home" that Congress shall do something to ease the burden of heavy taxes. The fact that the House, which is held to be closer to the people, voted in favor of reducing the army to 150,000 has stimulated the attack upon the Senate, where James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, who is chairman of the Senate Military Committee, is making prodigious efforts to hold it to 170,000.

When the section providing for \$83,000,000 was under consideration, this being the appropriation for the large army, it was adopted by the narrow margin of four votes. Such staunch partisans as Reed Smoot, (R.), Senator from Utah, voted against it and Frank B. Willis (R.) Senator from the President's own state, Ohio, announced he would have voted against it if he had not been paired.

The House, which is taking a position in favor of a smaller army and the consequent saving of at least \$11,000,000, it is being observed by the Senate, has apparently adopted the policy of independent action and initiative. It is no secret that many members of the House were restive under the prominence of the Senate during the last Congress to a degree that made the lower body negligible in the public interest. By adopting an economic policy the House hopes to retrieve its standing, shrewdly guessing that nothing could do more to establish its prestige before the country than such a move. It reduced the estimates for the Navy over \$100,000,000 below the Senate's figures.

From another quarter also, the Senate is being put on the witness stand and asked to give testimony as to what it is doing to cut down expenses. The Republican National Committee is meeting here this week and the members are concerned about the tardiness with which the Administration and Congress are redeeming the pledge to put the government on a sound economic basis and to lessen taxes. That the Treasury ran behind \$130,000,000 in meeting its expenses in May and for the first six days in June was \$13,000,000 behind, exclusive of the extraordinary obligations that it has to meet, such as interest on the war debt, is evidence that a huge task devolves upon Congress to devise some way of meeting the wishes of the country by reducing expenses.

As was pointed out by William E. Borah and other senators on Monday, there are only two places in which any large cut can be made at present, the army and the navy. Congress has already gone on record as favoring a \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 navy, the program including eight battleships and eight cruisers. The Senate is trying to hold up the army to the figures demanded by the Secretary of War and the high army officials.

While there is considerable talk about saving money on the Shipping Board, no practical way has been found without throwing away millions already expended, which drastic measure few have the courage to advocate.

Among those who spoke yesterday against a large expenditure for the army was Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, who attacked the Administration for its failure to put into effect an economic program.

"I remember that 'the wise and clear-visioned man from Ohio, distinctly promised that he would immediately urge on Congress peace with Germany by the resolution which President Wilson had vetoed," said Senator Watson, "I remember that he

promised to bring the soldiers back from the Rhine. I remember his promise for economy in all branches of the government, as opposed to the waste and extravagance of the Wilson Administration. We have been here three months and the President has seen him toiling on from day to day, from one proud ovation to another proud ovation; from one good little speech to another good little speech, and we are almost on the point of discovering that the Ten Commandments are in force and that 12 times 12 still make 144.

"What have we done? The Knox peace resolution passed the Senate without the aid of the distinguished author, while he was absent, and we sent it over to the House of Representatives, confidently expecting its speedy passage; and there it has hung in suspense. Why? There seems to be a mysterious connection between the failure to pass the peace resolution and the retention of those troops on the Rhine.

"As to economy what have we done? I have heard the expression 'overhead charges' until it begins to pall on me. It is two years and six months since the armistice, and we are still preparing for war. Has there not been time to reduce 'overhead charges'?"

"There must be some object in view in the maintenance of this huge standing army. Name after name has been mentioned here of nations who are our rivals or might be our enemies. By a process of elimination let us see against whom this army is being prepared. Take the case of Great Britain. What possible danger have we to apprehend from her, a loose-jointed empire, held together by uncertainties which indicate that the members are about to fall from it?"

"How is it with Japan? Japan is staggering under a burden of taxation. She also has her impediments. They endeavored to gain a foothold and territorial increase in Siberia, but the latest news is that Japan cannot afford the expense and is withdrawing from Siberia. How can Japan be a menace to us? With our fleet as it now stands, with the fleet as it stood before the war, how could Japan do anything against us, so many thousand miles away? Where could she get her naval coaling station? Where could she land her troops? What would we be doing while she was trying to land them thousands of miles from her base of supplies?"

"Japan is nothing but a bugaboo with which imperialists endeavor to scare civilization into adopting a militaristic policy.

"What other danger have we? Is it with France? France is spread out in her imperial designs that it is all she can do to muster her army at home, with another in Syria and another in Cilicia and another in Silesia.

"We need not apprehend any attack from Great Britain or France or Japan or any other country.

"When are we going to reach the point where we can say economy and practice it? One of the slogans of Candidate Harding was 'Back to the Constitution and away from the League,' but today we are closer to the League than we are to the Constitution.

"It is no good to talk to an invulnerable, inflexible majority, but back of these immovable men who are determined not to give the people relief are the people, and back of them are the independent newspapers of the country."

Lumber Prices Have Hit The Bottom Say Lumbermen

Philadelphia, June 10.—Lumber prices are at rock bottom, according to the annual report read at the opening session of the national hardwood lumber association convention here by Frank F. Fish, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Transportation and labor are the chief items keeping building costs above normal level, according to Mr. Fish.

"I desire that the word go out to the country from this convention," he said, "that the price of lumber has been fully and completely liquidated. So much cannot be said of other factors in the situation."

Transportation and labor, he said, "still tenaciously cling to the prices only made possible by conditions of war."

In Learning
In learning, age and youth go for nothing; the best informed take the precedence.—Chinese.

SLAYER OF THOMASVILLE OFFICER GOES UNPUNISHED

Doctors Convince Jury That He Was Crazy When Crime Was Committed.

Lexington, June 11.—A verdict of not guilty was returned here tonight at 10 o'clock in the case of Dr. J. W. Peacock, of Thomasville, charged with the murder of Chief of Police J. E. Taylor, also of Thomasville. The jury accepted the evidence of experts, who testified that Peacock was not mentally responsible at the time of tragedy.

Immediately after the verdict was announced by the foreman, W. T. R. Jenkins, Judge T. B. Finley ordered Dr. Peacock into the custody of the sheriff. According to the laws of North Carolina, where a person is found not guilty of a crime on the grounds of mental irresponsibility at the time of the commission of the act, the presiding judge may hold the prisoner for investigation as to the person's mind. Judge Finley set Tuesday, June 28, as the date on which the hearing will take place.

Dr. Peacock, standing erect, received the verdict very calmly, showing not the slightest sign of an outburst of joy. His family was present at the time, he and his wife embracing. Peacock made no attempt to shake hands with the 12 men who pronounced him irresponsible for the homicide.

E. E. Raper, leading counsel for the defense, asked the judge to order the doctor sent to the insane asylum in Morganton for the summer, stating that he is suffering with tuberculosis and that the Morganton climate would be much better for him during the hot weather. Solicitor Bower objected and Judge Finley ruled against the request promptly.

At 9 o'clock tonight the jury took its seat in the courtroom and listened to the reading of the testimony of the alienists for 45 minutes. At 9:45 o'clock the 12 men returned to their room. After 15 minutes of deliberation they returned and announced that the Thomasville physician was not guilty of the murder, declaring that he was insane at the time of the commission of the terrible tragedy, a tragedy that the defense admitted during the trial was most brutal.

A large crowd of spectators entered the courtroom at the beginning of the reading of the testimony at 9 o'clock, and when the jury left for further deliberation not a soul left the room.

It was learned here after the jury had been dismissed by Judge Finley that two men held out against the insanity plea. Mr. Jenkins is said to have been one of the two. However, after the reading of the alienists' testimony these two men joined the ranks of the majority.

The jury received the case at 6:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, being out for about 28 hours.

The trial of Dr. Peacock, owing to the extraordinary brutality of the murder, has created unusual interest not only in North Carolina but throughout the southeast. It was desperately fought, both the state and the defense being ably represented by some of the best legal talent in the state. Approximately 40 witnesses testified during the trial which started last Monday morning.

New Banking System Credited To Wilson

Roanoke, Va., June 9.—"For fifty years before Wilson's administration our country had condemned itself to endure a barbarous banking system which, because of its two radical defects, necessarily resulted in panics," said Senator Carter Glass in speaking at the seventy-eighth commencement exercises of Hollins College.

"There two defects, a fictitious reserve and a rigid currency, placed the smaller banks of the country in a state of servitude to the banks in the large financial center," Mr. Glass said. "Everyone admitted the defects of the old system, everyone knew that currency should be based on business, not bonds, and should be elastic, but for years until the country obtained the leadership of Wilson, no one was found with the courage to attack these Siamese twins."

Mrs. Bergdoll Pays Big Fines

Philadelphia, June 10.—Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the Bergdoll brothers, convicted army deserters, saved herself and her four co-defendants, charged with conspiracy to aid Grover C. and Erwin R. Bergdoll to evade army service, from going to jail by paying today \$25,000 in fines recently imposed by the United States district court here.

School News

The following is a list of pupils who made an average of 2 on the year's work, and are therefore entitled to honor grades:

Mary Leslie Powell, Margaret Inman, Dorothy Creveling, Ethel Bryn, Agnes Galloway, Virginia Booker, Maria Baird, Verona Hennis, Rachael Marshall, May Vaughn, Hugh Merritt, Dick Martin, Elfra Smith, Eloise Sparger, Love Banner, Kemp Reese, Mozelle Owen, Mary Binder, Elizabeth Lumsden, Lyde Burcham, Winona Williams, Andrew Durnin, Calvin Graves, Thamar Kiger, Virginia Martin, Clarice Bowman, Edith Norman, Nellie Rose, Mary Kapp, Kathleen Herman, Virginia Burke, Lettie Herring, Ola Steele, Susie Young, Mary Margaret Hollingsworth, Valeria Jackson, William Taylor, Edna Ellis, Nina Hoffman, Julius Jeffries, Edith Walker, Eugene Whitman, Mamie Bingham, Frances Spain, Fannie Fulk, George Parish, William Taylor, Max Brannock, William Simpson, Carl Martin, Wallace Shelton, Ruth Booker, Sarah Walker Katherine Fawcett, Verona West, Lillian Johnson, George Martin, Leonard Spangler, Mary Mebane Midkiff, Ruth Walker, Maggie Felts, Margaret Coble, Irene Cundiff, Dorothy Jones, Rebecca Hines, Ludine Westmoreland, Edith Smith, Rachael Calloway, Alice Patterson, Lucile Simmons, Kenneth Marshall, Frances Pool, Myrtle Freeman, Dorabelle Graves, Mildred Wolfe, Essie Martin, Paul Stewart, Jack Warren, Nora Wilson, Virginia Marshall, Lennis Wilson, Lonie Joyce, Iris Belton, Annie Pearl Clutz, Gladys Mays, Mary Taylor, Grace Scades, Hugh Sawyers, Benton Coe, Merritt Lawson, Carrie Badgett, Virginia Beamer, Iris Clifton, Violet Critchton, Blanche Edwards, Minnie Hicks, Mary Perkins, Louise Tilley, Ethel Hall, Clunnett Creed, Jay Harris, Ruth Jarrell, Cecil Pruitt, Margaret Riddle, Roy Starling, Luther Jyrd, Annie Bundy, Frances Foy, Danna Binder, Maude Gwyn, Robert Smith, Edna Beck, Bertha Bingham, Nora McKnight, Robert Perkins, Irene Scott, Helen Worrell, Velma York.

Honor Roll For 9th Month

10 Grade: Frances Foy.
8 Grade: Mary Binder, Elizabeth Lumsden, Winona Williams.
7 Grade: Agnes Galloway, Mary Edwards, Virginia Booker, Maria Baird, Verona Hennis, Rachael Marshall, May Vaughn, Richard Martin, Stewart Lowry, Henry Folger, Elbert Partridge, Hugh Merritt, James Strachan, Frances Shelton, Virginia Saunders.
6 Grade: Calvin Graves, Thamar Kiger, Clarice Bowman, Edith Norman, Kathleen Herman, Mary Kapp.
5 Grade: Annie Fawcett, Lillian Johnson, Verona West, Katherine Fawcett, Sarah Walker, Pearl Wright, Ruth Dobbins, Max Brannock, Ruth Booker, Myrtle Adams, Clunnett Creed, Jay Harris, Glenn Hatcher, Leroy Marshall, Claude Monday, Lillian Moore, Margaret Riddle, Lonnie Williams.
4 Grade: William Barnard, Harry Binder, Robert Foy, William Patterson, Leona Beck, Mary Booker, Willie Taylor Burke, Emma Dix, Lenora Goad, Sarah Graves, Edith C. Leake, Leslie Rothrock, Davis Stewart, Frances Fawcett, Paul Stewart, Jack Warren, Nora Wilson, Lennis Wilson Virginia Marshall, Gladys Mays, Mary Taylor, Hugh Sawyers, Louise Tilley.
3 Grade: Hallie Moore, Charlie Busick, William Taylor, Frances Booker, Edith Walker, Ruth Johnson, Fannie Fulk, Nettie Griffin, Lois Gwyn Nora McKnight, Irene Scott, Robert Perkins, Endora Lowry, Grace Williams, Connie Jacobs.
2 Grade: Edward Allred, James Combs, Miles Foy, P. A. George, Ralph Herman, Cleve Jarvis, Wade McKinney, Woodrow Thompson, Hale Yokley, Cora Beamer, Martha Binder, Rachael, Brayer, Lessie Cook, Mary Zilla Carter, Aline Jones, Julia Lundy, Elsie Lambe, Laura Neil Leonard, Florence Mathews, Rena Pendleton, Lucy Shelton, Clare Belle Welch, Roberta York, Mildred Wolfe, Mary Bowman, Dorabelle Graves, Georgia Childress, Nola Martin, Essie Martin, Dorsie Smith, Nellie Gwyn, Locke Webb, Bruce Davis, Kenneth Marshall Loftin Montgomery, Marvin Poore, Mozelle Brannock, Rachael Calloway, Lillian McCoy, Alice Patterson, Lucile Simmons.
1 Grade: Jesse Creed, Edd Creed, Glenn Hall, James Sprinkle, Elmer Watts, Iris Collins, Eva Overby, Ida Brannock, Myrtle Doss, Alma Harrison, Hattie Lou Scott, Evie May Wagoner, Edith Smith, Ludine Westmoreland, Gladys Hawks, Mary Mebane Midkiff, Louise Short, Ruth Walker, George Martin, Rebecca Hines, Dorothy Jones, Irene Cundiff, Margaret Coble, McRae Byrd, Walter

West, Mable Satterfield, Julia Belle Foy, Isabell Wyrick, Julian Moore, Frances Hawks, Julia Shelton, Isabelle Lumsden, Sam Jackson, America Carpenter, Virginia Shaw, Ruth Bowman, Kathrine Marshall, Lois Mace, Virginia Stewart, James Leake.

The summer school begins Monday morning at 8:40. If your child failed on two subjects or less during the year, he will have an opportunity to make up this work by attending this summer school. Some of our strongest teachers will have charge of this work. Ten dollars tuition will be charged for the entire six weeks, and \$5 of this amount must be paid in advance.

I am taking up this matter with parents whose children need to attend, and if I miss you please call me at once about it. If you will look at your child's report card you can readily determine whether or not he needs to take advantage of this extra work.

Yours truly, L. M. Epps, Supt.

WOULD DESTROY G. O. P. IN NORTH CAROLINA

That Is Opinion Expressed If Senate Fails to Confirm

Raleigh, June 10.—The United States Senate's failure to confirm President Harding's nomination of Frank Linney as district attorney will virtually mean the destruction of the Republican party in North Carolina.

This is the consensus of opinion of white Republicans who have journeyed to the capital since the protest of the Boone lawyer reached such national proportions. Democrats who are enjoying "this pretty mess" the Republicans find themselves in likewise believe that if the Senate turns down Mr. Linney there will be a G. O. P. funeral needed in every county in North Carolina.

The protest coming as it does from negroes in the state, aided and abetted by negroes in four or five of the northern states, is considered by G. O. P. followers at the capital who have been interviewed as a stupendous blunder; the white Republicans must suffer for the action of their black neighbors.

But the negro protest of Linney's confirmation is not directed particularly at Mr. Linney, chairman of the Republican party in North Carolina, but at the minority party as an organization. Any Republican, were he white, whom President Harding might have named would have been opposed by the North Carolina negroes just as religiously as they have been opposing Mr. Linney. The fact that Mr. Linney is liked by both Republicans and Democrats in this state, is only another reason why the negroes should oppose him.

"Turn down Linney and the Republican party in North Carolina is dead forever." Thus writes a state political observer who is considered independent in all things.

It is believed by some that the negroes who are now leading the fight against the confirmation of Mr. Linney really want a totally black party in North Carolina; they would divorce the negro element from the Republican party. If this be what is wanted there is no better way of creating such an organization than by forcing the Senate to turn down Mr. Linney.

Help will be needed to find the remains of the 243,000 voters who on the last general election voted the Republican ticket in North Carolina, however.

Dr. Gambrill, Noted Baptist Divine, Dead

Dallas, Tex., June 10.—Dr. J. B. Gambrill, retired president of the Southern Baptist convention, died at the home of a daughter here today. He was 79 years old and had been ill since last February.

Dr. Gambrill was a noted southern educator, having served as professor of various Southern Baptist theological institutions. For many years he was editor of the Baptist Standard at Dallas. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Hanes Roller Mill At State Road Burned

Elkin, June 10.—Last Sunday morning at 4 o'clock the Hanes roller mill at State Road was completely destroyed by fire. When the fire was discovered it had made such headway that it was impossible to save anything. About four hundred bushels of corn, seventy-five bushels of wheat and a lot of flour and feed stuff were burned. The loss was about \$15,000, with \$6,000 insurance. It is supposed that the fire originated in the boiler-room and the building being a wooden structure it burned down in a very short time.