

The Mount Airy News.

RUHR DISTRICT IS VALLEY OF COAL AND STEEL FOR GERMAN PEOPLE

Big Cities Elbow One Another In Effort to Make Room for Steel and Manufacturing Plants—Map of Ruhr Railroads Will Plainly Show Importance of Area to Any Nation.

The Ruhr valley of western Germany at the mouth of which allied soldiers have been encamped for several months and the complete seizure of which by France was barely averted by Germany's eleventh hour acceptance of the allied reparations ultimatum, is the subject of the following bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"The Ruhr river is an inconspicuous stream, hardly more than a hundred miles long, with little volume of water and navigable even with the aid of its 11 locks for a distance of only 43 miles. But its valley and the rolling country to the north for a few miles, to which it has given its name, is a region of concentrated industrialism. There in a district roughly 40 by 10 miles, has been developed the greatest coal production in Europe. And with iron ore available from the nearby former 'German Lorraine' and Luxemburg, there sprung up the industry of fabricating iron and steel which went farther perhaps than any other activity toward building up the mighty German empire of 1913, and gave a literal significance to Bismarck's ideal for a country of 'blood and iron'."

"One could pick out the oval of the Ruhr region on a map of Germany by its railroads. Germany's steel highways form a relatively close net work over the entire country, but in the Ruhr region the lines draw together into a fine screen showing unmistakably the hive of industry that this district has come to be.

"The solar plexus of the Ruhr district is Essen, known far and wide as the home of the great Krupp's gun and armorplate factories. In prominent places in the city stand statues to Bismarck and Alfred Krupp—the man who laid the foundations for Germany's powerful fighting machine, and the man who equipped it and became tremendously wealthy in the process. Krupp really made Essen almost as truly as the United States Steel corporation made Gary, Indiana. The town was founded in the Ninth century, but as late as 1854 it was little more than a village with 10,500 inhabitants. Before the world war it had grown to be a city of 300,000, and of these nearly 50,000 were employed in the Krupp works. From 1914 to 1918, when Germany was putting forth every effort to produce more and more war supplies, the population of Essen had a war addition of 100,000 or more.

"With the development of Essen as a steel and iron center hundreds of other establishments joined the Krupp until the environs of the city are now a forest of chimneys. Near Essen, too, are many coal pits.

"But while Essen is the center of the Ruhr' it by no means monopolizes its business. Big cities are thick in this area. Entering the region at Duisburg, its gate-city, with 230,000 inhabitants, by a journey of less than five miles, one reaches Oberhausen with a population of 90,000. Three miles farther is Mulheim with 112,000, five miles away Essen with 300,000, and four miles farther Gelsenkirchen with 170,000. By an advance of another four miles into the Ruhr one reaches Bochum with a population of 137,000, while barely 10 miles further to the east and still short of the eastern limits of the region lies Dortmund with 214,000 inhabitants. It is as though St. Paul, Minn., Flint, Mich., Albany and Rochester, N. Y., and Richmond, Va., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Oakland, Cal., were grouped closely over an area slightly longer and somewhat narrower than Rhode Island, while among them are scattered a dozen or more communities ranging in size from Bismarck, N. D., and Aberdeen, Wash., to Austin, Texas and Chattanooga, Tenn.

"In and around practically all of the towns of the Ruhr except those at its gateway are to be found the works of coal mines, while in all are iron and steel plants and numerous other manufacturing establishments. In the cities at the gateway to the Ruhr are centered the banking and transportation facilities for handling the tremendous output of this home of Germany's Tubal-Cains."

"Reputation is what men and women think of us; character is what God and the angels know of us."

PHOSPHATE COMPANY IS SUED BY STATE PRISON

Is Alleged State Farm Lost Big Sum As Result of Inferior Fertilizer

Raleigh, June 30.—Action by the state prison today against the McNair Phosphate company of Scotland and against John F. McNair individually, alleging that because of inferior fertilizer the state farm in Halifax county two years ago lost 56 bales of cotton and 1800 bushels of cottonseed, was instituted today in Wake Superior court.

It is charged that this fertilizer contained borax in damaging quantities and that it limited the yield on 167 acres from a bale to two thirds of a bale. Cotton sold then at 32 cents and seed at \$1 a bushel. This ran up a grand total of \$10,299.12. The complaint says the McNair company was notified of the injurious elements and analysis made by the state. The elements claimed were not present, the paper says. The company's manager asked for a fair play and a chance to show the strength of the phosphate, but the bulk of the stuff never was used.

House Passes Measure To Prevent Sale Of Beer

By a vote of 250 to 93 the House Monday night passed the Willis Campbell bill to prevent the sale of beer to the sick and sent it to the Senate with expectation of its final enactment before the end of the week.

The vote, which was 21 more than the necessary two-thirds, was taken after four hours of stormy debate, interrupted frequently with shouts to stop the talk and pass the bill. Despite the sweltering weather, however, leaders in the fight for and against the measure refused to yield to an ever growing demand for an end of the discussion.

In closing the debates for the opponents Representative Hill, Republican, Maryland, threw the House into considerable disorder by charging that Wayne R. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, had drafted the bill. Pointing to the League lawyer in the gallery and calling him by name, Mr. Hill brought a wild shout from the prohibition element, some of whom stood until quiet was restored.

There was another outburst a moment later when Representative Foster, Republican, Ohio, declared there was no truth in the statement about Wheeler's part in the preparation of the measure.

Nearly Billion Interest Is Due U. S. On Loans

Washington, June 29.—Approximately one billion dollars interest was owed the United States by European debtor nations up to about May 15, treasury officials told the senate finance committee today in explaining the administration bill to give the secretary of the treasury broad authority in funding the allied debts. Assistant Secretary Wadsworth placed the amount of interest at \$943,534,750.

Secretary Mellon told the committee that no suggestion has been made that the United States accept German reparation bonds as substitutes for the allied obligations and declared that the treasury had no intention of inviting any such proposal.

Mr. Mellon said the only funding negotiations entered into were with Great Britain and that they had been of a preliminary nature.

Questioned specifically as to the provision of the bill authorizing the treasury to accept bonds of any foreign country in lieu of those of the debtor nations, the treasury secretary said he thought it necessary that the authority be made broad enough to take care of any contingency "which might arise."

"There is nothing specifically contemplated along that line," he added, "but it is deemed advisable that the authority be given."

Mr. Mellon described as a "remote suggestion" an opinion by Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, that the bill as drafted might allow the treasury to accept Italian bonds for the French debt, French bonds for the British debt and so forth.

Asked if he would object to elimination of German bonds as sub obligations, the secretary reiterated his belief that authority should be broad and unlimited.

"The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well, and doing well whatever you do, without the thought of fame."

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT CONFIRMED AS CHIEF JUSTICE

Ex-President Not Confirmed Without Opposition

Washington, June 30.—Former President William Howard Taft was nominated late today by President Harding to be chief justice of the United States and his nomination was confirmed by the senate in executive session.

The nomination was not confirmed without opposition, however, and a roll call was demanded. The opposition was understood to have been voiced by Senators Borah, Idaho; Johnson, California; and LaFollette, Wisconsin, all Republicans, who were said to have criticized Mr. Taft's record and his nomination.

On the roll call, however, only four votes were cast against confirmation. These were by Senators Borah, Johnson and LaFollette, and Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia.

The final vote was 60 to 4. An agreement was reached not to make a public roll call.

The senate's doors were closed for discussion of the nomination after suggestions that Mr. Taft's be confirmed "in open executive" session because he is a former President had been rejected by his opponents.

Senators Borah and Johnson led the fight on the floor in opposition to Mr. Taft, while he was defended by about a dozen senators, including Knox, of Pennsylvania; Kellogg, of Minnesota; and Willis of Ohio, Republicans, and Underwood, of Alabama, minority leader; Smith, of Arizona; Overman, of North Carolina, and Broussard, of Louisiana, Democrats.

Senators Borah and Johnson were understood to have centered their fight on Mr. Taft's legal training, experience and qualifications. According to reports filtering out from the senate chamber Senator Johnson was said to have declared that Mr. Taft's appointment was "purely political." A similar charge, it was reported, was made by Senator Borah.

Senator Johnson, it was stated, asserted that Mr. Taft had not regarded himself as a lawyer but as a politician and had "abandoned" his profession after leaving the White House. The California senator, it was reported, said he had tried to disregard personal objections to the nominee and was voicing his opposition solely because Mr. Taft had lacked, for nearly a generation or more, any legal experience which would fit him for the highest judicial post of the nation.

Reference was made, it was said, by Senator Borah to the "drafting" from the supreme bench by the Republican party of Secretary Hughes to become the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. In this connection, it was stated that Mr. Borah made the statement that, "having taken an able lawyer from the supreme bench four years ago and made a politician of him, it was now proposed to take a politician—a man who has devoted practically his mature life to politics—and put him on the supreme bench in the interest of party politics."

The defense of Mr. Taft said that Mr. Taft had made himself "beloved by the south," adding that this sentiment was due largely to Mr. Taft's appointment, when President, of a southerner, the late Chief Justice White, to the highest judicial position of the country. Similar statements, it was reported, were made by Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, the native state of the late chief justice.

Mr. Taft's legal learning was praised, it was said, by Senators Knox and Willis, the latter referring to his experience on the bench in Ohio.

Senator Kellogg, it was said, referred to the positions of honor held by Mr. Taft in bar and similar associations.

Southern senators, it was reported, with the exception of Mr. Watson, of Georgia, were solidly behind the appointment. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, it was stated, discussed the race question, commending Mr. Taft, for refusing to appoint any but white men to office in South Carolina.

Population Of France March 1 Was 36,084,206

Paris, July 1.—The population of France on March 6, 1921, was 36,084,206, according to the figures which the Official Journal will publish tomorrow of the census taken on that date. The previous census, taken in 1911, gave the population as 38,468,813. Thus the population of France decreased nearly two and a half millions during the war.

It is explained, however, that the 1921 figures do not include the soldiers, marines and sailors outside of France.

"Link" Johnson Lands A Fat Job

Washington, June 28.—"Henry Lincoln Johnson," That is the nomination for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia that President Harding sent to the senate this afternoon and to show that the negroes who have been waiting their day are to be recognized. And the white men and white employees who are to be under the supervision of a negro, the white men and women who have to deal with a negro official, are given the answer in the nomination of the Georgia negro politician. The Washington negroes who a few days ago in their meeting declared that the negro was soon to be recognized by the appointment of a negro to high official position had the inside dope.

The pledges of the Republican party to the women of North Carolina, made in the famous Meekins-Grisson letter by Republican State Chairman Linney was in these words:

"I pledge to the women of North Carolina that if we carry the state in this election you will have a strictly white government." Chairman Linney restricted his pledge to the state and "if" the Republicans carried it, a thing which he knew was not to happen. But now comes the nomination of Henry Lincoln Johnson and with it the report that Charles A. Cottrell, the Toledo, O., negro is expecting to be registrar of treasury. Contrast this with the Linney pledge to the women of North Carolina that with Republican success "nothing will transpire in a Republican administration that will cause any woman to be ashamed of what she did." But the Linnevized scheme did not work in North Carolina, and the women of that state are not to suffer the shame and humiliation of negro "bossism" as is feared by some employees in the treasury.

Two Million More Males Than Females

Washington, June 28.—There were 2,090,132 more males than females in the United States in 1920 making the ratio 104 to 100 as compared with 106 to every hundred females in the period of 1900-1910, the census bureau announced tonight.

A preponderance of males has been shown in every census, due primarily, the announcement said, to the considerable number of foreign born residents among whom the males greatly outnumbered the opposite sex. Thirteen per cent of the country's total population in 1920 was foreign born.

Every state except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama had excess of males over females. These seven states had ratios ranging from 96.3 to 100 for Massachusetts to 99.9 for North Carolina.

The District of Columbia has a far greater excess of females than any state, its ratio being only 87 to 100, and Nevada had 148.4 males to every 100 females, the highest ratio of any state, the statement showed.

Eight Million State Bonds To Be Offered On July 15

North Carolina's eight million dollars worth of bonds will not make a ripple on the water unless Tar Heels come to the aid of their country when bids will be opened on July 15 for the total issue.

This State Treasurer B. R. Lacy's belief and he has been trying to sell North Carolina bonds for the last 21 years. Under the provisions of the law the Treasurer has advertised the bonds for sale but unless somebody gets busy and whoops it up there will be bids for less than on the two millions issue of several months ago. Then two \$500 bids were received.

The bonds are to yield five per cent and they may be bought in \$100 denominations—at least half a million of this kind will be offered. Although yielding only five per cent the bonds will be free from all State taxes and will be payable in ten years. To the man of meager means the \$100 bonds are considered attractive.

FIREMEN FIND BIG STILL IN CHICAGO

Officers Say It Cost \$25,000 to Build It; House May Have to Be Dynamited

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—A giant still, which police said cost at least \$25,000 to build and so large that it may be necessary to dynamite the house in which it is located, is being guarded here today by police authorities.

The still has a vat which measures 14 by 18 feet and is six feet deep while the coils ran thru the entire house. The wines, alcohol and mash paraffinalla confiscated ran into thousands of gallons.

A passerby, who saw smoke, turned in a fire alarm which resulted in discovery of the still. The vats overheated were found to be smoking.

No one was found at the house and the proprietors have not been located.

Ex-President Wilson Takes Oath As Lawyer

Washington, June 25.—Woodrow Wilson appeared in person today in the chambers of Chief Justice McCoy, of the District of Columbia supreme court, to be admitted to the practice of law before that court.

A special session of the court was called for the purpose of admitting Mr. Wilson, the court having previously amended its rules so that the former presidents and vice presidents of the United States who are lawyers, might be admitted to practice without application or other formality.

Mr. Wilson was accompanied to the court by his law partner, Brainbridge Colby, former secretary of state, and by Joseph Tumulty, formerly his private secretary. The admission of the former chief executive was moved by John Paul Ernst, chairman of the examining committee, and the usual oath was administered by Morgan H. Beach, clerk of courts. At the conclusion of the ceremony the chief justice briefly welcomed Mr. Wilson to the membership of the bar.

To avoid photographs, the time of the ceremony was kept quiet. Mr. Wilson reached the court house shortly before noon in an automobile and walked the short distance from the car to the elevator, which carried him directly to the chambers of Justice McCoy. The ceremony and reception were brief and Mr. Wilson returned the same way to his automobile.

French Observe Glorious Fourth

Paris, July 4.—Newspapers of this city united this morning in hailing July 4, one of them declaring the national fete of the United States in a French anniversary. The usual celebrations and exercises by Franco-American organizations took place during the day.

In observance of the occasion nationwide subscriptions were opened for the monument erected on Pointe de Grave at the mouth of the Garonne river commemorating the entry of America into the war. The first stone of this monument was laid in September, 1919, by Raymond Poincare, then president of the French republic.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Paris with a program much after the usual order, altho the military side of the celebration, which was a feature of the day two years following the armistice, was lacking today. In the forenoon a group of American visitors to Paris placed a wreath on the monument to the memory of LaFayette, erected in the Gardens of the Tuileries by school children of the United States.

President Millerand sent President Harding a cable message of Fourth of July congratulations, while Premier Briand sent a similar message to Secretary of State Hughes. Premier Briand instructed a diplomatic officer to attend the customary Independence Day celebration at the American embassy and express to the American people thru Ambassador Wallace, the sincere and best wishes of the French nations of the American holiday.

How To Keep Young

Have you ever noticed that those who really have the hard knocks in life, and have the most to bear in the way of physical or mental suffering, are often the most cheerful and the most plucky?

It is the unhealthy, morbid brooding over petty disappointments, difficulties or small illnesses that injure us most. Some people get into the habit of worrying, and in so doing spoil the lives of those around them, and warp their own.

By constant worry the power of self-control is lost. The ability to be cheerful, courageous, and sometimes even interesting, is gradually undermined. Eventually, this affects the health, the appetite is banished and the digestion and probably the heart affected. The unhappiness shows in the face. Lines appear between the eyes; they look dull, and the skin unhealthy and probably wrinkled.

Worry sucks the vitality from not only the one who gives way to it, but from all who are near.

Learn, therefore, to face life bravely, and above all, don't make trouble out of small or imaginary ills.—Exchange.

Resolution Of Respect

Whereas, Mount Airy Chapter No. 18, Order of the Eastern Star, wishes to spread upon the records of the Chapter a testimonial of the life of Past Worthy Patron Richard D. Clarke, whose death occurred on Thursday, May 5, 1921, therefore be it resolved:

That in the death of Brother Clarke the Chapter loses its first Worthy Patron, whose enthusiastic service toward the growth of the Order, and whose faithful attendance upon its meetings have contributed in no small degree toward the success of the Chapter.

That his wide and accurate knowledge of the details of the forms and ceremonies of the Order made him an unusually valuable member.

That his genial personality will be greatly missed by the entire membership.

That the genuine sympathy of every member of this Chapter is extended to his widow, our beloved sister Fannie L. Clarke, and to his daughters.

That one copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter, that one copy be given to Sister Fannie L. Clarke, and that copies be mailed to the Mount Airy News, the Renfro Record and the Orphans Friend, for publication.

May 17, 1921.

Committee: Miss Sara Banner, W. R. Simpson, J. H. Carter, Chm.

The Same Everywhere

The editor of Paisa Akbar, a native newspaper of Lahore, India, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic Remedy many times among my children and servants, for colic and diarrhoea and always found it effective."