

# The Mount Airy News.

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## BREAD CROPS HEAVY IN SPITE OF LONG DROUGHT

**Wheat Yield of World is 157,000,000 Bushels Greater Than in 1920**

Washington, Oct. 3.—Phenomenal heat accumulation which has marked weather conditions all over the northern hemisphere this year has produced equally remarkable and erratic outputs of agricultural crops, according to summaries of American and foreign production compiled for and by the agricultural department. The world's bread crops, curiously enough, came to abundant fruition in spite of drought and heat which persisted all during the growing season. The world in 1921, up to September 30, it was indicated, would have a total wheat crop 157,000,000 bushels greater than in 1920.

By another freak, fruit crops, almost in a world-wide sense, met havoc from cold in a season which has set new records everywhere for solar heat. This paradox was occasioned by the fact that last February the sun got at its work of bringing spring weeks in advance of normal, and trees and shrubs responded by budding out, and finally coming into flower and bloom by March in nearly all areas where fruit is grown. Frosts could not be averted on all the nights, however, and this year the United States will produce about 109,000,000 bushels of apples, against 244,000,000 bushels in 1920. Only the orchards of the Pacific coast, northern New England and northern New York escaped.

Cotton, however, suffered greatly, and the agricultural department experts say the weather was the principal cause of the 50 per cent reduction in output. The mild weather of winter and spring gave its famous insect enemy, the boll weevil, full freedom to live and thrive and even let him move north many miles from previous latitudes. Later drought and sun conspired to cut down production of the fibre.

European fruit and subsidiary crops were sharply reduced, the department finds, although the bread grains survived. Their success, it was said, was due to the fact that they were chiefly fall-sown crops which grew well in the mild winter. The spring sown grains, root and forages, including oats and barley wheat, in the United States as elsewhere, lived through but yielding little.

As to the cause of the heat accumulations, the weather bureau suggests that the usual seasonal interchange of air between the polar and tropical regions was this year badly disarranged by atmospheric pressure distribution, although any certainty as to the subject is hardly possible. The barometer in "semi-permanent high pressure regions" over the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was found to have maintained a higher degree than normal, which might have had an effect in diverting rainstorms to the north all through the season.

Then decreased snowfall of 1921 and the thinness of ice on the streams and lakes allowed solar heat, normally expended in melting and evaporation, to be stored up, the bureau says, in heating the soil and atmosphere. Observers are convinced that these two conditions played some part in the result.

## School Operates a Bank for Pupils

San Diego, Cal.—Thrift, co-operation and a practical knowledge of how to save and how to use a bank are some of the things the Logan School here is teaching its pupils, through the operation of an up-to-date school bank. The bank was established nearly two years ago and all its officers are pupils of the seventh and eighth grades.

Pupils make their deposit in their bank every morning from 8.40 to 9.15, and deposit, no matter how small, being accepted. When a child has saved \$1, the president of the bank deposits it in a city savings bank chosen by the child's parents.

## Represented Vinegar as "Bottled in Bond"

Lumberton, Oct. 6.—Selling plain vinegar for "bottled in bond" whiskey got a young white man who gave his name as C. A. Oates in the toils. Oates was arrested after he had disposed of several quarts of the vinegar at \$7 per and was bound over to the superior court by Recorder David H. Fuller on the charge of false pretense. His bond was fixed at \$200. One witness testified that he paid Oates \$21 for three quarts of the vinegar after Oates had represented it to be "bottled in bond" whiskey.

## State Tobacco Growers Are Still Signing up

That North Carolina tobacco growers may reach their quota in signing up for co-operative marketing before the close of "Sign-Up-Month" is indicated by reports received at Raleigh headquarters, says the News and Observer.

Four million pounds from Person, four from Surry, and scores of untabulated contracts from practically every tobacco county in the State tell the story of unusual activity among growers. Every cotton and tobacco county was assigned a quota for the month and indications are that practically all the counties will reach and many exceed their quotas before October 15.

It is probable that the minimum "sign-up" for tobacco in North Carolina will be greatly exceeded as in the case of cotton, where growers have signed more than 50,000 bales in excess of the minimum required for organization.

Tobacco men as well as cotton experts admit that the mere organization of co-operative marketing associations has already affected prices favorably on all the markets.

It is pointed out by the organization committee of the co-operative associations that no matter what prices are paid under the present "dumping" system of selling cotton and tobacco, these prices would be doubled under an economic system such as is provided by co-operative marketing. Under co-operative marketing the grower gets more of the consumer's dollar and the public pays less for the product because of the elimination of waste and speculation.

This conclusion is based upon successful co-operation of marketing associations in California where growers now get from 20 to 49 cents of the consumer's dollar compared to the 8 and 10 cents received by North Carolina tobacco growers out of the consumer's 100 cents.

For example if North Carolina tobacco growers were to receive 20 cents instead of 10 out of the consumer's dollar, growers under co-operative marketing would be receiving 40 cents a pound for the tobacco which is now bringing 20 cents on the auction floor.

## TEXAS JUDGES DENOUNCE KLAN

**Six Jurists Call on Grand Juries to Investigate Activities of the Ku Klux Organization**

Dallas, Texas—Six district judges in Texas are on record as having denounced the Ku Klux Klan. Most of the judges include all other kindred orders in Texas in their denunciation.

The judges called upon grand juries to investigate activities of masked bands. Officials of two cities, San Antonio and Cameron, also gave warning that parades of masked men would not be permitted. The most scathing criticism from the bench probably was by District Judge James R. Hamilton at Austin. Chapters of the Ku Klux Klan have been established throughout Texas, he said, and "bodies of masked men, dressed in white robes, bearing the American flag, with the sign of the cross, and flying banners giving warning and threats of violence to citizens, who break the law, have marched in the night time up and down the streets of the cities, towns and villages of Texas."

Declaring that more than 50 persons have been whipped or tarred and feathered in the State in the last six months, and that numerous persons had received warnings, Judge Hamilton read the grand jury an article of the Texas penal code which he said applied to these activities.

## An Anti-Moonshine Crusade Fills Jail

Bristol, Va., Oct. 5.—As a result of the crusade that is being waged against the moonshiners and the bootleggers in this section of Southwest Virginia, the county jail at Abingdon is crowded to capacity with prisoners and several other jails in nearby counties have more prisoners than at any time in the past two years.

Sheriff John M. Litton, of Washington county, has led most of the raids against moonshiners in this section with the result that five big stills and more than fifteen moonshiners have been captured in the past two weeks. Most of these stills were located within ten miles of Bristol.

## PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED FOR ARMISTICE DAY

**The Body of the Unknown Soldier Will be Taken Direct to the Washington Navy Yard From France**

Washington, Oct. 4.—Plans for the solemn ceremonies of Armistice day when the nation will pay highest honors to its unknown dead of the great war reached a climax today when President Harding and his cabinet decided to trudge afoot up Pennsylvania avenue at the head of the funeral cortege. By presidential proclamation the business and pleasure of the nation will stand at rest two minutes on that day in tribute to the dead as the body from a lonely, nameless grave in some great struggle of the war is carried to its last rest in the peaceful Virginia hills that look down across the Potomac on the nation's capitol.

Not since President Wilson led a preparedness march up the great avenue in 1916 has the chief executive appeared afoot in any parade in the capitol and never previously has any President set for himself so long a trip as President Harding will undertake.

The war department announced today the make-up of the military escort which will precede the gun carriage on which the casket is to be carried in addition to the regulars, sailors and marines, a provisional battalion of New York and Pennsylvania national guard will share in the honors to the dead comrade. Under army regulations, the escort will be that provided for the highest military rank of the service, a general.

While the names of the general officers of the army and marine corps and rear admirals of the navy who will be honorary pallbearers have not been disclosed the war department made public today the list of non-commissioned and warrant officers who will actually bear the casket to and from the caisson on which the last stage of the long journey from a French battlefield to Arlington will be made. They are: Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, 30th recruit company, Fort Thomas, Kentucky, who served in the army since 1901, reaching the rank of captain during the war and promptly re-enlisting after the war. He was most severely wounded in France and among his many decorations wears the medal of honor.

Sergeant Harry Taylor, headquarters troop, 1st cavalry, Douglas, Arizona, serving his sixth enlistment with the cavalry and cited for gallantry in the Meuse-Argonne action.

Sergeant Thomas D. Sanders, company A, second engineers, Camp Travis, Texas, also wounded overseas and decorated with the distinguished service cross for gallantry.

Sergeant Louis Rags, 52nd artillery, Camp Eutaw, Virginia, also wounded in action overseas. Staff Sergeant James W. Dell, 15th field artillery, Camp Travis, Texas, a veteran of long service with the guns and cited for gallantry in France.

From the navy will come: Chief Torpedo-man James Delany. He wears a navy cross for conspicuous gallantry and was taken prisoner by the Germans when the steamship Campana was sunk by U-51 but refused any information to the enemy in the face of repeated threats of death.

Chief Waterender Charles Lee O'Connor, of eight years service afloat and awarded a decoration for heroism when the U. S. S. Mount Vernon was torpedoed.

Gunnery Sergeant Ernest A. Janson, marine corps, who served one army enlistment and three in the marines and fought overseas with the 49th company, fifth marines, was severely wounded and wears the congressional medal of honor and other American and French decoration for gallantry.

The body will come direct to Washington navy yard from France. The war department has ruled that there shall be no other ceremony but the nation's tribute in the nation's capital. When the cruiser Olympia completes her mission, the casket will be carried at night to the vast rotunda of the capitol to lie in state with a full military guard of honor through the day and night of November 10 under the great dome.

## Snow at Bluefield

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 4.—The first snow of the season fell in Bluefield and surrounding sections for about an hour this morning according to a report reaching here tonight.

## 50,000 WOMEN AT WORK AS BOOTLEGGERS

**Cause Chief Concern to Dry Agents Along the Country's Border**

Washington, Oct. 5.—Women operating as bootleggers and rum smugglers are challenging the ingenuity of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and his agents at frustrating attempts to violate the Volstead law. Women are causing anxiety to the police chiefs of every large city in which state dry laws are effective.

Nearly 35 per cent of every 100 cases of alleged violation of the prohibition statutes now involve the presence of women as defendants and in a smaller percentage of cases as witnesses, as is shown in police court records.

More than 50,000 women were involved in cases of detected violations of the prohibition laws last year, according to reports received here and their activity is increasing.

John F. Kramer, first Federal prohibition commissioner, once issued a warning to women not to engage in illegal liquor activities, declaring they would receive no gentler treatment because of their sex than male offenders. Women, according to Kramer, were harder to detect as bootleggers than men.

Smuggling always appealed to women, officials point out. During the great war women who smuggled tobacco, sugar, drugs and other contraband between Holland and Germany numbered thousands. Following the peace between Soviet, Russia and the then German Empire, women flocked to the frontier to carry on a smuggling trade in forbidden goods. Concealing in their clothing thousands of dollars worth of contraband at the frontier they hastened to Berlin and other big cities to dispose of their goods at enormous profits. A large force of German troops was required to put out of business the women smugglers.

United States customs officials say women more often than men attempt to smuggle into the United States jewels and valuable silks and other goods.

Smuggling of liquor into the United States by women is frequently tried at ports on the Canadian border. Fancy liquors that represent little bulk but great strength and which are difficult to obtain are specialized in by the women. Many have been discovered at Detroit and in ports of New England and New York. At Detroit officials of the immigration bureau came to know a woman who crossed the Detroit river frequently from Windsor, Ontario. Persons crossing the boat at Detroit arrive on a ferry-boat and number thousands daily. Search by the immigration officials therefore must be somewhat perfunctory because of the smallness of the force. Persons arriving with handbags and packages usually are requested to open them unless they are known to the officials as individuals whose business compels them to cross the river frequently.

The woman crossing the river daily at Detroit at first carried a small black satchel which contained clothing day after day when the inspectors investigated it. At last they became convinced she was all right. Probably sensing that the officials believed her law abiding, the woman began to carry liquors in her bag, and in parcels when she crossed. How long she did this before final detection is not known.

Detroit officials also detected a woman who was smuggling liquor in a specially designed set of garments containing numerous hidden pockets to conceal the bottles.

In all big cities women are frequently seen among alleged bootleggers awaiting trial in police courts. Some are women of considerable standing in their communities, at least until their arrest and conviction. On the first offense some escape with light fines. Judges and juries often deal leniently with them because of their sex, officials say.

In Washington recently a police court lawyer was called on the telephone late at night by a woman who said her automobile had been confiscated by police because her chauffeur was transporting liquor. The lawyer obtained the release of the car and driver. To his surprise he found that the woman was the chief of a bootlegging ring. In addition to paying a fee for the lawyer's services the woman, who said she was unusually grateful, sent the lawyer as a gift two bottles of very rare liquor. Tagged with the lawyer's address the bottles were placed in an automobile for delivery by one of the woman's drivers. A

police officer halted the driver for some small infraction of the traffic rules and discovered the package containing the liquor. The automobile and the liquor were seized and the driver arrested.

The police called the lawyer on the phone and told him of the package addressed to him. The automobile proved to be the same car which the lawyer had freed from police control on the preceding day. The liquor was held as evidence, never reaching the lips of the lawyer. Later the woman was arrested. Forfeiting her bail she disappeared. Police are still searching for her.

## Concord Minister on Hindenburg Line Day

Rev. J. Frank Armstrong, of Concord, writing to the Concord Times of Sept. 29, has the following to say in regard to the third anniversary of the breaking of the Hindenburg line:

Perhaps there are some who will fail to recall the fact that just three years ago today the "impregnable" Hindenburg line was smashed and the world war brought to a hurried and dramatic close six weeks later! We must not forget, too, that this line had been attacked at this very point no less than 11 times by the most valorous troops of the French and English armies, each time to be thrown back with frightful losses, was at last broken by farmer boys, cotton mill operatives and office men from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. These fighting lads first attracted the attention of Sir Douglas Haig and General John J. Pershing in the Ypres salient in Belgium.

The part our own 120th infantry and local company "M" played in this battle is noteworthy.

The third battalion, of which the 120th was a unit, had been in charge of this sector but a short while when the first prisoner ever taken by the 30th division A. E. F., was sent in by Lieut. Wallace B. Stone, of Thomasville, who belonged to Company L, 120th infantry. This prisoner happened to be a Chinaman. From the excitement produced at headquarters one would have thought that the entire Chinese army had been identified on the western front. The boys tried in vain to secure some information from him, but his English vocabulary was limited to "yes" and "Calais," so he was sent to the rear with this note from the battalion commander: "Here is a Chinaman, captured near post S. He is either on leave or A. W. O. L. In either case he picked a mighty bad place to spend it, Buddie, Commander." After proving their metal here these local lads were transferred to the western front and given a place with the British fourth army, which was to attack the line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Not only so, but the 30th division A. E. F. was ordered to attack the center with the 46th British and 27th American on the left. Moreover and stranger still, the 119th and 120th infantry regiments were ordered to lead the attack with the 117th infantry to follow and attack to the right, and the 118th regiment to be held as divisional reserve. The zero hour of zero day, September 29th 1918, was 5:50 a. m. At 7:35 a. m. one and a half hours later the nam Hindenburg system had been crossed at 11:30 a. m. Nauroy was occupied and at 11:45 a. m. the cleaning up of Bellecourt was completed! German officers, when captured, would not believe that the line was broken but when at last convinced, they cried in despair, "All is lost—there is nothing between you and the Rhine!"

Who did it? The boys from Concord, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Lexington, Asheboro, Reidsville and thruout the Carolinas. The 27th (New Yorkers) were hailed as the first to break the Hindenburg line, but here are the emphatic words of official history: "This brigade" (the 60th) composed of units mentioned above, "was the first unit on the entire British front to break thru the Hindenburg line. The 120th regiment was the only unit taking all its objectives in this great attack on time."

Brave men who died, we salute you. Heroic soldiers who live, we love you.

## Winston-Salem Plans a Big School Bond Issue

Winston-Salem, Sept. 10.—The question as to whether this city shall issue \$1,000,000 in bonds for enlargement of her public school system, \$100,000 for building parks and playgrounds and \$50,000 for enlarging present hospital facilities, will be submitted to the voters on October 25, the aldermen having called an election for this date.

## MILLER PROPERTY WILL BE ON SALE

**California Ranch, One of Few Remaining Great Land Holdings, to be Divided Into Farms**

San Francisco, Cal.—Circumstances not unconnected with increases in taxation are combining to break up the last of the large land holdings in the United States. These lands are known as the Miller & Lux ranches, and are valued at rather more than \$40,000,000. They are located in the San Joaquin Valley, principally in the three counties of Merced, Madera and Fresno. They include 22 town sites and more than 200 quite large farms and ranches. One single tract of nearly 7000 acres fronts for 70 miles on the San Joaquin river.

These vast holdings, covering an area about equal to that of Belgium, came into the possession of the last century, of one man, Henry Miller, who began life as a butcher's errand boy, and became the wealthiest of all the many land barons of the older days in the west. New irrigation and other development plans in the San Joaquin Valley, not to mention income and other federal taxes, have brought the total imposts on this great tract up to nearly \$5 an acre, leading to a decision, just announced, to place the entire property on the market.

Inheritance tax appraisal proceedings are now under way in connection with the Miller & Lux properties, in this city, the defense having submitted new evidence bearing out its contention that the entire property is worth only \$32,000,000. The government fixed the value at \$39,000,000 and asks for an award of \$6,000,000 for taxes, interest and penalties.

As has been common history in the cases of most of the great land holdings of the west, the change of ownership of these great areas marked the beginning of the disintegration of the properties, the new owners being unable to handle such tremendous tracts profitably. With the exception of two large ranches in Nevada, both smaller than the Miller & Lux holdings, this is the last of the great cattle ranges of the Pacific slope to be broken up into small farms.

Considerable agricultural development of the San Joaquin Valley is expected to follow the sales of these lands in small tracts to thousands of farmers.

## American Family Has Grown Smaller

Washington, D. C.—The average number of persons to a family as recorded by the fourteenth census is 4.3, it was announced by the Bureau of the Census yesterday. This shows a small decrease in the size of the average family during the last decade. In 1910 there were 4.5 persons to a family, the number having decreased steadily since the 1880 census, which showed five persons in a family.

In general, says the report, the average size families is greatest in the southern, and smallest in the western states.

The average number of persons to a dwelling, the term being used to signify any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly live, has decreased from 5.2 in 1910 to 5.1 in 1920. The greatest number of persons in a dwelling occurs in New England and the middle Atlantic states.

The total population of the United States, as enumerated in the last census, was 105,710,620 persons, grouped into 24,351,476 families.

## Greensboro, N. C. Oct. 2.—D. M. York, special officer of the Southern railway found guilty in municipal court yesterday morning of being drunk and disorderly, evidence tending to show that York had imbibed rather freely late Friday night and attempted to wake up the residents of a section of West Lee street by firing his pistol, was sentenced to serve 60 days on the city streets. His gun, with which he was apparently having a lot of fun, was ordered confiscated. York appealed to Superior court and gave bond for his appearance for trial.

New York, Oct. 8.—After months of managing and tender care, Mrs. Fletcher W. Ecker, of Woodvale avenue, Pleasant Plains, S. I., has raised a pumpkin that tips the beam at 112 pounds. Mrs. Ecker is so proud of her adult pumpkin that she had it carted to Ecker's bakery, at Wood avenue and Amboy Road, and there it stands this present day to witness if we like.