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DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS IN FOUR STATES

Do Better in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and New York Elections, Several Mayoralty Upsets

New York, Nov. 9.—Final summation tonight of results of yesterday's "off year" elections throughout the country indicated substantial gains for the Democrats in four states—Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia and New York—while municipal ballots in many cities resulted in changes of party control.

The outstanding case of state-wide Democratic victory was in Kentucky, where that party regained control of the legislature, which has been Republican for two years. In Maryland, where the entire lower house was elected, with 27 members of the senate, Democratic control increased.

In Virginia the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, State Senate E. Lee Trinkle, led his Republican opponent by a wide margin, which extended also to his running mates, including J. Murray Hooker, the party's candidate for representative in Congress.

In the New York assembly, the Democrats increased their representation by 23 seats, although the Republicans, with a total of 96 assembly men, still retained a wide working margin.

Albany, long regarded as the stronghold of Republicanism in this state will have a Democratic administration for the first time in 22 years. The Democrats elected their mayoralty candidate, William S. Hackett, and seized every other berth in the city administration balloted on, including a large majority of the 19 aldermanic seats.

Detroit re-elected Mayor James Couzens, whose campaign was waged on a platform calling for municipal traction ownership, while Cleveland gave Fred Kohler a substantial plurality over Mayor William S. Fitzgerald, Republican, and voted to change to a city manager plan of government in 1924.

It was Kohler who, when dismissed as chief of police by Newton D. Baker, then mayor, told his friends he would some day vindicate himself by being elected head of the city government. He conducted his campaign without the making of a speech. Cleveland is said to be the largest city which has adopted the city manager plan.

Republican mayors were elected in Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Tammany chiefs tonight were celebrating the results of yesterday's election which promised absolutely unchallenged control of the city's governmental machinery after January 1.

In the greatest Republican rout ever experienced in a city election here, Mayor Hylan was returned to office as was every one of his running mates on the Democratic ticket. He had a plurality of 417,986 over his coalitionist opponent, Henry H. Curran, garnered through a clean sweep of every borough, and was outdistanced in only five of the 62 assembly districts.

Ninety-three per cent of the 1,268,464 voters registered cast their ballots—a turnout which political observers declared was the heaviest in New York's history.

Cold Steel Ready For Mail Robbers

Washington, Nov. 10.—Marines began their new tasks of guarding U. S. mails at San Francisco last night, and in New York this morning. Postmaster General Hays announced today.

Furthermore, one captain and 25 marines are on their way to postal headquarters in each of twelve cities—several being noted as also Federal Reserve Bank centers—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Dallas, Minneapolis, Richmond and Atlanta.

Mr. Hays also dispatched 6,900 army revolvers to railway mail headquarters all over the country and 1,060 shotguns, supplementing previous ordnance consignments, and ordered instant publication of all reports on attempts to rob the mails.

Judge Orders Klan in Asheville Investigated

Asheville, Nov. 9.—An investigation of the activities of the Klu Klux Klan in Asheville was ordered today by Judge Walter E. Brock, who charged the superior court grand jury to conduct such an inquiry and return true bills of indictment against persons found to have usurped powers of the courts contrary to law.

AMERICA SEEKS NAVAL HOLIDAY

Wants Three Big Nations to Scrap 66 Ships—Leaves U. S. 18 Big Ships

Washington, Nov. 12.—More drastic and far-reaching than the most ardent advocate of disarmament dared to hope, America's proposals were suddenly laid before the arms conference today at its first session by Secretary Hughes.

A naval holiday is the proposal, in short that the United States, Great Britain and Japan shall scrap 66 capital ships aggregating 1,878,043 tons.

Within three months after the conclusion of an agreement, the United States would have 18 capital ships; Great Britain 22 and Japan 10. The tonnage of the three nations respectively would under such a plan be 500,450, 604,450 and 299,700.

Ships when 20 years old might be replaced under the plan, and the replacement scheme is 500,000 tons for the United States, 600,000 for Great Britain and 300,000 tons for Japan. No replacement ships could exceed 35,000 tons.

The United States would scrap 30 capital ships aggregating 843,740 tons; Great Britain 19 aggregating 583,375 tons and Japan 17 aggregating 448,928 tons.

The figures include old ships to be scrapped, ships building or for which material has been assembled.

Like a Bombshell
Characterized by Baron Kato, the chief Japanese delegate as "very drastic" but probably suitable as a basis for discussion, and by Mr. Balfour head of the British delegation as "a statesmanlike utterance, pregnant with infinite possibilities and most hopeful of satisfactory results," the American proposal, concrete and detailed, fell on the opening moments of the great conference like a bombshell. The foreign delegates were stunned. No other word describes their feelings.

The principal features of the American plan proposed:
That for not less than 10 years, competitive naval building cease as between Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

That all capital ships building or planned be scrapped and a few recently placed in the water be destroyed within three months of ratification of the agreement.

That the older ships of each fleet also be destroyed reducing the British forces to 22 battleships, the American to 18 and the Japanese to 10, each ship to be retained being specifically named.

That during the agreement, no capital craft be laid down except under a detailed replacement scheme included in the proposal which would provide for ultimate equality of the British and American fleets and for a Japanese force at 60 per cent of the strength of either of the other two.

That all other naval craft be similarly provided for in the same ratio, specific figures for aggregate tonnage in each class being laid down.

Can't Settle Air Problem

That naval aircraft be disregarded in the scaling down processes as a problem incapable of solution owing to the convertibility of commercial aircraft for war purposes.

That no naval building of any character be undertaken in any of the three countries on foreign account during the life of the agreement.

That no capital ships hereafter laid down exceed 35,000 tons.

That the life of a battleship shall be fixed at 20 years and that ships to be replaced be destroyed before the replacement vessel is more than three months passed completion.

That no battleship replacement whatever be undertaken for 10 years from date of the agreement.

That no combat craft be acquired except by construction and none be so disposed of that it might become part of another navy.

That regulations to govern conversion of merchant craft for war purposes be drawn up, because of the importance of the merchant marine "in inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments."

Those are the outstanding features of the sweeping challenge Secretary Hughes presented to the other naval powers. There was complete detail covering every phase of the question, but the essence of the proposal lay in this:

That the United States offered to go far beyond what she asked Great Britain or Japan to do, viewed from the absolute financial losses involved. The whole American big ship building program is on the stocks, while Great

Britain has no capital ships under construction and the Japanese "eight and eight" program is as yet largely on paper.

Seldom has a conference of nations assembled in an atmosphere of greater cordiality than that which enveloped the opening session of the armament conference.

Confident of Success

From the moment Secretary Hughes called the conference to order until the last delegate filed out of the hall the deference everywhere apparent was a notable feature of the proceedings. Even the astonishment of delegates and spectators at the naval reduction proposal of the American government failed to halt the exchange of courtesies or develop any manifestation of doubt that the negotiations would be crowned with success.

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation was the first among the foreign delegation to strike the general note of harmony. He stirred the whole body of delegates and spectators to prolonged applause when he proposed that as an extraordinary tribute to Secretary Hughes and the United States the secretary of state act as chairman by common consent and without a formal election.

Later, when the conference apparently had concluded its business, the galleries helped the spirit of good feeling along by calling for one after another of the distinguished foreign delegates until every head of a visiting delegation had made a speech.

Premier Briand, of France, was the first to be thus brought to his feet by an impromptu demonstration of regard from spectators. Then followed similar demands for Prince Tokugawa head of the Japanese, and for representatives of Italy, China, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal. Members of the senate and house took a leading part in the spontaneous demonstrations.

No Successor Elected For Stokes Sheriff

Winston-Salem, Nov. 9.—The Stokes county Commissioners, in regular monthly session at Danbury this week adjourned without electing a successor to Sheriff E. O. Shelton, who tendered his resignation ten days ago, after impeachment proceedings had been instituted by leading citizens charging him with improper conduct in office.

The names of 17 candidates for the office were before the commissioners. The board is expected to meet again this month and elect a sheriff as Mr. Shelton's resignation becomes effective the first Monday in December. Rumors were current last week that the commissioners might be induced to reelect Sheriff Shelton, it being claimed that if he was turned down the Republican party might be seriously handicapped in the next county election, the contention being that the sheriff and his family were not only prominent but possessed political influence. However, according to a message received from Danbury, the commissioners have decided to select a new sheriff.

Buy in the Carolinas

The following pledge cards are being signed by people interested in building up their own state.

"Realizing the benefit to be derived from encouraging industry in the State in which I live, I hereby agree to make an honest effort to patronize Carolina manufacturers, either direct or through dealers, and to consult The Carolina shopping list before making purchase." Pledges received up to and including Nov. 9th, represent a purchasing power of \$50,000,000. This sum of money added to the output of the manufacturers of the two Carolinas would enable them to employ more than 12,500 additional industrial workers at remunerative wages.

Other reports show that if the manufacturers of the two Carolinas could operate their plants at full capacity, they could employ 268,100 additional workers, thus turning hundreds of thousands of dollars of new money into the channels of trade and benefiting workers, manufacturers, merchants and the people generally.

The Carolina Shopping List is a classified directory of the manufacturing industries of the two Carolinas, which enables one to easily find out what is manufactured in the two States and where it can be purchased. This list is filling a long felt need and the publishers report that the unusual demand has made a greatly enlarged edition of 30,000 necessary. This new edition will be published early in the coming year and will be distributed free of charge in North and South Carolina.

Letter From Japan

In my last letter I wrote of being at our summer home in Niinooka, near the town of Gotemba. This place requires forty-eight hours' travel by steamboat and railway to be reached. Our annual Mission Meeting was held at Karizawa, another summer resort about ten hours' ride still further from Uwajima than our summer home. The Mission Meeting was held from August 30 to September 4. As is custom in our Mission, I took my family with me, the same provision being made for their traveling expenses as for mine. This is a wise provision. In fact, wives of missionaries and single lady missionaries vote in the annual Mission Meeting just as the men, except when a reactionary Bishop happens to be in charge. Even then, the single women always vote, the distinction being made by the Bishop that he can handle the single ladies directly by appointment. I have always understood why the liquor interests have opposed the enfranchisement of women. There is method in their madness. But I have never heard a valid reason why a pure woman should not have a vote in the policy of our Church or any other. Excuses had to finally yield to reason in our Church in the United States; and now women have privileges in the Church as well in the political world. And the latest statistics do not indicate any great danger of shipwreck. Temperance sentiment in politics is stronger than ever, and our Methodist Church is progressive. Even the croakers are either in line, or mostly under water.

Our Mission Meeting was harmonious. I was re-elected statistical secretary, and re-appointed pastor of Uwajima Circuit. Before the close of the session, our beloved Bishop W. R. Lambuth became so ill that he was carried to a hospital in Yokohama where he underwent a serious operation from which he was slowly recovering until a blood clot formed in the brain which proved fatal. He passed away September 26. His funeral was conducted in Kobe October 22 and his ashes are now being carried to Shanghai, China, for burial. He was born in China; and his first work was that of a medical missionary in that country. A generation ago he came with his father and Dr. O. A. Dukes from China to establish our Mission in Japan. By a providential leading our Mission was established around the Inland Sea, Uwajima, where we are living, being the most remote point from our headquarters in Kobe. The work at Uwajima was opened by the elder Dr. Lambuth, but the son also visited the work here. One of the last acts of Bishop Lambuth in our Mission Meeting was to call for my report of Uwajima Circuit, after which he spoke of the large number of Christian workers which have gone out from this territory, and told of being called here to visit the old feudal lord who was prostrate with paralysis at the age of ninety-eight. As a physician he saw no hope of recovery for the old man; but in consultation with Japanese doctors he prescribed a simple remedy, the best he knew. Contrary to expectations, the old man recovered and lived to be over a hundred years old. The feudal lord sent his son to Kobe to thank Dr. Lambuth for the wonderful cure. Since that time the preaching of the gospel here has been attended with more interest and less persecution than in many other places.

Bishop Lambuth was apostle in his vision and in his accomplishments. Reference has already been made to his part in founding the Japan Mission. After becoming Bishop he proceeded to the heart of Central Africa to establish our Mission there. Only last year he planted the banner of our denomination in Siberia with five hundred members, which had grown to twelve hundred when he visited the work this year. This man of incessant toil was solicitous about others, but had no time for rest. He is now taking his first vacation. How pleasant it must be! Skilled physician, fruitful missionary, General Secretary of the Board of Missions, Bishop in America, Africa and Asia, what a versatile life and exalted career! Last year he visited the famine districts of China, then hastened home to help raise relief funds, being instrumental, directly and indirectly, in raising a million dollars. This year he went back to the same districts to see how funds had been applied and whether relief had been offered.

In the hospital he remarked that "Brother and Sister Frank are making good missionaries." These are encouraging words to us. Uwajima, Japan, October 11, 1921. J. W. Frank.

CONGRESS OPENS IN HISTORIC HALL

States Men and Delegates of Five Great Powers Meet to Talk Peace

Washington, Nov. 12.—Fresh with memories of the soldier dead, the conference on the limitation of armaments, met in its first session today to seek "the rule under which reason and righteousness shall prevail."

In the Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the statesmen and diplomats of five great powers and the representatives of four more, gathered about the table to organize the way through which they hope to remove causes which might lead to war and then as a consequence move the economic burden and waste the world suffers in preparation.

Although the opening hour of the first session was set for 10:30 o'clock, the notables began arriving soon after ten to hear the opening address of President Harding and to form their permanent organization with Secretary Hughes as president of the conference. The galleries allotted to the representatives of official and diplomatic life the world over contained many notable figures of present day history.

The meeting hall was a picture full of colors as the delegations and spectators began to gather.

Conference Table in Center

In the center of the big room was the conference table, shaped as a square U, the top covered with bright green baize. A gray desk blotter with a tray of pens and an inkwell lay before the chairman's place for each delegation.

The American delegation had chairs across the neck end with the French on their right and the British on their left. To the right of the French were the places allotted the Japanese, while the Italians had a corresponding position directly across.

At the foot of the table and at smaller ones were the Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch and Chinese. Advisers had chairs of gold and velvet directly back of their delegations. Behind the American section were draped the flags of the nine nations.

Senator Lodge was the first of the American delegation to arrive. He walked about the room meeting members of the American advisory committee, much as he talked with colleagues in the Senate chamber.

There was a scattering of gold lace in the galleries.

Delegates Arrive

As the French delegates reached the main entrance there was something of a jam. Premier Briand, edging his way through, dropped his silk hat. Attendants quickly made a way for him to get in.

Military and naval attaches appeared in full dress uniforms, making a show of plumes and spangles such as Washington has not seen since the war. Almost all the others were in the conventional dress of the diplomatic service.

The delegates from India, Srinivasa Sastri, wearing a white silk turban, added a touch of color to the picture. General Pershing took his place with the advisory committee and was quickly surrounded by representatives of some of the army with whom he was associated.

Man Wanted, Not Still, Chief Says

Chapel Hill, Nov. 12.—Declaring the reward of twenty dollars now offered by the county for the capture of moonshine stills to be inadequate, and adding that the reward should be increased to \$50 or \$100 and placed upon the man instead of the still, Chief of Police Long today gave it as his opinion that the revenue officials of Orange county could not hope to cope with the situation unless aid was given them by the State.

The inefficiency of the present system, says Chief Long, is due to the fact that, with the reward placed only upon the capture of the stills, the informer usually gives warning to the operators before the officers approach too near, allowing the moonshiners to escape. But with the other system, the reward for the capture of the men would prove too tempting for the informer and the chances are that no warning would be given.

Chief Long has been making many captures of stills recently. He got 100 gallons of finished whiskey in a raid the other afternoon.

Our Record in the World War.

The people of America went into the war with all their might. They had but one thought—to free the world from Germany. Thousands of men rushed into the army and navy. Thousands of men and women became nurses and welfare workers in the camps. Millions joined the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and other societies to care for the health, the comfort, and the pleasure of the soldiers. Business men left their factories and offices to work for the government without pay. Almost everybody made sacrifices to save food and fuel for our armies and those of our allies. From the pockets of the people billions of dollars poured into the United States Treasury to pay for these things.

The Government itself made great preparations for war. Many new warships were built, and the navy was greatly increased. Plans were made to raise and train an army of many millions. Thirty-seven great training camps were built. Hundreds of factories were changed from making peace-time articles to making munitions of war. The government took charge of railroads, telegraph lines, and shipping companies in order to hasten soldiers and supplies to Europe.

Eight hundred thousand men were enrolled in our navy. A powerful fleet of ships was sent to Europe, there it joined the British fleet in protecting our ships and those of our friends. Our navy fought no great naval battle because the German ships were afraid to come out and fight. But it kept faithful watch over the German submarines and destroyed many of them. Day and night, in calm and in storms, and in the bitter cold of the North Sea, our sailors did their work. Together with the British, they kept the seas safe for America and her allies.

Four million men were enrolled in the American army. Of these over 1,000,000 went to France and fought there in the great battles of 1918. At Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, Bellecour, and in the Argonne Forest they bore their share in some of the greatest battles in all the history of the world. Time after time they defeated some of Germany's best veterans.

In the great national effort each State did its full share. No State has cause to boast over any other State, for all served alike.

North Carolina boys rushed across to join the allies in the early days of the war. Some of these, like Kiffin Rockwell and James McConnell, were great fighters. Some of them, like Robert Bridgers, drove ambulances and cared for the wounded. North Carolina women went, too, as nurses and workers in the camps and hospitals.

Seventy-three thousand North Carolinians went into the army; 9,000 went into the navy and the marine corps. These men were in every division of the regular army that fought in France, and on every ship that served on the seas. One of our own divisions, the 30th, broke the Hindenburg line in the most famous battle of the war. Another of our own divisions, the 81st, was moving victoriously through the Argonne Woods when the Armistice was signed.

North Carolina gave \$160,000,000 in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and over \$3,000,000 to the Red Cross and other societies working for the soldiers. Thousands of our citizens worked to make comforts and necessities for the soldiers. We made over 2,500,000 articles for their use. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was a North Carolinian; Walter Hines Page, the ambassador to England was also a North Carolinian. North Carolina business men, lawyers, doctors and others served throughout the war without pay. No call for men, for money, for work, for aid of any kind was made in vain to North Carolina.—Educational Publication.

Negro Convicted in Iredell of Murder

Statesville, Nov. 12.—Robert Benson, negro, was found guilty of murder in the first degree in connection with the killing of J. Robert Dishman, by a jury in Iredell Superior court here today. Sentence has not been pronounced.

The negro clubbed Dishman to death when the latter's automobile struck and demolished Benson's buggy while it was standing in the road a few miles west of Statesville on September 15.