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## ALLIED DEBT BILL ASKS FOR PAYMENT BY 1947

**Provides That Principal and Interest Must be Paid—Senate Committee Approves**

Washington, Dec. 10.—Funding of the eleven billion dollar debt owed the United States by foreign governments into obligations maturing not later than June 15, 1947, and bearing interest at a rate of not less than 5 per cent, would be authorized under the funding bill as finally approved today by the senate finance committee.

Chairman Penrose announced that these and other provisions written into the house bill had been agreed to by Secretary Mellon, who attended the committee session, and the Democratic members of the committee. He added that the rewritten bill would be reported to the senate on Monday and called up Tuesday by Senator McCumber, ranking Republican on the committee.

Interest on the new obligations would be paid semi-annually and the minimum rate which would be permitted under the bill—five per cent—is the rate on the existing obligations, most of which are in the form of the notes of the foreign powers.

Under another amendment approved by the committee four of the five members of the commission which is to conduct the funding negotiations would have to be confirmed by the senate. The provision making the secretary of the treasury chairman of the commission was retained.

All of the changes in the house measure, it was explained, were in line with those proposed by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the finance committee. The house bill left to the commission the questions of the maturity dates of the obligations and the amount of interest to be paid, and proposed senate confirmation of only such members of the commission as were not cabinet officers.

Parts of the house bill approved would provide that:

No part of either the principal or interest of any of the debts could be cancelled.

The bonds of one government could not be accepted in payment of the debts of another government.

The authority of the commission expires in three years after the passage of the act and the commission shall make annual report to Congress, such reports to be included in the regular annual report made by the secretary of the treasury.

The total owed to the United States principal and interest, by the foreign nations, is \$11,324,791,228 including \$94,245,351 in principal and interest from Russia.

## Short Course for Farmers

Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 8.—Beginning with January 19 there will be given at State College two two-weeks short courses in Agriculture, one in General Agriculture and the other in Cotton grading. Dean C. B. Williams says these two courses this year have been made so that they will deal with the practical problems of the farm. Those who take the work will be offered an opportunity to learn both by doing things as well as studying under the guidance of competent instructors.

The course in General Agriculture will deal mainly with soil fertility, field and garden crops, livestock, poultry, crop and livestock diseases, and farm implement and equipment problems.

These courses have been arranged to come at a slack time in farm work so that farmers may experience no difficulty on this account in getting away from home. The college makes no charge for tuition, the only expense necessary to incur being railroad fare, room and board.

Farmers from all sections of the State should plan now to take one of these courses at State College. Those who have taken similar courses in the past have been unflinching in their expressions of the value such courses have been to them. A reasonable amount of time spent in preparation for life work in any profession is always the part of wisdom.

Interested parties should communicate with Dean C. B. Williams, State College Station, Raleigh.

Mrs. Laura M. Hoyt Recommends Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have frequently used Chamberlain's Tablets, during the past three years, and have found them splendid for headache and bilious attacks. I am only too pleased, at any time, to speak a word in praise of them," writes Mrs. Laura M. Hoyt, Rockport, N. Y.

## Watson Calls for Over 100 Hanging Witnesses

Washington, Dec. 10.—The names of more than 100 former service men were presented today to the senate committee by Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia, who asked that they be brought here to testify in the investigation of his charges that American soldiers had been put to death in France without the right of trial by court martial.

There was intimation as to how many on the list would be summoned, the committee explaining that it would sift through the names next week. Assurance, however, was given Senator Watson that every person would be called if he believed they were prepared to give testimony bearing on the charges.

Compared with the turbulent meeting yesterday the session was extremely tame. Senator Watson, the only witness, read extracts from many letters in which soldiers declared they knew of numbers of illegal executions. One soldier wrote that on a transport taking him to France 14 men were thrown overboard and drowned, for no apparent reason.

The Georgia Senator undertook to show, and indeed, announced that he would prove that the war department list of 11 executions did not include all of the men illegally hanged or shot to death by order of superior officers. A picture of what seemed to be a gallows in France, on which a rope was being hooked around the neck of a condemned soldier, with several officers standing on the platform and scores on the ground below was given to the committee by the senator, who testified that it was taken by a colonel, now in the service. The officer's name was not revealed, nor that of his son who handed it to the senator last night, as the testimony showed.

Senator Watson stated he desired to return the picture tonight, but by direction of Senator Shields, Democrat, Tennessee, it was retained for the record, although Mr. Shields declared it was not worthwhile as evidence, if the man who made it could not be found to testify.

Colonel Walter E. Bethel, assistant judge advocate general, from whom the committee obtained the list of 11 legal executions, was instructed to check over the Watson list and see if any were the same.

At the outset of the hearing, after presentation of a letter from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, denying he had first hand knowledge of the killing of a soldier by an officer and the subsequent transfer of the officer to another command, Senator Watson explained that use of Mr. Roosevelt's name was due to a blunder. The letter, in fact, he stated was written by Colonel William Hayward, United States district attorney of New York, and a former officer overseas.

Running through his long type-written record of the names of prospective witnesses, with a word or two as to what each would probably testify, Senator Watson stopped occasionally to interject some observations. The charges, he declared, had become a matter of public or national concern, and for that reason he wanted to conduct the case in his own way. Quoting from his letter to Chairman Brandegee, the Georgia senator said it was no surprise to him that the American legion, "composed principally of the officers who organized themselves in Paris to perpetuate militarism in this country, should whitewash themselves."

The commander of a legion post at Westville, Okla., the senator said, had sent him the name of a man ready to testify that 21 Americans were executed in France without trial. Another soldier wrote that more than 600 had been illegally killed in France.

"Did these men tell you why the soldiers were killed?" Senator Brandegee asked.

"In each case of ruthless killing," the senator replied, "it was stated that men were shot down because they were fatigued and unable to walk."

Mr. Brandegee suggested that a soldier could be shot without trial for desertion in the face of the enemy, and Colonel Bethel said that there was no written law for the battlefield that the rules of the battlefield required summary action.

Within two miles of the world's highest peak, Mt. Everest, explorers are halted. They now have to find other men who can stand the terrible blizzards and the frightful cold encountered on the last two miles of the knife-edge ridge. Six men will be needed for the climbing party.

## DESPERADO IS SLAIN BY MAN HE HELPED ESCAPE

**Arkansas Outlaw, After Terrifying Penitentiary, Leads Gang Out, Only to Die**

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 9.—Tom Slaughter, desperado, came to the end of his long career of crime tonight in the fastnesses of the Saline county hills. He was shot from behind by one of the white men whom he led to liberty from the state penitentiary this morning.

Not only is Slaughter dead, but one of the five negroes who fled the prison with him in the spectacular escape this morning is dying in the hills beside the bandit's body, while the white companion who shot him down from behind and the three other negroes are in custody.

The man who killed Slaughter is J. C. Howard, who was serving a three-year term for forgery.

Howard, according to a statement he made at the jail in Benton late tonight, had been biding his time to turn up Slaughter.

"I left with him with the intention of killing him the first chance I got," he is quoted as saying.

Slaughter, who was one of the most daring of desperados in the history of the southwest, was hunted down after directing a spectacular escape in the early morning hours from the Arkansas state prison, which he ruled like a czar for five hours.

Slaughter summoned a guard, feigning illness, and when offered an extra blanket to warm him in his death cell he covered the guard with a gun, disarmed him, then canvassed the prison, disarming and jailing the guards as he met them. Before leaving the prison Slaughter went to the adjacent home of the warden and aroused him from his bed and forced the warden and his family to return to the prison, where they were locked in the cells.

It was believed Slaughter and the white man and four of the five negroes who escaped under his leadership were in the wild hills of Saline county, 30 miles west of here. The fifth negro is believed to be dead, killed, officers say, by Slaughter or one of the men with him, after being wounded in a gun battle staged in the main street of Benton, Saline county seat, early today.

In pursuit of the desperados were many possees, including two from Hot Springs, one from Melvern and another from Denton, while sheriffs and other officers within a wide radius were on the watch and in communication.

The officers believe one negro was killed because the car in which the flight from the Little Rock prison was staged contained a blood-soaked sweater worn by Charles Jones, the negro received at the prison only yesterday. The rear seat of the car was covered with blood. One of the many bullet holes in the back was waist high to a man.

Inside the car was found a loaded revolver, and part of the grip of another revolver, taken from Warden Dempsey of the penitentiary.

The car was found 13 miles north of Benton, where the bandits abandoned it when stopped by an open ditch on the highway into which they were forced by the men who fired upon them at Benton.

## Concrete Checker Board 625 Feet

Probably the most extraordinary checker board in the world was constructed at St. Leonards, in Sussex, England, in 1891.

It was made of solid blocks of concrete, three feet thick, and its surface covered an area of 625 feet.

The pieces were moved by hooks from rods, making the game of value for physical as well as mental exercise.

A checker board present to Bismarck at the height of his fame is said to have been the most costly thing of its kind ever made. The squares were composed of gold and silver and inlaid upon an ebony base.

There were twenty-four checkers—twelve of gold and twelve of silver. In the center of each gold piece was a ruby, while each of the silver pieces was adorned with a diamond. The whole outfit was valued at about \$100,000.—Kansas City Star.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Mother's Favorite

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cures have made it a favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of young children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief and is free from opium and other harmful drugs.

## Methodist to Build Church 21 Stories

A special from New York says: Unique among the world's greatest churches will be that soon to be built by First Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago's famous downtown "loop" district. It will represent a combination of skyscraper and the conventional church building, and thus will serve a utilitarian as well as religious purposes. With such a home for church activities, Chicago, says the Herald and Examiner, "will soon be as famous in its religious services for strangers and transients as London, with its City Temple, or Boston with its Tremont Temple." The church will record the fact that First Methodist church has never abandoned its original site since Chicago was a straggling village.

In this connection the New York Christian Advocate (Methodist) recalls that Bishop Waugh wrote in his diary in August 1840:

"The Methodist meeting house here (site of the proposed 'cathedral') is small, but there was apparently an intelligent audience present."

This place did not meet my expectations altogether. It had not the business air which I expected. Nevertheless, it is a growing place and will in time be a city of some note."

The proposed building will be twenty-one stories high with offices occupying the space not given to a huge auditorium on the street level and church headquarters above.

Rising from the roof of the 260 foot building will be a spire 140 feet tall. Great chimes in the spire—large enough it is said, to dominate the roar of loop traffic—will summon worshippers to the "cathedral" on Sundays and mark the hours on week days with religious music. According to an article in the Chicago Post:

"The Cathedral will be French-Gothic in style and American in general structure, combining the grace of the mediaeval churches with the utility of the modern office building. Stone or granite will be used for building and spire."

Much of the ground floor will be used as church proper. Opening on the Clark street side will be an auditorium, religious in design, capable of seating 800 persons. A balcony with seats for 400 will use part of the second floor.

"As much of the street level as is not occupied by the church will be given over to stores. Back of the auditorium on the Washington street front will be the entrance to the office building."

## Rabbi's People Held up

Washington, Nov. 29.—The father, mother and two sisters of Rabbi K. Smulin, of Winston-Salem are being held at Ellis Island, New York, on the ground that Poland's quota of immigrant admissions to the United States has been exhausted. It was learned at Representative Stedman's office here today.

Unless the ruling is modified or reversed it is feared they may be returned to Warsaw, Poland, from whence they came. Representative Stedman has interceded with the authorities, having wired the commissioner of immigration at New York today for the status of the case and papers pertaining to it in an effort to have the family released.

For several months Representative Stedman has been endeavoring to have this family brought to America. He has been acting at the instance of the son and brother of Rabbi Smulin. The first trouble arose some time back when the father and mother, Benjamin and Esther Shumwits, were granted passports and the daughters, Duasha, 16, and Huda, 15, were denied them. The parents, of course, could not come without their children. After months of delay all was properly arranged for the family of four to come to America. Now they are being held because Poland's quota of admissions, as specified in the law, has been exhausted.

Rabbi Smulin is in New York struggling with the problem in an effort to have his family released that they may enjoy with him the peace and comfort of the country of which he is a naturalized citizen.

## Say Winston Warehouses

**Will be Open Next Season**

Winston-Salem, Dec. 10.—The rumor current that the leaf tobacco warehouses here would not be open next fall for the sale of leaf tobacco is emphatically denied by the owners. In a statement issued the warehousemen say they will open their houses next year as usual and conduct sales as they have in the past.

## REPUBLICANS IN MOOD TO ACCEPT ADVICE

**Senator Simmons Invited to Present His Amendment to Measure**

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Republicans of the Senate finance committee are not now near so lousy about running it over the Democrats of the committee as they were before the extra session adjourned. They found out the Democratic votes reinforced by the votes of the progressive Republicans of the agricultural bloc could run things around them and so now they are asking the Democrats to come into their meetings and say what they want. This is the case in the matter of the foreign debt refunding bill.

When it was first in committee they knocked out an amendment offered by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, without any ado, and Senator Simmons told them that while he had an amendment he would offer it from the floor and not have it sandbagged in the committee meeting.

The committee meets today and it has informed Senator Simmons that not alone will it accept his amendment, but that it will agree to some other features amending the bill which are the offerings of the agricultural bloc. The Simmons amendment gives no discretionary power to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in the matter of bonds, but lays down the law and tells him to follow it. On this line Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, made a fine speech this week attacking the leadership of the Republican party, a part of that speech reading:

"Where is your international funding bill? Here a few weeks ago the House passed it, and the Senate committee brought it out, giving great and inexhaustible powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, so that he might compromise, might cancel, might extend, might liquidate, might swap off the indebtedness due this country to the amount of \$11,000,000,000 from foreign governments. But you have halted on that. Why? It is because you know that the country would not stand for the kind of bill that your steering committee endorsed and which was reported out of the finance committee."

The Republicans who are catering to the negro vote in the States where the negroes hold the "balance of power" now propose to press the anti-lynching bill offered in the House by Representative Dyer, of Missouri. Today the House rules committee voted to give a privileged status to that bill and the probability is that it will be called up next week. The bill puts a penalty of \$10,000 on the county in which a lynching takes place, setting the case for trial in a Federal court, the penalty to be recovered by the person lynched, the amount of the award to be made a lien on the property of the county for the \$10,000 to be raised by a special tax levy, his tax to be called for by mandamus proceedings to compel the county commissioners to levy the tax. If lynching party goes from one county to another then the two counties are held jointly liable for the penalty. The penalty is arbitrarily fixed no matter how strong are the efforts of the State or County to prevent lynching, law abiding citizens to be mulcted of their money because of the acts of law violators.

Congressman Ward may speak in opposition to the bill when it gets to the floor of the House and he will show how unjust such a measure is to North Carolina, giving the facts as to the diligence of State and County authorities in preventing lynching, of trials and convictions in lynching cases and of military being ordered out to protect the parties sought to be lynched. He is of the opinion that the bill will pass the House, but that it will strike a snag in the Senate. He says that it is a measure that Republicans will press because of its political value to them in such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and if in these states 50 per cent of the negro vote would be denied the Republicans would be defeated. He holds the measure is just another attempt of the Republicans to slap at the South.

In 16 years the death rate from tuberculosis in the United States has been reduced from 206 in each 100,000 of population to 155.6 per 100,000 in the registration area as the result of the health campaign. Here's a reason for buying Tuberculin Seals.

## Democrats Have Chance at House

A special from Washington says: "If the west is to be considered in the next election the Democrats certainly have an excellent chance of winning the next house," said Frank J. Doremus of Detroit, former member of congress and the successful chairman of the Democratic congressional committee during its majority reign in congress.

Doremus is one of the ablest Democrats in his section of the country. He is out of politics now, so what he says can be depended upon more than the average politician, who as a rule, generally speaks what he thinks his party wants to hear. Not so with Doremus.

"The Democrats have an excellent chance to win the house next year," said the Detroit man. "I have been as far West as the Pacific coast, have talked with many big business men, politicians, etc., and I find a general sentiment in favor of the Democratic party. The failure of the Republicans to correct the tariff evils will have a great bearing on the next elections. The Republicans criticized the Democratic tariff, but they have done nothing to correct the wrongs alleged to have been committed by the new minority party, the Republicans themselves believe they will lose not less than sixty members in the next election."

About the only thing congress did during the session just ended was to appropriate over half a million dollars to themselves for mileage. Under the present law, and there never have been enough members of the House and Senate with sufficient backbone to do away with this form of graft, there is allowed each senator and congressman forty cents a mile to travel to and from his home. Many of these congressmen and senators do not go home at all, while those who do go put into their pockets hundreds of dollars which is never made for railroad fare.

With the extra session, as was the case this year, each senator and congressman gets an additional forty cents per mile, which makes a total of 80 cents which they take away from the people this year.

## From Wild Grass to Indian Corn

Nature is sometimes slow, but always sure. Nature, aided in America by the crude culture methods of the Indians, needed we do not know how many centuries to produce our maize from the wild grass, teosinte. On the other hand, that magician of plants, Mr. Luther Burbank, has produced from it perfect ears of corn in eighteen years.

The Indians found teosinte covering our plains. It bore tiny ears with two rows of small kernels like corn. The cobs were from two to four inches long, thinner than a lead pencil, with each grain incased in a separate sheath. Discovering that the kernels were good to eat, the Indians began to cultivate the plant. Since they always saved the best kernels for seed, the teosinte ears gradually became longer and bigger round so as to take care of the extra rows of kernels. In time the sheaths disappeared.

Such, the botanists believed, was the history of our maize. Mr. Burbank made his experiment in order to test the theory. Starting in 1903, he gradually developed the teosinte plant with its miniature flat cob and two rows of kernels into a much larger plant with a round cob and several rows of large, fat kernels. At the end of a few years he found an occasional kernel that had emerged from its husk, or sheath. He bred only those kernels, and in a few years more the husks had entirely disappeared. At the end of the eighteenth year he had produced ears of Indian corn. Though the ears are not equal the superior varieties now grown in America, they compare favorably in every way with those that the first white settlers found the Indians cultivating.

## Three Men Control The Egg Market of Chicago

An egg pool, formed by three men, controls the egg supply of Chicago and makes a profit of about \$20,000 a day, Russell J. Poole, city food expert, announced following an investigation covering two weeks.

Mr. Poole has recommended a housewives "boycott" on eggs in an effort to break the price.

He reported that eggs selling now at 50 to 60 cents as fresh eggs went into storage last March when the price was 10 to 15 cents a dozen.