

Mount Airy News.

Mt. Airy, N. C., May, 4th, 1922

J. E. JOHNSON & SON, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One year \$1.50
 Six months75

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Mount Airy, N. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE FOOL AND HIS MONEY

The American soldier was too much for the German, but the German financier is too much for our folks who love the dollar so well that they are willing to speculate. It is now coming to light that Germany has been buying raw material, such as cotton, copper, wheat, corn and such other food products as this country furnishes, in such large quantities as to astonish the world. Last year her purchases of raw material amounted to more than thirty millions of dollars. And the purchases so far this year show that they are buying more this year than they did last.

"As German trade operations in the United States have been steadily increasing during the past two years, wonder has grown as to the source of such vast purchasing power. The secret is out. German revenue for buying purposes in this country is derived from the sale of many billions of practically worthless German paper marks. By that process enormously large gold credits have been established, and it is against these that Germany is being able to draw for commodity purchases.

"Federal authorities in Washington declare it is impossible to state the exact amount the Germans have thus acquired. It is said to total not less than \$900,000,000 and may reach as high as \$1,500,000,000. Manifestly there was enough available in America in 1921 to finance purchases that were not far from \$400,000,000. Professor Cassell, a distinguished Swedish economist participating in the Genoa Conference, stated on April 14 that the sale abroad of German paper marks and mark securities "is the greatest swindle in history."

"As far as the United States is concerned, German gold credits from sales of "waste paper" currency have been built up by two classes of people. One class consists of sheer speculators, who think gambling in marks is a profitable adventure. They have piled up in safes and vaults the biggest stacks of "stage money" that has been accumulated in this country since the Confederate states went out of the currency-printing business. The other class, which has contributed so prodigally toward establishing a German credit balance in American banks, is made up of German sympathizers, mainly the hyphenates of pre-war and war days, who from a sense of patriotism have rushed to the aid of the "fatherland."

"It is well known that during the past two years everybody in America who had an acquaintance, a friend, a relative or a correspondent in Germany has been badgered to send over American dollars in exchange for Berlin's paper money. It would be represented that Germany was "coming back" fast; that the sinking mark was sure sooner or later to reach bottom, and that then the direction would be upward."

Not only are the Germans able to sell our people their worthless money, but they are selling their cheap goods at such low prices as to cause our own people to be thrown out of employment by the thousand, for our manufacturers are not able to compete with them in the markets of the world. They pay their laborers a pittance that will keep life in the body and thus can undersell our manufacturers.

"Numerous American industries are feeling German competition severely. It is reported in Washington that the great glove trade in central New York State is virtually "paralyzed" by the invasion of cheap-priced German leather and cotton gloves, with which it is out of the question for American manufacturers to compete. Many factories are said to have shut down directly on that account.

"American cutlery manufacturers are in a state of anxiety over the "dumping" of German knives, razors and scissors in quantities and at prices that it is absurd for American factories and American labor to try to meet. Germany before the war always had a big cutlery market in the United States. Not only, however, are her total sales here today greater in dollars than in 1913-1914, but owing to ridiculously low prices she is now "dumping" 10, 20 and 30 times the amount of actual cutlery wares into American markets. It is being bought with avidity because of the irresistibly cheap cost, quality considered. An instance is a clever little pocket safety razor kit, which is laid down in the United States from Germany, after payment of carriage, tariff and commissions, at a lower price per dozen than it costs to manufacture a single one of the same kind of kits in this country. That instance can be multiplied in 100 other categories of small goods such as gloves, hosiery, toys, earthenware and motion picture films. There also has been an enormous increase in the sale of German newsprint paper. In the last year before the war only \$75,000 worth of that commodity came from Germany. In 1921 imports were \$3,611,000.

This Young Couple to Wed
 Register of Deeds Henry Wolfe last Friday issued marriage license to J. R. White and Rebecca Wood who live near Rusk. The groom gave his age as 68, the bride 69.

THE PAPERS FOR PORTER GRAVES

The charge that all the newspapers of the district are for S. Porter Graves for solicitor for the next term is a new one to us, just as if it were something against a man to have all the newspapers line up for him. The man who knows so little about politics in this country of reading and intelligent citizens as to think he is making a point in his favor when he openly admits that the papers are for the other man, has much yet to learn about politics.

We had not thought of it before it was charged, but we are not the least surprised to be told that the newspapers of this district are for Mr. Graves. Why should they not be? He has made an officer who so conducts the public's affairs as to call forth the praise of practically all the intelligent citizens of the district.

A man of insight can read the newspapers and get a very definite idea of the thought and sentiment of a people, for the papers, in a very large way, reflect the thought and sentiment of the people among whom they circulate. A newspaper does not just simply give forth the thought and ideas of the man who edits it, but it is something in the nature of a looking glass that reflects the thought of all the people with whom the editor comes in contact. An editor is influenced by those about him and by the thought of the general public, just as other people are influenced by them. The reading and thinking people of the country are the ones who find their way into a newspaper office and with whom an editor is largely brought into contact. He sees but little of the unthinking class, for this class has but little business in or about a newspaper office. To know that the newspapers have lined up for a man for a certain office is a very definite way of reaching a conclusion that the thinking and reading public is also lined up for him.

We are not the least surprised to hear that the newspapers are for Mr. Graves for Solicitor, for his record as a prosecuting officer is such a good one that the people are almost certain to retain him in office for another term.

RECALLING OLD TIMES

The editor's wife found an old friend one day last week and was delighted. When the editor got home she had talk like this: "Did you see that little negro girl who was here yesterday. She is a grand daughter of old Uncle Wash Long who used to always help us to kill hogs. Mother never thought the hogs were killed as they should be without Wash was there to dress the heads and the feet." And then she wanted to know if we recalled the days back in childhood when hog killing day came. And then she took the delight of a child in telling over, just as if we did not remember, how the whole performance was enacted. To put it in her words as best we can, her version ran something like this. Pap would get down his rifle and clean it out and melt lead and run the bullets, in a mold, with which to shoot the hogs. You know they shot the hogs back then, at least Pap always did. Then Wash Long would be sent for and when the day would come to kill, a long while before day, every one was up and out at the big fire that was made to heat rocks to put in the scalding tub to heat the water. Around the big fire the children would romp and by day light the water would be ready and the work of the day begin. After the hogs were killed everybody worked with a vim until the big porkers were all hung up to cool and to dry before the work of carving was commenced. Of course Wash was kept busy with the heads and the feet, for the heads and feet were to be made into "soupe meat" later on. And Wash was the judge of how much salt was to be put on the hams and Wash could always get just the right amount on so they were sweet and good.

And then we reminded her of the sport that the kids had blowing up the hog bladders, and she blushing recalled that, too.

And then she wanted to know why the farmers have quit keeping hogs and having the old time hog killing day. We could not give her any good reason for letting the old custom pass, for really there is none. And then she wondered what Pap did with all that meat, and recalled how the sides and hams and shoulders hung in long rows in the smokehouse for months after the hog killing day. Evidently Pap had meat to sell as well as to use.

Ye editor and his wife must be getting along in years to be recalling such ancient history.

The unwisdom of good people seeking to be excused from jury service was emphasized in Dr. Young's address Monday evening.

Miss Lois Haymore is visiting Misses Annie Moore and Addie Zimmerman at Rural Hall before returning she will visit Mrs. Yates in Winston-Salem.

KNOCKING THE FARMERS

In these days of cooperative marketing talk it is often said that the farmer will fall for the reason that he cannot hold his tobacco. The farmer must learn how to hold his tobacco, if that is a part of the game. The truth is, not many farmers are prepared to hold their tobacco. It is the simplest thing in the world if one only knows how and prepares for it. The editor of this newspaper was reared on a farm by a man who knew as much about growing tobacco and marketing it as most any one back in those days, and he could hold tobacco until all the other farmers were off the market. And that was his plan—wait until the others had sold and then get a better price. On the farm we had a good small dwelling that we used for a pack house. When we cured a barn of tobacco we did not wait for it to come in order, but poured gallons of water on the barn floor while the barn was yet warm after the fires were stopped. We watched the tobacco closely and as soon as the leaf was soft, and the stem not yet damp, we hastily moved the tobacco to the pack house and put in one pile, stick and all, at a time when the tobacco could hardly be handled without breaking some of it. Packed down in this dry condition it was a problem to get it in order to strip later on. It would dry out in the pile and be as sound as it could be until it was disturbed. Packed down that way a barn of tobacco would keep until dooms day. If simply let alone. It would be the easiest thing at all to pack down tobacco and not bother it until the market was ready and then order and strip as the demand called for it. Simple, you see, when you once know how.

Miss Anna Reece returned to her home Saturday much improved in health after spending several months in Martin hospital for treatment.

More Side Walks to be Built

At a meeting of the town commissioners Tuesday night resolutions were passed ordering the construction of a considerable amount of side walks in this city. Petitions were presented by the property owners asking that this work be authorized, in the building of which the owners bear all the cost except a portion of the curb, which the town helps in putting down. The streets where side walks were ordered laid are: All that part of Rockford street not now laid to top of hill where the Rockford street Methodist church is located. Lebanon street to corporate limits. Worth street extending past M. A. Jones property.

The commissioners also took over the paving of that part of Rockford street to the Rockford street Methodist church which the state does not build. On this street the state is going to build an 18 foot concrete road and the town and property owners, according to the resolution adopted Tuesday night, will pay for the other 12 feet. The town will pay for one-half of this 12 feet and each abutting property owner one-fourth. State surveyors are now at work making surveys of this work beginning at the Rockford road bridge.

New Enterprise for Mount Airy

Bausley Beasley has opened up a lumber plant on the corner of Franklin and South streets where Teah & Short were formerly located.

Mr. Beasley is adding another story to the building and has built additional storage room for lumber and building material. In addition to his lumber business Mr. Beasley has purchased an up to date roller mill which he will install at once. This mill is of the latest kind and will be a four stand style. Having had many years experience in the milling and lumber business Mr. Beasley will, no doubt, be successful in his new business.



Mina Taylor Dresses

Mina Taylor Dresses, you know, are dresses for home and street wear, so conspicuous for their lovely colors; for the quality of their fabrics, for the care given their making, that they seem to say to a woman, "You look pretty all the time."

It is because Mina Taylor reflects so perfectly the charm that "home" dresses can possess, that Jackson Bros. take pleasure in featuring a great special showing of these dresses, each at an unusually attractive price.

Why "Jack Tar" Togs Lead The Field

They are as always, Jack Tar quality—fully guaranteed, fast colors and give satisfaction in every way.

We have a full line of dresses, wash suits in all sizes and colors for boys and girls. Prices are right to make quick sales.

Jackson Brothers