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PROSPERITY NOW REIGNS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Has More Cotton Mills Than Any Other State, Big Educational Program, and a Spirit of Work and Win, Says New Yorker

BY JAMES ARTHUR SEAVEY
In The New York Times

North Carolina! There she stands—boomer, boomed and booming! Southward the course of empire takes its way. Healthland and skyland at one end, whirling spindles and turning wheels at the other. Timber and turpentine, textiles and tobacco. Tarheelia forever!

That about expresses, a bit too conservatively, perhaps the spirit with which North Carolina faces the world and fronts the future. If ever a Commonwealth went in, head over heels, wholesale and retail, latitudinally and longitudinally, to boom and develop itself, that Commonwealth is the Old North State.

Ever since history, the expert accountant, began to certify the record of this country on the scroll of time, we have heard of the boom towns of the boundless West. Either those towns survived their booms and became a permanent part of that great empire which was baptized in the waters of the Ohio and confirmed on the shores of the Pacific, or they sickened from overinflation, blew up, and the remains were laid away in the graveyard of "busted" booms.

That which has hit North Carolina is not even a forty-seventh cousin of the old Western boom. It is possible that the native captains of industry would object to its being called a boom at all. It is, rather, a financial, industrial and commercial regeneration—the phoenix of the New South risen from the ashes of the old.

I imagine that North Carolinians might consider all the properties shocked if it were asserted that they were coddling anything like a Western boom. The development mania which has swept over the State has expanded itself so sanely that it might be called the dementia of commercial common sense. It bears all the earmarks of permanent success, because it lacks all the elements of bubble enthusiasm. The metaphysics of the job may not be known locally as introspection, but that is what this great work was based upon. For this statement there is no less an authority than Professor E. H. Branson, head of the Department of Rural Social Science at the State University. In his foreword to the North Carolina Yearbook, issued last year, Professor Branson wrote:

"A proper study for North Carolinians is North Carolina. An acre in Tarheelia is worth a whole township in Utopia. Knowing on which side of a Commonwealth's bread and butter is, is worth at least as much as knowing on which side of the Hellespont Abydos was."

The other day the President of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce said:

"Before we try to sell North Carolina to anybody else, we must sell it to ourselves."

All For One, One For All

And that's just what the Tarheels are doing, from Mount Mitchell to the Neuse—selling North Carolina to themselves. If that is not introspective development, Professor Bergson doesn't know anything about the introspective movement. Time was and not so long ago, when there was an intense rivalry between the eastern and western sections of the State. The particular purlieus of the Hon. Josephus Daniels may have had a speaking acquaintance with the mountain fastnesses of the Hon. Lee S. Overman, a Senator in Congress from western North Carolina, but the lowlands did not call much to the highlands, and the mountains were never caught kissing the sea. It was east for east and west for west and the devil take the hindmost.

Now, as Mollers said, nous avons change tout cela. There still is rivalry between the sections, but a rivalry based on the hope that one section may outachieve the other in greater good for a greater State. The whole Commonwealth has come to realize that parts cannot be greater than the whole; that, in the long run what is good for Raleigh is good for Asheville, and what works to the disadvantage of Charlotte bodes no good to Salisbury. Tarheels have come to an understanding among themselves that booming the west at the expense of the east, or vice versa, blocks the way of the chariot of progress and therefore, seriously interferes with the financial, commercial and industrial success of every inhabitant of the State. Hence the slogan of yesterday, today and tomorrow in North Carolina rings like a clarion from the mountains to the sea:

"Tarheels for Tarheelia, one and inseparable: Tarheels without end!" There is plan, there is push behind the plan, and there is teamwork. North Carolinians are not posing, but working all together. They know that faith without works is dead, and so they are working with mighty effort to justify their faith and make real their dream of the future. If you ask them to tell you the story of that dream, their eyes will kindle with the vision bounded by the golden sunrise that hangs above Cape Fear and the purple twilight that mantle the peaks of the Blue Ridge, they tell you of their great treasure troves of minerals, of the density of their forest timber, of the almost limitless store of their water power, of the

great stretches of cotton and tobacco plantations, of the uncounted smokestacks of their factories, of the miles and miles of the most modern roads, of the millions of bank deposits and invested capital, of the millions appropriated to the cause of education. Of these are the warp and woof of their dream, and there is not one among them who makes any doubt that the result of their working and their dreaming will be the Empire State of the South, and some day, perhaps, in manufactures, the Empire State of the Union. Then, to prove they have not been idle dreamers, they will produce the statistics of their wealth and resources, the story of which sounds more like a romance than the record of industrial growth and commercial progress. Here are a few flashlights taken from the record:

Manufactures Speeding Up

In the first year or two of this century, North Carolina's place among the states in the value of manufactured products was twenty-seventh. According to the latest available figures she is fifteenth, with her manufactured products valued at \$943,808,000. Trailing North Carolina, among other states, are Kansas, Maryland, Washington, Rhode Island, Iowa, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, Nebraska, Tennessee, Alabama, West Virginia and Maine. In fact the Old North State, in manufactured products, leads all the Southern States except Texas, and Connecticut and Massachusetts. The amount invested in manufacturing plants in North Carolina, according to the census of 1920, was \$619,144,000. That was far more—almost twice as much in many instances—than in any other southern state. In approximately 29 years manufacturing plants rose from 3,465 to 5,999—just about doubling the factories. In the same period the number of factory wage earners rose from 72,000 to 158,000. The volume of wages rose from \$14,000,000 to \$127,000,000. In 1919 North Carolina led the south in number of factory establishments, Virginia being the nearest competitor with 5,603.

But that is not all, North Carolina leads the world in manufactures from tobacco. The tobacco factories of the state consume one-quarter of all the leaf tobacco used in manufacture in the United States and pay one-fourth of all the tobacco taxes levied in the Union.

North Carolina leads the south in the cotton textile industry, in the number of mills, knitting machines, new looms installed year by year, operatives employed, the total capital in use, the volume of wages paid, the gross value of textile products, the variety of those products and in the rate of value added to the raw cotton in the processes of manufacture, North Carolina has more cotton mills than any state in the Union.

The state also has more mills that dye and finish their own cotton products than any other southern state. The largest hosiery mills in the world are in Durham, the largest towel mills are in Kannapolis, the largest denim mills in the United States are in Greensboro, the largest damask mills in Roanoke Rapids, and Winston-Salem contains the largest number of cotton underwear mills in America. Furthermore, North Carolina leads every other southern state in the number of furniture factories, in the amount of capital invested in this industry, in operatives employed, in variety of products, and in total value of the output. High Point, with one municipal exception, manufactures more furniture than any town in the United States. In the way of other manufacturing records hung up by North Carolina, it may be added that the state has the largest aluminum plant in the world and the largest pulp mill in the United States.

And these mills have the power behind the wheels. Nowhere east of the Rocky Mountains is so large a proportion of the total power for industrial use supplied by hydro-electric development. According to the compiled figures, there is a maximum undeveloped water potentiality of 1,000,000 horsepower and a minimum of 610,000. Of this water potentiality, 369,000 horsepower has been developed.

North Carolina ranks fifth among the states of the union in the value of its farm crops, the amount being in 1921, \$262,880,000 against \$142,890,000 in 1910. Only the crop values of Texas, California, Illinois and New York exceeded those of North Carolina. The value of the food and feed crops amounted to \$120,000,000. According to the figures of 1921, the per acre value of North Carolina crops was \$38.82. Only eight other states exceeded this record and they were all northern states. North Carolina ranks second in the production of tobacco; third in sorghum, peanuts and sweet potatoes and has grown more corn to the acre than any other state. North Carolina produces 50 per cent of all the lumber manufactured in the United States. The hardwood forests in the western part of the state and the pine forests in the eastern part yield the largest supply of lumber in all the eastern half of the United States. In minerals the state takes notable first rank—first in the value and quality of mica in the entire country; first in the quantity of feldspar, first in the quantity and value of millstones, and North Carolina takes commands the highest price per ton of any mined in the United States.

Schools Going Ahead

Big as has been her stride in the development of her manufactures, water power, farm products and natural resources, North Carolina's effort and achievement for popular

education is one of the most impressive chapters in her wonderful development story. Eight years ago North Carolina was spending something like \$4,000,000 on elementary public schools. In those eight years there has been in the Old North State, a mighty educational awakening. In the fiscal year of 1921-22 there was spent for the maintenance of common schools \$13,000,000; support of institutions of liberal learning and technical training \$1,274,000; new buildings, equipments and repairs for state educational institutions \$4,000,000; expended for local school buildings between September, 1921, and June, 1922, \$12,000,000; raised by the sale of local school bonds and expended for local school purposes, January to June, 1922, \$9,000,000. In other words, approximately \$42,000,000 was expended for public education in North Carolina in a single year. Commenting on this, the University of North Carolina News Letter for August 16, 1922, said:

"He knows little about this state who does not know that the people of North Carolina are bent on building a great commonwealth on public education, public highways and public health. The story of road building in North Carolina is hardly less remarkable than its story of the money spent for public education. In 1919, \$50,000,000 were authorized for the building of state roads. In July, 1922, the highways completed and under construction stretched away in every direction for a distance of 2,509 miles, costing \$35,000,000. A third of this mileage is of hard surface construction and of all the states of the union, Pennsylvania alone has a better highway record to show. In addition to the state roads \$42,597,892 have been authorized for country roads and bridges in the last five years and in the same period \$46,853,833 of bonds have been issued by municipalities for streets, lights and water."

Supervision of the public health has closely attended state development. The birth rate for 1921-22 was 29.2 per 1,000 inhabitants, almost six points above the general average of the states, and the death rate was 10.8 per 1,000 inhabitants, or, approximately, three points below the general average. This kind of vital statistics has brought about a rapid increase in native born population, 16 per cent in the ten years from 1910 to 1920.

The population of the state is overwhelmingly native born. Only sevenths of 1 per cent are of foreign birth and mixed parentage. Two results have flowed from the high and low birth and death rates and the consequent homogeneous population; the practical doubling of the factory labor at present employed and a reduction of disputes between labor and capital so that clashes between the two are few and short-lived. The sentiment of both workers and employers is against alien labor in the mill and on the farm.

North Carolina invites capital, and the laws are hospitable. There is no state tax on corporations, but there is a state tax on corporation incomes, limited by the Constitution to 6 per cent, net. The actual tax usually is around 3 per cent. Individually-owned corporate stock is tax free. The physical properties of resident corporations are taxed for local purposes under a constitutional limitation of 15 cents on every \$100.

The statistical record of North Carolina's development may seem, to some, like a fairy tale. It is, but in spinning it the fairies fabricated only with facts. The figures here given are official and the records are open for inspection. Even he who runs may read, North Carolina! There she stands—boomer, boomed and booming!

Cleared Murder—Killed in Court

Grayson, Ky., Dec. 9.—Harrison Blanton, 24 years old, shot and killed Paul Herron on the courthouse steps late today, a few minutes after Herron had been acquitted of killing the former's father, William Blanton. Sheriff's deputies were guarding the county jail tonight in consequence of reports that an effort would be made to lynch the younger Blanton.

The slaying of Herron was witnessed by a crowd of men and women, most of whom had attended the trial. According to spectators Blanton fired three shots. Two pierced Herron's body and he died almost instantly. One of the bullets wounded Isaac Houch, a farmer 40 years old.

Blanton ran a few yards and surrendered to the town marshal. He was rushed to jail. A few minutes later the grand jury which was in session returned an indictment charging first degree murder.

Blanton's father was shot at Wilson's creek on July 15. A crowd of men became disorderly and Warner Blanton, a deputy sheriff, attempted to make an arrest. The prisoner resisted, and according to testimony offered at the trial Herron and others took his part. William Blanton came to the assistance of his son, the deputy and several shots were fired, causing his death.

Herron and three other men were tried for the killing. All were acquitted today.

Letter From Japan

I am now traversing the beautiful Inland Sea of Japan again, not an infrequent thing for me, by any means, since I am a member of the building committee of our Mission, and am frequently called to distant parts of our work, with no other means of reaching these points, since airplanes are not yet used here for travel. One of the privileges of these tedious voyages is having plenty of time for quiet reasoning and meditation. Sometimes in these meditations we plan for the future; sometimes we gaze at the ever changing panorama of mountainous coasts and innumerable islands, and thank God for the part beauty plays in the creative realm.

Again on these voyages we grow reminiscent, recalling incidents of the past, allowing our minds to go back to scenes and circumstances in our beloved America. I have been recalling the fact that I still belong to the citizenship of the greatest country in the world. By my last sojourn in the home land Mount Airy is now my American home. Thither our two children in the home land resort during their school vacation for a touch of that which is a splendid substitute for the parental home too far away to be utilized. I am thinking how the folks of Mount Airy ministered to our happiness by constant kindness. I recall how the physicians looked after our health without remuneration. Never shall we forget how patiently and tenderly the two physicians at the Martin Memorial hospital set the broken bone in Grady's arm by the use of X-Ray's, so that he suffered but little during the process of healing; and since then he has never suffered any discomfort except during one very short interval. Though it was a bad break near the shoulder, the arm is as good as the other one. We too are very grateful to Dr. Hege for making Mrs. Frank such a superior upper set of artificial teeth, as well as looking after the teeth of the whole family without any remuneration except our lasting gratitude. Were it not so personal I would like to tell of the kindness of the editor of The News, whose gift of honey served to sweeten us after we landed here, and whose excellent paper sweetens and refreshes us week by week. How good it is to get the news from home served in such a palatable way! It would be impracticable to record the names of all who showed interest and kindness.

I vividly recall that Sunday morning when Mayor Bivens proposed that Central Methodist Church assume our support as its Centenary Special, and how heartily and unanimously the pastor supported his proposition. And after that what an inspiration it was to hear Pastor West pray for the Church's missionary representatives every Sabbath morning! I trust mention is still made of us in public worship by the present pastor who is one of the efficient members of our great Board of Missions. We expect him, of course, to be pastor for the ensuing year. We are greatly encouraged to know that we are the special objects of prayer of our people at other places, even one place in West Virginia. We are sure that these prayers have had much to do with the success which has attended our work on Uwajima Circuit, about which I hope to tell you in some future article.

I am glad to note that the education of the children is engaging the attention of the best citizens of Mount Airy. Much of the crime and low living of Mount Airy and Surry county, as elsewhere, are due to lack of proper training of the children in the public schools and in the Sunday schools. I have some recollections of Mount Airy and of Surry county which are not so pleasant as the foregoing items of this article, one or two of which I shall mention in my next article.

Uwajima, Ehime Ken, Japan, Oct. 1922.

J. W. Frank.

"A large class of people—a very large class—seems to assume that if the Government does it or builds it or buys it or pays for it that it costs nothing. They seem to think that Government money grows on bushes, to be gathered at will or is provided by the good Lord in the shape of manna from heaven."—Representative Guy U. Hardy, of Colorado.

N. C. CHILDREN'S HOME TO EXTEND ITS ACTIVITY

Directors Hear Reports On Most Successful Year And Plan For Increases

Greensboro, Nov. 29.—"When the Children's Home society of North Carolina reaches the point where it can find homes for 500 children a year, it will have gone a long way toward solving the homeless child problems in this state," Superintendent J. J. Phoenix told the directors Tuesday afternoon at their annual meeting, held in the office of Claude Kiser.

Mr. Phoenix had previously reported that 231 children had been placed in homes this year and that the number would probably exceed 250 before 1922 rings out. The directors, following the spirit of his words, adopted plans looking to the extension of the work in all lines.

They agreed on a monthly budget of \$2,500 for 1923, a marked increase over 1922 made necessary by increase in the number of children and in the work to be done for the children. They added another field home supervisor to the staff. They tentatively indorsed the plan for a baby unit, the matter to be handled by committees. They took steps for further educational work with children while they are in the receiving home. They authorized improvements at the home. They approved the policy of urging legal adoption in the foster homes where children are placed.

In all actions and in the spirit of the meeting they gave indorsement to the activities of the year, which have been by far the most successful the society has ever known, and they are prepared for additional work on a more intensive scale.

Former officers were re-elected with two additions. A. M. Scales was re-elected president, E. Sternberger and Lynn Williamson, of Burlington, were re-elected vice presidents, and Claude Kiser was named a new vice president. Dr. J. S. Betts and Frank C. Boyles were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. R. W. Ginn, long one of the most active members of the board, was chosen for a new office, assistant to the president. All directors were re-elected, and one new director, Mrs. Clarence Cone, was chosen.

John J. Phoenix was re-elected superintendent and a special vote of thanks and appreciation was given him for his successful work and for the spirit he has shown in his energetic handling of the society's affairs. Special commendation was given also to Miss M. E. Holt, matron, and a substantial increase was made in her salary. Miss Holt was referred to as "the soul of the home" and on all sides deeply sincere expressions were heard for her work.

By unanimous vote the directors expressed appreciation for the generous attitude of Greensboro medical and dental men toward the home. They have done much work, it was reported, and have refused payment of any sort.

The annual report of Superintendent Phoenix was read and adopted unanimously. The society is completely out of debt, he reported. It has a staff now of a superintendent, a matron, two assistant matrons, one field collector, one office assistant and two field home supervisors, to whom was added a third supervisor. The increase in children placed in homes is 200 per cent over 1920. The greatest development of the year, however, has been in improved and intensified supervision of the foster homes where children have been placed.

During the year the following physical improvements have been made: A garage, a school room, a six-room addition and many changes to the main building. Two Ford cars are now in use.

THAT GIRL O' MINE

The finest girl in all the world,
I'm sure you'll say 'tis mine,
She'll bounce my lap nor give a rap
Who sees. My girl is fine.

She pulls my hair, nor does she care
For trampling on my toes;
She pulls my ears and all besmears
And wrinkles up my clothes.

She'll even dare, just anywhere,
To give or take a kiss;
With all her might she hugs me tight
Nor thinks she's done amiss.

You mustn't scold that she's so bold,
And say my girl is bad;
She's only three fourths you see,
And me. Oh, I'm her dad.

Co-operatives Win Before Judge Lyon

Raleigh, Nov. 28.—Great victories followed the arguments in the co-operative tobacco cases this evening when Judge Lyon continued 14 cases to hearing and denied removal to petitioners from Person and Pitt.

F. A. Elks and J. M. Edwards, of Pitt, who had asked removal on account of witnesses lost and C. E. and M. T. Winstead, of Person, who attacked the contract and sought trial at home because their tobacco must be delivered there, lost their petition. The co-operative victory is complete.

It furnishes no intimation as to when the cases may be tried and sent to the Supreme court, but the contract signers are held for the 1922 planting and it could be a year before these litigations reach the jury and judge stage. The contracts have been attacked as frauds. One of the allegations is that to procure signers 60 per cent had been promised as first payment. The co-operatives deny any such statement and contend for the actual verbiage of the contract. The indefiniteness of the further hearing makes the injunctive relief almost permanent and bolsters the co-operative cause mightily.

Padded Cell Will Get Fast Drivers

Indianapolis, Dec. 6.—A sanity test will be given all persons arrested for speeding, Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank announced here today. The mayor made this announcement after Judge O. Wilmoth in city court gave a number of speeders light fines.

Persons arrested and held for examination by the sanity commission, the mayor said, would be held in jail until they are examined, the state law providing that persons held for sanity tests cannot give bond.

In announcing his plan for holding speeders for an insanity test, the mayor said they would be placed in padded cells, which are now used for the insane. The mayor announced several days ago that in an effort to curb speeding within the city he would have police officers hold violators under \$5,000 bond, but this met with the disapproval of Judge Wilmoth. The highest bond under which a speeder could be held, the judge said, was \$500.

R. T. Lincoln Saw Killing Of All Three Presidents

Here is the amazing, the very experience of Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and now in his eightieth year. He related it recently to a friend and, so far as I know, it has never before been published. Young Lincoln was in the army and stationed in Virginia when he received an order to report at Washington. He got into the theater just in time to see his father receive his fatal wound.

Young Lincoln was Secretary of War under Garfield. He was asked by the President to meet him at the station and he reached there just as Garfield was assassinated.

Mr. Lincoln received an invitation to attend the formal opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and accompanied by his family, got there just in time to see President McKinley shot by Coolsong.

A friend happened to be with Mr. Lincoln when he received an invitation to attend a presidential function at Washington a few years ago. He then remarked something to the effect that, "if they only knew, they wouldn't want me there." And he recited his experiences as here revealed.—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine.

Statesville In Grip Of A "Flu" Epidemic

Statesville, Dec. 9.—On account of the prevalence of influenza in Statesville the churches, schools and picture shows of the town have been ordered closed for a period of ten days. This decision was reached this evening by the mayor and board of aldermen upon recommendation of the local physicians.

Mayor Briston called the doctors of the town to hold a conference in his office this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and upon their recommendation, the order was made effective at once, purely as a precautionary measure.

There are now a number of cases of influenza in town, and while there have been no deaths nor have any serious cases developed, still it was thought safer to close all public meeting places temporarily in order to avoid a possible epidemic.