

The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1923.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

QUEBEC POWER DAM TO COST \$12,000,000

Huge Project to Generate 1,200,000 Horsepower—to Be Completed in Three Years.

New York, Dec. 27.—The development of 1,200,000 horsepower, said to be greater than is now being produced at Niagara Falls, will be generated by the construction of a huge \$12,000,000 dam at the Grand Discharge from Lake St. John, the headwaters of the Saguenay River in Quebec, as the result of a contract just signed between James B. Duke of New York City, and the Quebec Development Company, of which Sir William Price, president of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Quebec, is the head.

It is stated that preliminary work will be started immediately on this project of water harnessing, that is expected not only to supply sufficient power to electrify completely the Province of Quebec, but also provide enough surplus for exportation into the United States. It is believed that the factory interests especially in New England will be able to utilize much of this Canadian water power.

Mr. Duke, as president of the Southern Power Company has long been interested in the development of water power on a big scale. Sir William Price, heading one of the largest lumber and paper manufacturing concerns in the world, has for many years been interested in Saguenay development.

It is claimed by its projectors that at its completion, besides being able to develop more horsepower than Niagara Falls, the new dam will bring eventually about 200,000 more horsepower than Muscle Shoals, if that project is ever carried out.

Price Brothers announce they will put up two new mills that will use the Saguenay water power. Experts of that organization, following a careful study, figure that the saving in coal alone to the company will be close to \$1,500,000 a year. Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., estimate that it will cost them approximately \$17,000,000 to effect the changes in their mills and to construct new buildings. The company has agreed to take 200,000 of the newly developed horsepower, which is said to be the largest contract ever made by a consumer for electric power.

The projected Saguenay dam will be completed within three years. By it the water of Lake St. John will be elevated about 20 feet, so that a steady flow to the turbines will always be insured, regardless of how thick the ice may freeze during the long Canadian winters.

Of the eight officers and directors of the Quebec Development Company, six are Americans and two are Canadians. The company, incorporated under the laws of Canada, is capitalized for \$25,000,000 the entire capital stock having been subscribed by Mr. Duke and Sir William Price. The water rights held by Mr. Duke were acquired from the late James B. Haggin.

Prepare for Royal Marriage in Japan.

Tokio, Dec. 5.—Further preparations have been made for the wedding of the Regent and Princess Nagako, which has been fixed for the autumn of 1923. Besides material for the robes, accessories for the ceremonies and furniture also have been ordered. Simplicity will be the dominant feature and every object will bear as ornament the chrysanthemum emblem in gold.

For the first ceremony of sending a message to the princess, the day before the wedding, a black lacquer box tied with red silken cords will be used. The message itself will be written on parchment. The second ceremony is that of the drinking of three times three of the wedding sake cups. This simple exchange constitutes for all the people the marriage proper. The sake pots will be of silver, the cups and dishes of specially prepared earthen ware and the silver chop-sticks inlaid with gold.

The boxes for chop-sticks of the third ceremony will be of lacquer with a design of swallows and clouds. They are to be used in the offering of rice cakes and the marriage altar. The cakes will be served on four silver plates and placed on the billiard table with two silver storks standing on sand that represents a pond.

The bride will bring to her new palace a set of large boxes of hinoaki wood, to replace the foreign trunk and sewing set. All these will be in the ancient style, as well as the mirrors.

Letter From Japan

Believe that the Bible is a useless book, that it is not true, if it had not been written for the needs of the church. The history of it. The heretic David the traitorous assassin had its place in the church. The fatal deed of David was well from doing the will of the Lord. The saving quality of the sword, that it is a sword, other to beware. The story of the murderer's woman, the man to whom she had favored in my last letter, I had a warning that may be vivid in the mind of the generation.

John Jack May, a man of the soul and the honor of his family. Prior to his fatal leap he was standing in his church and in his community. Perhaps his motives were pure up to that time. But Paul's young friend Timothy, whose impulses were not steeled by the knowledge of the Scriptures from which are ever able to make unto salvation. His shadowy and spasmodic purposes like dewdrops on the grass blade, in shape and sparkling with beauty, covering the world around that moment when tested. An onslaught of temptation, superinduced by a desire to get something better than these dewdrops, as his pastor and breadwinner, his church and his family, his operation true manhood, the ideals acquired in the Sunday school into which he was introduced by a teacher who wisely discerned his unworthy ambition, to get something for his own sake, whether in the name of God or not. John Jack May, a respected citizen and a single stroke of lightning had allowed the light of God to become faint in his mind, as he said to Dugald Buchanan: "What is the particular. My mind is a sheet of white paper."

Though uttered in jest, it was the touch of a more serious nature. If Paul could do such things, what Christ who can keep the clean from defilement, ideal with a conscience.

while our buildings in the city of Galesburg, a million to see about the great school building of a million yen. It has been let according to our specifications, we can let just as we wish. It was with the foundation beneath the surface. At one place we encountered a bed of soft earth. Would it hold a building of reinforced concrete which would weigh thousands of tons. But when we compared the lives of the others, as well as the structure? If we had the foundation of Surrey, we are not sure we are positive. Fire and flood are a foundation. We have the test of the foundation. I know whom I am persuaded that which I have revised version of the kingdom of God, and let the staff for the day of judgment.

W. FRANK, Nov. 1922.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

of the share-holders of the Loan & Trust Co. on the day of January, 1923.

FARMERS ARE ADOPTING THE LATEST MACHINERY

And Other New Equipment is Being Used, Says E. R. Raney in His Annual Report.

Raleigh, Dec. 30.—North Carolina farmers are rapidly adopting modern machinery and other equipment to carry on their operations, according to the annual report of E. R. Raney, state extension engineer, to B. W. Kilgore, director of the farm extension service, made public today.

"The work of the division has been divided into three main projects: Water supply, sewerage disposal and lights; farm buildings and concrete construction, and farm machinery and motors," the reports reads.

"Visits were made to various sections of the state where a number of people were interested in any of these projects. The locations were gone over and best plans suggested. Along with this, bills of materials and estimates of cost were given. In many cases after everything was ready, a practical working demonstration was put on. At these demonstrations all the interested parties were invited and were usually present. Besides being able to show and impress them with what we were trying to put across, these demonstrations have proven a very valuable asset in getting other work started when we could refer men to these places.

"Sixty-six of these practical demonstrations were put on, including 24 self-feeders for hogs; four colony hog houses; four breeding crates for hogs; four poultry houses; two brooder houses; four dairy barns; three mule barns; three 34x60 ft. two-story implement sheds; eight water towers; one lime bin; four hydraulic rams; four pumping outfits with gas engines; one pumping outfit with electric motor. These were all placed in as centrally located places as possible. A number of the self-feeders were placed on the courthouse squares so that the interested parties might see them.

"Six hundred and nine blue prints of plans for various farm buildings have been sent out together with bills of materials for each one. The plans have included everything from residences down in the way of buildings on the farm. These plans have gone to 66 different counties over the state, not including a good number that have been sent out of the state. Twenty-seven additional designs for which blue prints are made for distribution have been gotten up during the year.

"Visits have been made to 29 county agents; 53 men interested in home water supplies; 87 in farm buildings; 23 in machinery; nine in water power; four in silos, and two in dipping vats.

"Seven meetings with total attendance of 627 were held where various forms of work were discussed. Each of our practical demonstrations usually resolved itself into a meeting for practical suggestions regarding other locations or buildings. Three hundred and eleven conferences were held in the interest of the work; four district and two state meetings of county agents were attended. Assisted with one club encampment where instructions were given in terracing and buildings. Bills of materials for 13 different sizes of silos and 19 different sizes of concrete silos were gotten up. Eight hundred and seventy-five letters were written; 8,807 miles traveled by railroad and 1,903 by automobile in carry-on work.

"A test was put on in co-operation with County Agent Falls to get a comparison between several different makes of soy bean harvesters, and arrangements made for continuing this next year.

"A survey was made of 200 farms to get an estimate of the damage done by rats and by weevils in stored corn. The average per cent of damage for each was five per cent, estimates in both cases going as high as 25 per cent.

"A survey was made of all wind-mill owners in the state as near as possible, to see just what success they were having. The impression from these reports is that the failures have been due to the wheels not being high enough or the tanks were too small and not a general condemnation of windmills," the report read.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This is a pleasant, safe and reliable medicine for coughs and colds. It has been in use for many years and is held in high esteem in those households where its good qualities are best known. It is a favorite with mothers of young children, as it contains no opium or other harmful drugs. Try it when you have need of such a remedy.

History of Mer Rouge Outrages

Farmer burned to death last July in bed after house had been fired by gang.

Arka-La Enforcement League organized immediately afterward with B. M. McKoin a member.

McKoin, mayor of Mer Rouge, opens war, he declares, on bootleggers, gamblers, land poachers, prostitutes and white men living with negro women.

McKoin's automobile is riddled with bullets while he is an occupant.

McKoin gives up fight, he says, for sake of children and removes to Monroe, La., where he was born.

T. F. Richards and F. W. Daniel suspected of effort to kill McKoin.

Five men, including Richards and Daniels, kidnaped by hooded gang while attending meeting at Bastrop, La. All except Richards and Daniel released.

October 1—McKoin comes to Baltimore as student at Johns Hopkins hospital.

November 19—Governor Parker, of Louisiana, asks President Harding in Washington for federal assistance in solving the mystery of the missing men.

November 25—Secret service agents are seen in Bastrop, which is near the Arkansas line.

December 20—Governor Parker orders out state troops. Mystery attaches to their movements. They finally appear at Lake-La Fourche, where, according to rumor, bodies of the missing men had been placed by the murderers.

December 22—Blast of dynamite, set by unknown persons, but presumably by the murderers, brings two bodies to surface of lake. They are identified as those of Richards and Daniel.

December 23—T. J. Brunett, deputy sheriff, is first person arrested, charged with being a member of the kidnaping and murder gang.

December 26—Dr. McKoin, found at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, is second person arrested. His arrest follows receipt of telegram from Governor Parker. He announced he will fight extradition.

Harding's Accomplishment.

Pity President Harding!

Swept into office by a majority of 7,000,000 votes which gave him the largest plurality ever given any President, he is today but a figure head. At a time when his opportunities for fighting not only his own but the sins of States of all the world are possible he stays close to the White House and does nothing.

The reason for this "masterful inactivity" is analyzed by the New York World in these words:

"The reason Mr. Harding is afraid to stir is that in spite of his vote he has no following. He was blown into office by storms that blew from all quarters of the sky. He won not because any one agreed with him but because he disagreed with nobody. He threw a sop to every discontent without committing himself to any. He championed no cause. He was all things to all men and nothing in particular to any of them.

"Therefore in office he is the prisoner of his own majority. Therefore he cannot do what every other President would do in his place. He cannot appeal over the heads of the irreconcilables to the country for support. He cannot do what Roosevelt did, what Wilson did, what even Taft did—he cannot go to the people, explain the problem and ask their support.

"The moment he attempted that, his majority, already reduced to the vanishing point, would disintegrate entirely, because it was composed of people who had no common belief whatsoever. This is Mr. Harding's difficulty. This is why he is afraid to do the obvious thing, which is to try to create the public opinion he needs for a policy. Mr. Harding is afraid of contact with the people, because he suspects that direct dealing with them, plain speech and positive action would instantly show how hollow was the vote which elected him.

"He is afraid to touch the bubble of 1920 for fear it might burst."

Mr. Harding has done this much for the nation aside from having coined the word "normalcy"—he has placed the Democratic party in striking position of the presidency in 1924. That's something to be thankful for if we can manage to hold on for two more years.—Greensboro Record.

AMERICAN NAVY MUST KEEP PACE

President Asks For Money to Modernize Battleships.

Washington, Dec. 30.—In order to keep the first line of the American navy on a par with the sea forces of the other great powers, President Harding asked Congress today for a special appropriation of \$6,500,000 as a beginning on a battleship modernization program.

The plan behind the request marks a change of policy resulting directly from the Washington arms conference, and was described by Secretary Denby in a letter accompanying the President's recommendation as of "major and vital importance" in national defense. Before the conference it had been the practice to build new ships rather than modernize old ones, a policy which no longer can be followed because of the construction limitation imposed by the naval limitation treaty.

Secretary Denby reported that a detailed study of the problem had been made by naval officers, and that the \$6,500,000 asked for would make it possible to begin work on 13 vessels. Ultimately, he estimated the program would cost a total of \$30,000,000.

No detailed information as to what ships will be affected by the first appropriation, or what work will be done on them, was given to Congress by Mr. Denby or made available at the navy department. It is known, however that in general the tentative plans call for equipment of all of the 14-inch gun ships of the fleet with deck protection against aircraft bombs and high angle fire, "blister" protection against torpedo attack and modernization of the main batteries to give them a range now usable with aircraft spotting.

British Ships Improved.

British ships of the same general type have already been brought up-to-date in this way as a result of lessons learned in the war. The work was begun in British navy yards during the war, and a specific provision permitting it to be completed if not more than 3,000 tons was added thereby to the displacement of each ship was included in the naval treaty.

The new ships which the United States was building and has agreed to scrap under the treaty were equipped with all of the devices which it now becomes necessary to add to the older craft. The new ships would have had main batteries with a range of 34,000 yards and the interior construction of the hulls was calculated to minimize the danger from torpedo attack.

The old 14-inch gun ships which are to be retained under the treaty were designed and built before aircraft spotting made possible effective gun fire beyond the limit of vision from the ships. They were also built before the great war proved the effectiveness of submarine attack with torpedoes.

It is doubtful if the modernization program will include any of the 12-inch gun ships of the American navy, which because of their lighter guns and lighter side armor are not regarded by naval experts as ships of the first line of battle. There are now six such ships in the active fleet, and two of them, the North Dakota and the Delaware, will be scrapped when the new 16-inch gun ships, the West Virginia and Colorado, are commissioned. The British have disposed already of virtually all of their 12-inch gun battle craft.

Bank Closed at Wilmington by Federal Official.

Wilmington, Dec. 30.—The Commercial National bank here failed to open its doors today and a notice was posted on the door signed by W. P. Folger, a national bank examiner, saying that the institution had been closed by order of the comptroller of currency and that the bank examiner had taken charge.

Mr. Folger, who has been examining the bank's books for several days refused to make any statement other than to refer to the formal notice posted on the doors of the institution. One executive who declined to permit his name to be used, said: "I believe that if the bank is properly managed that one hundred cents on every dollar will be paid to depositors."

Thomas E. Cooper is president of the bank and Lieutenant Governor W. B. Cooper is a director and formerly was executive head of the bank.

Harding Pardons 8 I. W. W. Men.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Eight former members of the Industrial Workers of the World sentenced four years ago to varying terms at Leavenworth penitentiary for conspiracy and violation of war-time legislation, were offered freedom today by President Harding on condition that they leave the United States. Sixty days were allowed for the prisoners to arrange their affairs preparatory to deportation, a bond being required during the interval which will ensure their embarkation for some foreign land.

The commutations announced today were in the cases of the following: Aurelio Vincenti Anzani, sentenced to 20 years; C. J. Bourg, 10 years; Peter Green, 10 years; Charles L. Lambert, 20 years; Harry Lloyd, five years; Burt Lorton, 10 years; Sam Scarlett, 20 years; Archie Sinclair, 10 years.

The President's action was met both at the White House and at the department of justice to have been confined strictly to the cases acted upon and did not indicate any intention to exercise similar clemency toward the score or more members of the same organization who are still imprisoned for failure to observe the Espionage act and other emergency laws.

It was emphasized that the extension of clemency was strictly "punitive" and that the unexpired sentences would become immediately operative should any one of the eight return to the United States.

According to officials of the department the decision to commute the eight sentences to expire immediately was reached after a review of reports made to President Harding in scores of cases, the views of the prosecuting attorney and the presiding judge being attached in each instance.

Doughton Resigns as Highway Commissioner.

Raleigh, Dec. 21.—R. A. Doughton handed Governor Morrison his resignation as state highway commissioner today. He felt he was violating the spirit of the constitutional prohibition against holding two public offices by serving on the commission while representing Alleghany county in the lower house of the general assembly.

Governor Morrison considered the former lieutenant governor and veteran house member too valuable a man to keep off the highway commission, however, so, in accepting the resignation he announced he would not make an appointment until after the general assembly adjourns, and then he will put Governor Doughton back.

"I want it clearly understood that Governor Doughton had no idea I would pursue such a course when he handed me his resignation," Governor Morrison said. "He felt that he should resign and I felt that the state needed his services on the highway commission as much as in the legislature, so I shall hold open the appointment and put him back when the assembly adjourns."

New Group of Spots on Sun Discovered.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27.—Hundreds of persons in western Pennsylvania, particularly those living on the Monongahela and Ohio river valleys, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh today saw in the center of the sun a small round black dot. Astronomers at the Alleghany observatory said it was a new group of sun spots, made visible to the naked eye by reason of a dense fog which overhung the entire region. The fog, they explained, acted much like a smoked glass, and made the spots very plain, while in ordinary atmospheric conditions they would be unobserved. So heavy was the fog that trains were delayed and traffic on the rivers tied up. Through it the sun at times appeared like a great copper disk with the spots clearly defined.

Campbell, Losing in Contest, to Get \$2,000.

Washington, Dec. 30.—James L. Campbell, Republican, who contested the seat of Representative Doughton, Democrat, of the eighth North Carolina district, will receive the usual payment of \$2,000 under the deficiency bill reported today to the house. Months ago, with only dissenting votes, the elections committee held that Mr. Doughton had been legally elected, but the committee report was not acted on by the house.