

The Mount Airy News.

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COLD WEATHER DAMAGED CROPS

Considerable Number of Peach Buds Were Killed in North Carolina.

Washington, March 28.—The weekly weather and crop review of the United States department of agriculture contains the following on the crop situation in the south:

"The serious damage reported to early fruit a week ago as a result of the freeze throughout the southern states, was confirmed by the reports of the current week. Peach buds appeared to have suffered considerable damage as far north as southern Virginia and extreme southern Kentucky. The peach crop was almost ruined in northern Georgia and the blooms were mostly killed in Tennessee, while a considerable proportion of the buds were killed in North Carolina. The damage was severe in all sections of Arkansas and the loss was total in parts of Oklahoma. Apples apparently were not materially injured.

"Strawberries were extensively protected in Louisiana during the cold weather and were not so severely damaged as at first feared, while this crop was apparently injured but little in Tennessee. Citrus were blooming abundantly in Florida, where groves were being irrigated.

"Cotton planting advanced well in Florida, but the germination was delayed; early planted was doing well with a fair to good stand, although some was damaged or killed in the northwestern and parts of the northern portions. Cotton planting was more general in central and southern South Carolina, while replanting was going on in southern Georgia, where killing frost occurred on the morning of the 20th. Planting and replanting made fair progress in Texas, while the soil was too cold and wet for field work in the central Mississippi valley. Early planted cotton was checked by cold weather in Arizona.

"Heavy rain the preceding week damaged early potatoes on the eastern shore of Virginia, where the replanting was made necessary. Much replanting of potatoes was necessary in the southern coast districts of South Carolina where there was much dry rot in the seed planted in February. Potatoes and all truck crops were severely damaged by the freezing weather of the 19th or 20th in the southern tier of states, except in the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas and in the greater portion of Florida. Melons were badly damaged in southern Georgia and some were killed in extreme northern and western Florida. Early planted melons were doing well in other portions of the Florida peninsula, but the germination of the most recently planted was delayed by dry weather.

"Cold weather checked the growth of sugar cane in the lower Mississippi valley. The planting of tobacco and peanuts continued in Florida. Fair progress was made in seeding tobacco plant beds in Kentucky. Late reports indicate that the freeze of the 19th killed much sprouting tobacco seed in Kentucky and much damage was done to young tobacco by the cold weather the 20th in Georgia and South Carolina, except in the northern and immediate coast districts of the last named state.

"Corn planting and replanting made fair progress in Texas where the soil was well prepared and planting progressed rapidly and was becoming general in South Carolina and Georgia. There was too much rain for satisfactory field work in the central Gulf states. Planting was retarded in Oklahoma and Arkansas because of the cold ground, and heavy rains in the Ohio valley and Tennessee checked field work. Corn planting advanced well in Florida but dry weather delayed germination. Early planted corn was doing well in this state with fair to good stand."

Statement of Ownership

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Signed, W. M. Johnson, Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of March, 1923. L. P. Wren, Notary Public.

DON'T WANT KU KLUX SENATOR

Fight to Be Made on Texas Member

Washington, March 28.—Senator-Elect Earl B. Mayfield, of Texas, is going to give the democrats some unhappy hours. He is called the Newberry of the democratic party. The republicans are getting ready to make a big-to-do over the Mayfield contest. They expect to make it a stand-off for Newberry.

Mayfield will be ousted from the senate unless influence enough to save him can be brought on members of that body between this time and the convening of Congress in December. The Invisible Empire is organizing for a determined fight to hold Mayfield in his seat. But a majority of the republican members and a formidable minority of the democrats are determined that he shall be ousted. They assert that it is on a footing with the case of Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, who was forced to resign by the popular outcry against him and the knowledge that he would be turned out.

The line-up in the senate, according to a poll of members, is:

For Mayfield: Republicans, 5; democrats, 27; total, 32. Against—Republicans, 47; democrats, 15, and Independent, 1; total, 63.

One senate seat is vacant. Southern democrats are active in behalf of Mayfield. Northern and western democrats are generally opposed to him.

Texas is all wrought up over the Mayfield case. Many prominent democratic leaders in the state demand his expulsion. They boldly assert that he was unlawfully elected to the senate.

Charges on which the opponents of Mayfield base their contention that he should be ousted are:

That his name as the democratic nominee was "unlawfully printed on all ballots used in the more than 150 of the more populous counties," and "unlawfully stamped, written or pasted by election officers on the ballots used in other counties, and more than 200,000 such illegal ballots were cast for him."

"The placing of Mayfield's name on these ballots was unlawful," the formal complaint now filed with the senate says, "because it is alleged—Mayfield and his representatives and his alleged conspirators (including the Ku Klux Klan) violated all material provisions of the Texas corrupt practices act in that they expended for campaign purposes more than \$150,000 in the primary election campaigns (the unlawful maximum being \$10,000)."

It is also charged that "several thousand votes actually cast for George E. B. Peddy, who is contesting Mayfield's election, were counted for Mayfield."

A recount is demanded. Mayfield's personal qualifications are challenged upon these grounds: "Alleged violations of the corrupt practices act, and of alleged false swearing in connection with such violations; alleged false testimony given by him in connection with the Corsicana injunction case, which involved alleged violations of the corrupt practices act; alleged misuse and abuse of his official position and powers as railroad commissioner to compel financial and political support and contributions by individuals, corporations, having business with the railroad commission of Texas; and his alleged membership in and approval of the Ku Klux Klan and its activities."

The petitioners, urging Mayfield's banishment from the senate, connects the "Ku Klux Klan" with each and every illegal and fraudulent act charged in connection with the primary and general elections—it being averred that the "Klan" thus sought to secure the nomination and election of Mayfield to further the accomplishment of its real purposes. Republican leaders here are going to the bat good and hard on the Mayfield petition. They will endeavor to show that it is as bad as the Newberry case. Newberry violated provisions of the Michigan Corrupt Practices act, and Mayfield the Texas law.

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SAYS SUGAR PRICES DUE TO TARIFF

North Carolina Senator Gives Out Statement on High Prices.

Washington, March 28.—Outstanding developments here today in the sugar situation were the announcement by the tariff commission, that in compliance with instructions from President Harding its inquiry into the effect of the new import duties on prices would be more far-reaching than originally was intended and the prediction by Secretary Hoover that present prices would result in decreased consumption and increased production.

When the tariff commission met today it had before it the President's telegram, sent Tuesday night from St. Augustine, Florida, directing that it establish whether the new tariff was keeping the retail price of sugar at high levels. The commission which already had initiated an investigation, at the request of Cuban producers to determine whether a reduction in the sugar duties was advisable under flexible provisions of the tariff law, decided at once to increase the scope of its inquiry.

Members of the commission predicted it probably would be six months before a comprehensive study of production costs in Cuba, Porto Rica and Hawaii, as well as the United States, and of local stocks and world supplies in various dates could be completed and recommendations submitted to the President who has authority to alter the tariff rates.

Mr. Hoover's prediction was made in a letter to Representative Dallinger, republican, Massachusetts, who has asked for information as to the present situation.

"Sugar consumption and production," said the commerce secretary, respond very quickly to price. "It would be normal to anticipate that estimated consumption would decrease as the result of the present over high price."

Comment on the sugar situation came during the day from Senator Simmons, democrat, North Carolina, who led the fight in the senate against administration tariff bill. Basil M. Manly, director of the Peoples' Legislative service, who a week ago urged the President to order a department of justice investigation of alleged price manipulation, and the Farmer's National council.

Senator Simmons said, in a statement, that present high prices were due to the preferential duty on Cuban sugar. Declaring that President Harding's instruction to the tariff commission suggests that "he must have considered the tariff as at least a possible cause of the present high price." Senator Simmons made this assertion:

"The preference shown in our tariff to Cuban sugar makes our market dependent upon the islands for its principal supply. Our domestic raw beet and cane sugar is now wholly in the hands of our refiners. These refiners also notoriously control the Cuban sugar and speculators who want to corner sugar, only have to corner the Cuban supply. This is because we cannot draw any of our sugar supplies from Europe, because the duty such sugar would be required to pay keeps it out of competition with Cuban sugar."

Mr. Manly said he had told the President in a telegram that his orders to the tariff commission were to be commended, "provided the department of justice takes prompt action to stop speculating and punish the conspiracy of profiteers who rigged the sugar market."

A statement from the Farmers' National council contended that "government control of the sugar crop from producer to consumer, as would be possible under the Norris-Sinclair marketing bill, creating a government corporation, is essential to the protection of the producer and consumer."

The Pneumonia Month

March is a typical pneumonia month and usually gives a high rate of mortality for the disease. After a long and hard winter, the system loses much of its resistance and people grow careless. When every cold, no matter how slight, is given prompt and intelligent attention, there is much less danger of pneumonia. It should be borne in mind that pneumonia is a germ disease and breeds in the throat. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an expectorant and cleans out the germ laden mucus and not only cures a cold but prevents it from resulting in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take. Children take it willingly.

MUST READJUST LAWYERS' FEES

Gov. Morrison Says Railroad Tax Bill of Lawyers Must be Adjusted.

Raleigh, March 29.—There will be radical adjustment in fees to be paid by the state to the attorneys who represent North Carolina in the recent railroad tax litigation in the federal district and United States Supreme court Governor Morrison intimated before he left here this week for Charlotte. Governor Morrison declined to comment on the amount of the bills rendered by the attorneys, and said to total \$70,000 for their services, but was frank in the statement that adjustments would be made.

"I think I know how lawyers ought to be paid," said the Governor. He may or may not have had in mind his own fee of \$1,500 paid him by the state toward the close of the Craig administration when he was employed to represent the State in litigation instituted by Cuba to recover on repudiated Carpet Bag bonds of North Carolina. In addition, of course, Governor Morrison received, in part with the late Governor Bickett, then Attorney General, expense money in connection with their investigations and the preparation of the case. They never got to the Supreme court with the matter for the reason that the action was voluntarily withdrawn.

North Carolina has never paid anything appropriating \$70,000 in attorneys fees in any litigation, and the records show that a \$35,000 fee such as Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, is understood to have asked is without a parallel while the \$15,000 asked by Sidney Alderman, associated with Judge Bynum, is several times more than the average young lawyer dreams of pulling down annually during the early years of his practice. The well authenticated fee of 10,000 each for Thomas D. Warren and former Governor Locke Craig, while considerably nearer a reasonable figure are declared to be unquestionably exorbitant.

"I'm very sorry this matter has to be discussed," said the Governor. "I'm sure that an arrangement can be made satisfactory to the attorneys and the State. Of course, they rendered a very fine service. They are able lawyers, they went up against able lawyers and beat them. Their fees will be high but I think a reasonable adjustment can be made."

Negroes Giving G. O. P. Trouble

Northern negroes are up in arms and threaten to bolt the Republican party. Certain of their organizations have sent saucy letters to Senators Lodge, Curtis and other senate leaders, charging them with half-hearted support of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. "We did everything that was possible under the rules in an effort to jam through the anti-lynching bill," said Senator Curtis, "and we only gave up the fight when we saw it was useless to keep up the struggle, which was blocking the passage of important legislation of non-controversial nature."

Republicans admitted today that the negroes have not a Chinaman's chance of putting through their measure if the rules of the senate are not modified.

Senator Overman has stoutly resisted cloture in the senate. During the Democratic administration, when the Republicans were blocking legislation, he was unwilling to do away with the old speak-as-long-as-you-can rule of the senate. He said the day would come when the South would need free speech in the august body. If there had been real cloture in the senate the Dyer bill would have been a law by this time. It is aimed at the South and is unfair, and absurd in its present form. The bill was introduced by Representative Dyer, of Missouri, who has a large negro constituency, and has been opposed by negro leaders at various times. He would saddle this partisan and sectional law on the South to help forward his own interests at home. The Democratic leaders from the South have served notice that no such measure will pass so long as they have lungs to debate it.

Republican senators are sore because of the caustic language of the negroes and their threat to desert the party in the next election.—Washington Cor. Charlotte Observer.

If you have relatives and friends who live in or about Mount Airy you need The Mount Airy News in your home.

Must Stop Before Crossing R. R. Track

Raleigh, March 29.—Wholesale erection of new railway crossing signs will be required of the railroads prior to July 1, the date on which the new "Stop, Look and Listen" law, enacted by the late general assembly, becomes effective. The law directs every motor vehicle to stop before proceeding over a grade crossing, and it directs the railroads to erect signs "40 by 50 inches," painted red and calling attention to the "North Carolina Stop law," these to be placed 100 feet from each crossing.

Meanwhile the state highway commission is working at top speed to eliminate as many grade crossings as practicable. Hundreds of crossings already have been done away with and many more will go as road beds are shifted from one side of a main line to another or a crossing is shifted to a cut where a bridge may be constructed or to a fill where an underpass may be provided.

The "Stop, Look and Listen" law was the result of several bills introduced in the general assembly aimed at the elimination of the many possibilities of fatal accidents at railroad crossings. One bill was introduced by Senator Rivers Johnson after he had witnessed a fatal accident near G'dshoro while coming to Raleigh to attend the sessions after a week end visit to his home in Duplin county. His bill failed to pass but his championship of the "Stop, Look and Listen" measure proved extraordinarily effective. His relation of the Goldsboro accident made the senate "sit up and take notice," as it were.

The new law places obligation upon both the public and the railroads. The roads are forced to erect the new regulation signs which will be so placed as to catch the eye of a passing motorist. This requirement will call for the expenditure of thousands of dollars by the railways. The motorist is required to stop at a distance not exceeding 50 feet from the nearest rail at a grade crossing. Failure to do so constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$10 or imprisonment of 10 days, or both.

The law specifies that its provisions shall not justify the allegation of contributory negligence in actions for damages against the railroads as the results of accidents at crossings.

Morrison and Trinkle Will Speak At Pine Meeting

Rocky Mount, March 27.—Both Governor Morrison of North Carolina and Governor Trinkle, of Virginia, will appear upon the program of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Pine association which is to be held in Norfolk, March 28 and 29, it was learned from an official of the association here today.

The association, which is a non-profit trade organization, is made up of 150 timber operations in the six South Atlantic states where the North Carolina type of pine is produced, the holdings of these operations being estimated beyond the \$100,000,000 mark. Approximately 250 members are expected to attend the Norfolk meeting which will open on the afternoon of March 28 with preliminary committee and officers reports and the discussion of various technical and routine business matters.

Bull Runs Wild On Baltimore Streets

Baltimore, Md., March 31.—Charging through Saturday afternoon crowds, a bull ran wild in the heart of the shopping district, spreading terror among hundreds of women shoppers and pedestrians this afternoon.

Many of the women ran screaming for shelter as the men joined in the chase. Several blocks away the animal was grabbed by the horns by a negro and thrown.

This ended a long chase in which automobiles, trucks and hundreds of persons took part.

One of the pursuers was George Penkowitz, who ran out from a store hatless and coatless, but wearing a white apron, and made a desperate effort to stop the bull.

Penkowitz grabbed the bull by the tail and got such a good grip that he held on for four blocks as the animal charged from side to side up the street.

At the end of four blocks the bull threw Penkowitz against a curb and he lost his hold. But Penkowitz did not give up the chase. He was in the lead when the negro threw the animal. The negro sat on the bull's neck and held him down.

SEEKING TO RECOVER \$110,000 IN TAXES

Action Will Be Taken Next Week by Durham Commissioners to Recover Rebate Watts Gave

Raleigh, March 28.—Basing their action upon the contention that the \$110,000 tax rebate given the American Tobacco company and the Liggett and Myers Tobacco company by Revenue Commissioner A. D. Watts in August, 1921, was illegal, the Board of County Commissioners of Durham county will re-enter the original assessment against the personal property of these corporations upon the tax books of the county and direct the collection of the full amount of the tax originally levied.

Legislative approval of the valuations originally made cannot be undone by any subsequent action of the state revenue commissioner or by the state revenue commission, the Durham officials will contend, and cite in support of the contention the decision of the state Supreme court in the Cannon case, in which it was declared that values fixed and approved by the General Assembly cannot be altered by any other authority. The Cannon petition for a rebate was denied and was later taken to the courts.

Contemplated action by the Durham commissioners will be taken next Monday, it is understood here. Several weeks ago attorneys were retained to investigate the matter fully. Sumpter C. Brawley, of Durham, and James S. Griffin, of Raleigh, represent the county, and have prepared a brief recommending that the original values be re-entered on the tax books and that the sheriff be directed to proceed with the collection of the full amount of the tax levied in 1920.

The two tobacco companies will probably resist the collection of the taxes through the courts, which will mean the re-opening of the bitterest fight that was made against the administration of the state taxing system by the recent commissioner, A. D. Watts. The circumstances in the Cannon case, which has already been decided by the courts, and the probable actions to be brought by the tobacco companies are almost parallel. Attorneys for the county have little doubt as to the outcome.

500 Cases Whisky Found By Officers

Lexington, Ky., March 27.—Five hundred cases of bonded whisky and imported wine were seized at the palatial home of Mrs. M. M. Dowling in Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, by Prohibition Director Sam Collins and a force of agents late last night, it was announced today at prohibition headquarters here.

Mrs. Dowling, who has been the active head of the Dowling distillery interests for the past 20 years, her daughter, Miss Ida Dowling and two sons, John and Emmet Dowling, were served with warrants in their home following the seizure charging them with violating the national prohibition act. They waived preliminary trial and gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 each for their appearance at the September term of federal court in Frankfort.

The bonds were signed by J. L. Ford, son-in-law of Mrs. Dowling.

Search of the Dowling home was made after the prohibition officers had found whisky in an automobile they had watched come from the grounds of the Dowling home, Director Collins said today.

The seized liquors, consisted of 5,820 quarts of bonded whisky and 15 cases of wine.

Must Pay Over \$5,000 For 2 Acres Land

Norfolk, Va., March 27.—An award of \$5,387 was made today by a special jury delegated by the federal court to appraise a two acre tract at the army base, the title of which is to be acquired by the government through condemnation proceedings. Owners of approximately 100 acres in upper Chuckatuck district were awarded a valuation of \$3,884 for their tract, which will be used by the government for the construction and maintenance of dams and pumping stations adequate to furnish water supply to a naval and military forces in Hampton Roads.

The government has occupied the property at the army base since the base was constructed, but had not acquired legal title to it.