

City Cemetery Assuming Improved Appearance Much Shrubbery Being Planted

City Commission Will Keep Private Lots in Trim Condition For Small Sum

To a people who have lived twenty-five years in a seeming neglect of their dead, a change is nothing short of revolutionary. A minority of these people have always been dissatisfied, but without organization this minority could only grumble and complain, wish it were otherwise and hope. This minority have always wanted the resting place of their dead to be a place where they could linger. A place surrounded with an atmosphere of hospitality and of friendliness where they could commune with nature and the fond recollections of those who had gone before. But to this minority, this privilege was denied, for while they kept their plots beautiful, those of the majority neglected theirs. This robbed the minority of the sweetness of enjoying theirs. The majority had no bad intentions, but a bad case of neglect. This condition continued to prevail, but that spark of enthusiasm in the hearts of the minority would not perish. They began to openly express their sentiments. Their sentiments met with sympathy, even among the majority, and like a loadstone it attracted and began to gather form and from this came action, and action gave results. Then it was, after two years of agitation the City Fathers got on the job and purchased Oakdale Cemetery. With the united efforts of the minority and the converts of the majority, they undertook to make it "The Cemetery Beautiful."

Now if you will go with us we will discuss some of the things that will make it beautiful, some of the things which have been done and will be done in the future. In this day of automobiles, traffic has become an item to be reckoned with. That is our method of going to and fro and a way must be provided. Those in authority at once proceeded to construct an adequate system of roads. This system of roads is ample and sufficient, but must be maintained. Water is the worst enemy of a good road. Drainage had to be considered. You drive through the cemetery and marvel at the good roads and can hardly realize the difficult situation in handling the water. Some four hundred feet of tile has been used to take care of the drainage.

Rubbish is a great ban to keeping a place tidy. A great many people have been thoughtless in the disposition of their rubbish, when they cleaned their lot. In many instances they have put the rubbish on the adjoining lot. This should never be done. People would not do it on the second thought. This we call to your attention in order that it may be avoided in the future.

Many stumps have been removed from the cemetery, especially in the roads. Some of the roads were impassable on account of the stumps. In the single grave space the stumps were very numerous. They are being removed and the Cemetery Commission is marking all unknown graves with small granite markers and in the spring will sow this part of the cemetery to grass.

The City Cemetery Commission has provided a canvass to be used in digging graves, so that no clay will be left on grass on a plot. Immediately after a grave is filled, all surplus clay is removed from the cemetery. Occasionally someone undertakes to fill in their lot with this surplus clay. This should never be done for it absolutely destroys your chance to get a stand of grass until it is all removed.

that most of this criticism has been due to misinformation. In most cases when the facts have been clearly and intelligently presented the complainant has come to the same conclusions as the City Cemetery Commission. It is the private hedge which was planted by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The City Cemetery Commission was confronted with one cold business fact that must be respected, to-wit: IN PLANTING A BORDER OR HEDGE IT MUST BE DESIGNED TO SUIT A MODERATE MAINTENANCE BUDGET. Investigation developed the fact that it costs six (6) cents per foot per year to maintain a privet hedge. That is allowing it to be trimmed 4 times per year. They found that that part of the cemetery already developed had a little more than two thousand (2,000) feet of border space. That there was living privet sufficient one thousand (1,000) feet or half of the border. The question then presented itself as to whether they should buy more privet sufficient to set the entire border. To keep what they had would mean a maintenance budget of sixty dollars per year and to buy privet sufficient to complete the border would mean a maintenance budget of one hundred twenty dollars per year. They then advised with nurserymen as to the best solution of the situation. This resulted in the buying of Norway Spruce. The first cost being more than privet, but the maintenance almost nil. The original hedge set along the New Sulphur Springs road was set so close to the side ditch that it was impossible to grade the bank so as to terrace it. Then too, no grading was done before setting it. Since it was necessary to take this hedge up to do the necessary grading the border on the Old Sulphur Springs road was prepared to receive it. The privet hedge was set on the Old Sulphur Springs road after the lands was thoroughly prepared. Then the land on the New Sulphur Springs road was graded and prepared for the Norway Spruce. Certainly the Norway Spruce is better and more attractive and it should have gone on the road most traveled.

The City Cemetery Commission needs your support and cooperation in carrying on this noble work. They are offering to take your lot and care for it for a year for six dollars or you can endow your lot permanently for one hundred dollars. The Town of Mount Airy becomes responsible for your one hundred dollars and issues to you a certificate guaranteeing the permanent maintenance of your lot. The town paying to the City Cemetery Commission the income of your one hundred dollars. Get in touch with the City Cemetery Commission, if you have not done so, and place your lot in their care. Sometime back the City Cemetery Commission endeavored to reach everyone who has a lot with a letter explaining this matter, and out of three hundred and sixteen prospects they have had favorable replies from sixty-one. Won't you join in an effort to make this work a success?

State's Auto Taxes Exceed Ten Million

Raleigh, Nov. 15.—Collections from the automobile fund for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1925, will run to \$10,096,372.29, it was estimated yesterday by Secretary of State W. N. Everett in a letter addressed to the Governor.

Collections during the four months of the present fiscal year have reached \$6,015,863.70, the latter said. Taxes on automobiles have about reached its limit for this year due to the fact that most licenses have been issued, it was said, but the gasoline tax is expected to average about \$500,000 per month during the remainder of the year.

According to the letter, taxes from the automobile department up to November 1 were divided as follows: Gasoline tax, \$1,827,357; title certification, \$75,367; automobile licenses, \$4,309,206; interest on deposit, \$4,042.

SMALLEST CORN CROP SINCE 1913

North Carolina Tobacco Forecast Put at 275,000,000 Pounds

Washington, Nov. 10.—The smallest corn crop since 1913 was the reward of American farmers this year who planted the fifth largest acreage to that crop in the history of farming. Not only was the harvest substantially below those of the last four years but the merchantable quality of this year's crop is the lowest in 30 years, with the exception of 1917.

Preliminary estimates of production, issued today by the department of agriculture, placed the crop at 2,470,538,000 bushels, the acreage at 105,604,000 or 1.4 per cent more than last year, and the merchantable quality of the crop as 83.2 per cent. Corn production during the last four years has averaged more than 3,000,000,000 bushels.

The white potato crop, estimated at 454,119,000 bushels, is slightly larger than the big crops of 1917 and 1922. Per capita production this year is 4.08 bushels compared with an average of 3.76 bushels per capita during the last 20 years.

There will be an ample supply of good potatoes at moderate prices, government officials declare. The average yield ran to 121 bushels per acre as compared with 131 bushels, the 10-year average.

Drought in important southern producing states greatly reduced the sweet potato crop, which is estimated at 77,620,000 bushels, or about 25,000,000 bushels below the average of the last five years and the smallest crop since 1916.

Flax seed production returns this year to the high level of the period from 1902 to 1908 and a total crop of 30,652,000 bushels is estimated, passing the record crop of 1902 by more than 1,000,000 bushels.

Tobacco production is 261,000,000 pounds less than last year, with a total crop of 1,213,975,000 pounds estimated. Bright tobacco shows a decrease of 115,000 pounds, cigar types 63,000,000 pounds, and Maryland and eastern Ohio export types 1,817,000 pounds. Quality of the crop varies in New England, is good in Pennsylvania, not so good in the Miami Valley of Ohio, and poor in Wisconsin. Quality in Kentucky is uncertain as yet and will depend upon rains during the curing season. Maryland export suffered some from frost.

Bright tobacco in the main producing regions is slightly better in quality than last year, though still low. Corn production averaged 23.5 bushels per acre this year as compared with 29.2 bushels last year and 27.6 bushels, is slightly above the average of the last five years but smaller than last year. Prospects are particularly poor in Washington, Idaho, Michigan and in commercial sections of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The total commercial crop is estimated at 27,188,000 barrels.

The harvest of pears this year has been exceeded only once, in 1920. Production has about doubled since 1909. Peanuts suffered from unfavorable weather and the smallest crop since the government began to keep record of them in 1916 is the result, the estimate being 522,535,000 pounds.

SEARCH GIVEN UP FOR VESSEL OF EXPLORERS

Washington, Nov. 12.—Convinced that further search in the north Atlantic for the missing American motor yacht Lief Ericsson would be "futile," the cruiser Trenton has decided to abandon the search.

Captain Kalbus informed the state department in a wireless message today that in view of the heavy weather which has prevailed during the two months since the Ericsson was last heard of on her voyage from Norway to this country further efforts to locate the small craft would be hopeless.

The message said Captain Robert Bartlett, representing the cruising club of America on board the Trenton, had concurred in the decision to abandon the search. On board the Ericsson were William W. Nutting and Arthur Hildebrand, American writers and Eric Todahl, a painter. Mrs. William Washburn Nutting,

NOW IS THE TIME TO VIEW METEORS

Swarms Are Due, but Leonids Can Only Be Seen Just Before the Sun Rises

Washington, Nov. 10.—November is a good month to look at the stars, for it is the month of meteors.

With the visit of Mars this summer when it was only 34,000,000 miles away and nearer than it had been in a century, the Nature Association says a remarkable impetus has been given "star gazing." Reports of a new comet discovered by the Bonn Observatory recall the visit of Halley's comet in May, 1910. This "visitor" is due again in 1986. In 1910 the comet was again 14,000,000 miles away.

In November every year several meteor swarms are due. The Leonids, so called because they come from the general direction of the constellation Leo, appear about Nov. 15, but you will have to be up before sunrise to see them, because L. S. is then in the morning sky.

The Andromedids, which will seem to come from the direction of Andromeda, will appear in the evening hours, however, about Nov. 23 or 24. Then there are the Taurids, several distinct groups appearing at different times during the month from different points in Taurus. These also will appear in the evening hours, from the direction of Taurus, nearly due east.

An occasional fire-ball, which is simply a meteor of exceptional size or brilliancy that may succeed in reaching the earth's surface, has been known to appear among the Taurids, so keep an eye on the eastern heavens November evenings. You may see something of special interest in the way of meteors.

The object that will probably first catch your eye November evenings will be the straggling W in Cassiopeia, in the northern heavens, high above the Pole. You will probably search in vain for the Big Dipper, for it lies on the opposite side of the Pole from Cassiopeia and is so close to the horizon in November that it is concealed from view, partly if not completely, by trees or buildings to the northward. Possibly you will be able to make out the outlines of the Little Dipper though, with the North Star, Polaris, at the end of its handle.

Next to Cassiopeia, the Great Square in Pegasus with the constellation of Andromeda joining it on the east, is one of the most noticeable of the autumn groups. It now lies directly on the meridian due south of the zenith overhead. To the southwest of the Great Square lies Aquarius, the Water Bearer, which can be distinguished by the Y-shaped group of stars from which a stream of faint stars is flowing toward the south and southeast. Mars, still in Aquarius, where it has been for many months, is moving rapidly eastward during November and receding from the earth.

In the East in November you will recognize some old acquaintances in the Pleiades and Tyades in Taurus, and Aldebaran, the fiery red eye of the Bull. November was known in ancient times as the Pleiad month and the ancient Kings of Persia never failed to grant any request presented to them on Nov. 17, the day when Pleiades came to the meridian at midnight.

Evangelist "In Bad" With His Bobbed Haired Choir

PRESIDENT'S JOB SOFT, AFTER ALL

Along With Work and Burdens Go Many Cherished Emoluments—Lives Like a King

Washington, Nov. 12.—The honor and work attached to the job of being president are not all that the voters handed President Coolidge on November 4.

The emoluments and perquisites that go with the place are no mean considerations in themselves.

To one of Coolidge's thrifty tendencies, these mean no little in a material way, toward provision for the future.

Of course, all these come merely as incidentals, but New England common sense forbids that even incidentals be slighted when they may help make things more cozy for a future rainy day.

Chief of the material emoluments Coolidge will receive as president for the next four years is the \$75,000 annual salary—payable semi-monthly. There is an additional travel allowance of \$25,000 yearly, to be drawn on as needed.

Doubtless a substantial part of this will be returned to the treasury each year during Coolidge's regime. For the president is not a gadabout.

A further direct factor of pay is the executive mansion, as residence, furnished, lighted, heated and staffed at the cost of the nation.

The presidential perquisites, however, make up an imposing list.

He has a private office in the capitol, glittering with gold and crystal, at which touring visitors gaze in awe.

He has a flock of the finest automobiles; a private detective and police force; a private art gallery; a private library; a private yacht when he travels by water and a private railroad train if he goes by land.

Private greenhouses supply fresh flowers for his desk and dinner table and a half dozen brass bands are on call when he wants stirring music.

A personal physician looks after the physical welfare of himself and his family and he gets the right of way over all telephone and telegraph wires when he wants to send a message.

He eats on fine linen which has the coat of arms of the United States woven into its texture, from china and glassware bearing the seal of the U. S.

And at Thanksgiving and Christmas ardent admirers send in the biggest turkeys and the fattest possums to burden the presidential table—and digestion.

Republicans Gain 11 Members Legislature

Raleigh, Nov. 15.—The republicans gained eleven members of the legislature, all house members in the general election, according to returns received on the state vote. In the election two years ago republicans membership fell off to nine representatives and three senators. In the next general assembly there will be 20 republican house members and three senators. Thirty-one members of the house and fifteen senators serving in the last legislature will be members of the next session.

Winston Revokes Parking Laws

Winston-Salem, Nov. 12.—After several weeks of preparation for enforcing the parking ordinances of Winston-Salem, with much time spent in erecting signs and educating the public, the board of aldermen, at the session tonight, revoked practically all parking laws, and henceforth the vehicles may stand upon the streets just as long as the owner desires to leave them, provided they are within 12 inches of the curb.

The announcement of an intensive enforcement has aroused much interest and the action of the aldermen came as a distinct surprise to the business city. No explanation of the action was given.

Singers in Washington Church Go Out on a Strike. Won't Attend Services

Washington, Nov. 14.—A much needed revival is being conducted in Washington this week. It is at the Mount Vernon place M. E. church, now in charge of the Rev. William A. Lambeth, a native of North Carolina, and until recently pastor at Gastonia. The Rev. Burke Culpepper, of Memphis, Tenn., is the evangelist at the Mt. Sunday, in a flight of oratory, he looked at the choir, and said: "You bobbed haired sissies." Now the short haired girls and some of the long haired men of the choir are on a strike, refusing to participate in the revival services.

Describing the situation there the "Star" of today said: "Barbed criticism of the bobbed haired women of the present day generation has bobbed the ranks of the mixed choir of the Mount Vernon place M. E. Church, South, and welded the bobbed haired members of the choir into a determined strike against a comparison of the virtues of bobbed hair versus unshorn locks.

Girls are Nettled

"Nettled at a remark made a few days ago by Burke Culpepper, an evangelist, when the evangelist referred to the bobbed haired girls of the present day as 'You bobbed haired sissies,' many of the female members of the mixed choir have refused to participate in the singing of the choir at the revival services. As many as half the female members of the choir have refused to sing, according to one source, while Dr. William A. Lambeth, pastor of the church, declared that but two or three have foregone their customary attendance."

The "Tempest in the Teapot," as Dr. Lambeth calls it, came after the evangelist service last Sunday, when Dr. Culpepper, after telling the Bible story turned to the choir and called some of its members "you bobbed-haired sissies." Immediately after the close of the services the women members of the choir held an indignation meeting, the result of which was that many members agreed not to sing in the choir, while Dr. Culpepper was conducting services at the church.

Girls are Nettled

The anger of the girls was brought to the attention of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Lambeth, who sought to soothe them at the evening service. He told the congregation of the remark in the morning about "bobbed-haired sissies," and then declared: "We have a lot of bobbed-haired girls and a lot of long-haired girls in this choir, and we sure admire them all. They are the most faithful choir in the city."

However, the girls refused to be mollified. Monday night, the first test, found a few of them on hand. Tuesday night, likewise, and Wednesday night showed no improvement. Last night, it was called to the attention of Rev. Mr. Culpepper.

Sticking to his guns in the face of the angered girls, he opened a new broadside upon bobbed hair last night, and quoted scriptural passages to bear out his contention that bobbed hair was not in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

JOE SWINDELL IS GIVEN THIRTY-YEAR SENTENCE

Farrior, Who Shot Swindell for Ruin of Granddaughter, Gets One to Three Years

Elizabeth City, Nov. 12.—Joe Swindell, convicted of having improper relations with a young girl here, today was sentenced in superior court to serve 30 years in the state prison.

J. D. Farrior, of Wilson, grandfather of the girl in the case, who made his way into the jail here recently and shot and wounded Swindell so badly he probably will be a cripple for the remainder of his life, was sentenced to serve one to three years in the state prison.

Farrior pleaded guilty. Swindell was convicted by a jury.

Farrior noted an appeal and was released under bond in the sum of \$15,000. Swindell is expected to file an appeal before the adjournment of the present term of court.

Sentence in both cases was pronounced by Judge N. A. Sinclair presiding.