

The Mount Airy News.

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Industrial Expansion Foreseen After Power Line Is Built

Mount Airy and Elkin to Be Provided With Adequate Public Utilities With Southern Power Company

LINES COMING TO THIS TERRITORY

Charlotte, Feb. 6.—With a practically unlimited supply of electricity to be made available in the immediate future, the Mount Airy-Elkin section of Northwestern North Carolina is anticipating a period of great industrial expansion, such as heretofore has been impossible, according to C. M. Whitlock, superintendent of the light and water plants in the city of Mount Airy, who was here for a conference with E. C. Marshall, president of the Southern Public Utilities Company.

Both Mount Airy and Elkin have just held elections at which the sales of their electric distributing systems and power plants to the Southern Power interests were confirmed. The Southern Public Utilities Company will take over both plants on or about July 1, and will operate them thereafter. Meanwhile, engineers have been put into the field to locate the route of the new transmission line which will be built by the Southern Power Company, extending from Winston-Salem into the new territory northward, and it is understood that work will be started just as quickly as may be practicable upon this new line, which is destined to extend the intensively developed section of industrial North Carolina.

All Vote For Sale

As indicating the attitude and spirit of the people of Mount Airy and Elkin, Mr. Whitlock remarked that in Mount Airy 834 voters registered for the special election called to determine whether the city should sell its plants and distribution system to the utilities company, not a single vote being cast against, and only 48 voters falling, on account of illness, absence from the city or other reasons, to vote. In Elkin also the vote was unanimously in favor of disposing of the plant to the utilities company.

There were several factors that combined to bring about the unanimity of sentiment toward the utilities company at Mount Airy and Elkin, according to Mr. Whitlock. In the first place the people, business men and housewives as well as users of power in varying quantities, have come to realize that 100 per cent electric service can be maintained only by a company that has competent experts in various lines, because the production and distribution of electricity is a highly specialized industry. A single city, even of considerable size, is not warranted in employing these experts. Service of a kind can be and is being rendered without them, but users of electricity in home, office, factory, and elsewhere are realizing more the value of really high class service, he said.

Provides Employment

Another consideration, said Mr. Whitlock, was the appreciation of the fact that, when line extensions or additional current are needed, the utilities company is in position to supply the demand without delay, such needs generally being anticipated.

The greatest factor in the bringing of the power company and the utilities company into the northwestern section of the State, however, declared Mr. Whitlock, was the assurance of the people generally that it would make possible such a degree of industrial expansion as will furnish employment for thousands of available workers, increase the wealth and purchasing power of the communities, and bring a large measure of permanent prosperity to the entire section. "enough to believe that we shall see an industrial revolution in the twinkling of an eye," remarked Mr. Whitlock, "but they know that our section has resources that do not suffer by comparison with those of any section of the State. We have a labor supply that, in quantity and quality is not surpassed anywhere. We have the finest climate in North Carolina—and that means we have the best to be found anywhere.

Forecasts Rapid Growth

"We have lacked an ample supply of electricity and the quality of electric service that would enable us to make a bid for industries and home-seekers. We shall have that supply now and our people are confident that a steady and rapid development along industrial lines is to come. And with

industrial expansion there will, of course, come commercial expansion and more business along various lines."

The movement looking toward the sale of the electric distribution systems at Mount Airy and Elkin to the Southern Public Utilities Company was started originally by the wide-awake business men of the two communities who had a vision of what adequate and high quality electric service would mean to the two towns and the surrounding country. The Kiwanis Clubs and other civic organizations interested themselves and conferences were arranged with officials of the local companies. Later conferences were held between the city officials and the officials of the utilities company and appraisers were appointed by the utilities company and the two cities and the appraisals thus secured were used as a basis for the sales.

Westfield Farmers Sowing Plant Beds—Other News

Westfield, Feb. 15.—James Joyce and Edwin Taylor, of Danbury, were here Saturday.

Roy and Mrs. King and Miss Flora, a teacher, from Danbury, were here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Marshall and Miss Annie went to Dobson Sunday.

The Baptists had services both noon and night Sunday conducted by Dr. Morton, the pastor.

Mrs. S. P. Christian is at home again since the death of her sister, with whom she remained during her illness.

The farmers are over half done sowing plant beds, the usual crop will be planted.

The English sparrows get the credit for exterminating the caterpillars in this section.

The Coon Hunters' club has orders for three young coons. Good coon dogs are higher than mules.

The chicken business is still increasing and doing fine.

Joe Jessup and family have moved to Winston to manage a tobacco farm for Williamson Bros. much to the regret of our neighbors, as we had no more popular citizen. We hope he will not be away more than one season.

Many of our mechanics are still in Florida and report good wages.

The minstrel given in the Academy Friday night was a great success and quite a large crowd attended.

Personal and Other News Siloam Section

Siloam, Feb. 11.—The farmers of this section are busy, burning and sowing plant beds.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Flincham and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Flincham, of Pilot Mountain.

Prof. A. F. Graham motored to Mount Airy Monday evening on business.

Miss Wilma Snow music teacher of the Copeland High School spent the week end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Snow, of Pilot Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jenkins and family spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stewart, of this section.

The Bryan and the O'Henry Literary societies of the Copeland High school will hold their weekly debating exercises Friday Feb. 12.

Mr. Jasper Patterson has just moved in his new home on the Siloam and Pilot Mountain road.

The Hills Grove Sunday school is greatly improving in attendance since the mumps have mown away in this section.

RUNNING NO RISKS

The visitor held out her arms to the small son of the house. "Don't you want to kiss me, Tommy?"

"No I don't," said Tommy stepping back.

"Why, don't you like me dear?"

"No I don't."

"Why not?"

"Because you're ugly—that's why not."

"Tommy!" interrupted the boy's mother. "Aren't you ashamed?"

"Well," said Tommy, "I got punished for not telling the truth yesterday, and I'm not going to run any risks today."

MOUNT AIRY WOMEN HEAR NOTED SPEAKER

Mrs. Johnson Discussed State Problems

The members of the Mount Airy Women's club heard with keen interest a very enlightening talk by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, of Raleigh, State Commissioner of Public Charities and Welfare, at the Blue Ridge hotel Thursday afternoon, the meeting having been postponed from the week previous on account of illness of Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson talked along the line of what the State is doing for the under-privileged, dependent, defective, neglected and deficient of the State's population. She pointed out to the club women the opportunities for service in the local communities in supervising and directing the activities of young life of the community in a way to prevent juvenile delinquency by offering something better, "for every evil supplying something good."

Her years of service for the State have shown her the futility of a few years of care for that class of delinquents or criminals who are mentally deficient. Many of the so called depraved or vicious, especially girls guilty of sex sins, are mentally deficient according to expert test as are also many of the boys committed to the institutions of the State for such causes as boys of tender age are committed to Jackson Training school for boys and girls of this particular class, according to Mrs. Johnson, while in the institutions make fine workers with their hands and give no trouble, they are obedient and faithful but when released and returned to their old surroundings with no strong guiding hand to direct them they inevitably revert to their former habits and soon are committed to prison or the chain gang for violations of the law, they having passed the age to be committed to the semi-penal institutions.

Mrs. Johnson hopes to see the time when the mentally deficient and those who have gone wrong through ignorance and lack of training or wicked associations will be separated in different institutions. The ignorant and untrained should be helped to good citizenship through education and vocational training, and those who are mentally deficient placed under expert care and all who are capable of supporting themselves through vocational training should be so trained but no mentally deficient citizen should be allowed to reproduce his or her kind; this, says Mrs. Johnson, is the only hope of the burden of their care ever being lightened for the coming generations. Mrs. Johnson pointed out that much of the tax money of the state goes to support the various State institutions for the criminal and unfortunates, and maintain its courts.

State laws to make sterilization a workable means to control reproduction, with action taken only upon expert advice, seems to be the only solution of this growing evil.

Girl Recovers After 9 Months in Hospital

Salisbury, Feb. 13.—Miss Pauline Caster, of the county, has recently sufficiently recovered from injuries to be removed to her home from the Salisbury hospital, where she had been for the past nine months. Last May while on her way to get married Miss Caster was severely injured, and her sweetheart, Chas. M. Lamox, was killed, when a train struck the automobile in which they were riding.

TWO MILLIONS IN A SINGLE CHECK

Tobacco Co-operatives Receive It From R. J. Reynolds Co., For Leaf Purchases

Raleigh, Feb. 11.—The Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association has just received the largest check ever written for bright tobacco, according to the announcement of Richard R. Patterson, general manager of the association, which was made public here yesterday at the meeting of the board of directors of the tobacco co-operatives.

The check received by the association this week amounted to \$2,039,841.07 and was from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company for sale of association tobaccos from the 1925 South Carolina crop and the 1924 old bright belt crop.

According to the announcement of the association's board of directors the money from this sale is being used for the reduction of obligations of the association and no payments in any belt were announced for the immediate future.

DR. POE TELLS CO-OPS TO PROFIT BY ERRORS

Says Mistakes Not Sufficient To Warrant Going Back to Auction System.

Lumberton, Feb. 13.—"We may have made mistakes in co-operative marketing but not so many that we are going back and ask the auction system to take charge of us again," Dr. Clarence Poe, of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, told farmers from six counties of the South Carolina tobacco belt who gathered here and at Whiteville today in the largest mass meetings which have marked the present drive for a 65 per cent sign-up of all the tobacco in the belt under a new and larger marketing association.

"No mistake that we could make would be as bad or cowardly as lying down and saying that we could not work out our own salvation," said Dr. Poe. "If we go back to the auction system its evils will be multiplied. The buyers will tell you that you tried to get your freedom and didn't have the courage to do it. They will lay on burdens 10 times heavier than before." Dr. Poe urged all within his voice to give their utmost strength to meeting the serious situation facing the South Carolina tobacco belt in the 12 days which remain to sign the contract.

Owing to recent criticism by Dr. Poe of certain policies of the old association there was much interest on the part of the farmers in his appearance here today.

Stating that he had been criticized for pointing out what he regarded as mistakes in the management of the association, Dr. Poe today told the farmers of the South Carolina border that they now had a golden opportunity to correct the errors which had cropped out of four years of accomplishment and build a co-operating association, which would be a true democracy of farmers, one in which full publicity and free discussion of problems by all the members should be the rule, one which would approach the ideal of a marketing association which he declared was a system of real self government among farmers whereby they make themselves masters of their own industry.

Secretary M. O. Wilson who spoke at today's meeting stated that the situation is serious as only approximately 15 per cent of the necessary tobacco acreage has been signed to date and that the organization committee of the new South Carolina belt will not form a new association without a full 65 per cent sign-up.

PERSON TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

May Also Announce Candidacy for Superior Judgeship in Opposition to Judge Calvert.

Raleigh, Feb. 12.—Former State Senator Willie Person will ask Governor McLean to call a special term of civil court for Franklin county for his second effort to put the Tobacco Growers Co-operative association out of business.

The senator, who lost out in his first attempt before Judge T. H. Calvert last week, is making ready now to carry his fight before his "own countrymen" in his home county of Franklin.

He wants early action, and no civil term is scheduled for some time. If he can get the special term he will be able to take another shot at the "co-ops" without delay.

He will base his second case on the same allegations he submitted before Judge Calvert, charging that the tobacco association by extravagance and mismanagement has put its several thousand grower members into bankruptcy, making it impossible for them to continue farming; operations unless relieved from the obligations imposed by the contract for tobacco deliveries. He will ask for the dissolution of the association, the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs and the release of the members from their contract obligations.

After the second suit is over, Senator Person may announce his candidacy for judge of the superior court in opposition to Judge Calvert, who comes up for renomination in the democratic primaries in June. The senator was a candidate for Congress two years ago, and he was of a mind to run again this year. But he has indicated that he now proposes to center on the judgeship.

Proper Care Should be Used In Operation of Incubators

Heat, Moisture, Ventilation and Turning All of Which Are Most Important

By Allen G. Oliver,

In Charge, Office Poultry Extension.

The fertile egg, if germ is strong, when supplied with proper heat, moisture and air, will develop a strong, vigorous chick which hatches easily and is easy to raise; but when either heat, moisture or air are improperly supplied, the hatch is poor and the chicks deficient in some way. Here are some of the mistakes we often find and how to correct them.

The normal time for a chick to hatch is 21 days. The amount of heat supplied determines the time, however, so that if they are kept too hot they may hatch in 19 to 20 days; and if kept too cool they will hatch in 22 to 23 days. Sometimes the thermometer is not correct, but in most instances it is a lack of knowledge of the heat zone in the incubator that causes more trouble.

Proper Temperature for Hatching

The center of the egg should be about 100 degrees, but the entire egg chamber is not all the same temperature. Up close to the pipes (in small incubators) the temperature will be 110 while on the bottom of the machine, under the eggs, it is only 90 degrees. The top of the eggs would be 103, the middle of the egg 100, and the bottom 87 degrees; thus it will be seen that the heat zones are in layers in the incubators and that the variation is up and down through the incubator, so that it is very important that the thermometer be at the right place—97 degrees on the egg tray, 100 degrees at the middle of the egg, 103 degrees on the top of the egg.

During cold weather, the heat zones are narrower than during hot weather, and where the air is forced through the machine, the temperature is the same.

The Moisture Problem

Next to heat comes the moisture problem. A fresh egg contains a liquid substance which is intended by nature to make a chick, evaporate and make an air cell, and furnish food for the chick for some time after it hatches. The amount of evaporation partly determines the size of the air cell and the quantity of food left for the chick when it hatches, which greatly determines the size of the chick, or rather its looks.

Evaporation is influenced principally in three ways: The amount of moisture in the air, the temperature of the air, and movement of same.

How to Control Evaporation

Watch the size of the air cells as the hatch progresses, its size is increased both by evaporation and the amount of gas given off. It is safe to say that evaporation determines the size of the chicks and the formation of gases the pep the chick has.

A very simple and efficient way is, on the first test to carefully trace the air cell line at that time on a few eggs that have strong germs, then when cooling and turning all one has to do is to candle the few marked eggs in order to know how the evaporation is progressing. The greater the evaporation, the smaller the chick, and the more gases formed and expelled, the more pep and vitality the chicks have.

Where too much moisture is used, yet the gases are formed and expelled, the chick is large and presses up on the membrane in the center of the air cell, thus pulling the membrane loose from the shell making the air cell appear large when candled.

All should get a bulletin on incubation which shows a cut of desired size of air cell. It is sent free of any charge.

Too much moisture prevents evaporation, thus causing the chick to be very large and the air cell small, many being so small and thin that the chick's beak reaches clear through it, thus making it impossible for the chick to breathe from the air cell. This causes the chicks to suck liquid into their lungs and die in an attempt to breathe. Many chicks die with their beaks at hatching time just through the shell and a waxy gummy substance running around it.

What few chicks do hatch under these conditions are usually large because of the large amount of egg material in their bodies, and because of this extra amount of food the chicks can go longer without food, but with this over-supply, the chicks are

harder to get past the three to five-day age.

Insufficient Moisture

The other extreme is where not enough moisture is used, or the moisture is taken out of the egg into the air. Dry air will take so much of the moisture that the chick is so small and the air cell so large that the chick cannot reach through the air cell to the shell of the egg to break it, so it dies in the shell.

Too much evaporation reduces the quantity of food so the chicks look small and have only a small quantity of food in their bodies, so would have to be fed sooner. The food is condensed, however, and because of its strength, it often causes bowel trouble in about three days.

The average between the two things is what we wish to have, and by so doing we get a large hatch of medium sized chicks, with a medium amount of average strength food which will make strong, vigorous chicks that are easy to raise.

Ventilation

The principal work done by ventilation is bringing oxygen in and taking carbon dioxide out.

The chick is a factory so to speak, the oxygen and the egg material are the raw products and the carbon dioxide the manufactured product. By the process of evaporation, it is impossible to get the chick factory to use more oxygen, and it is also impossible to take away carbon dioxide, which has not been made, but it is possible to keep the chicks from getting as much oxygen as they need and to fail to remove the carbon dioxide when it should be.

The dangers, then, are all on one side, and that is by not supplying enough fresh air. The dangers from too much ventilation do not relate to supplying oxygen or removing the poisonous gases, but the dangers come through the influence it has on heat and moisture.

By carefully regulating the heat and watching the size of the air cells, it is quite possible to supply enough air and the correct amount of moisture so that there will be no danger from lack of ventilation. That is if heat and moisture are kept right there is little or no danger from excess ventilation. Not enough ventilation causes weak chicks, many of which die in the shell and those that do hatch out act as if they would just as soon die as live.

Turning the Eggs

Turning the eggs is a very important part of the work for success, as by this we readjust the embryo and its blood vessels in the egg material, giving it a new feeding ground and the same thing relative to taking in oxygen and giving out gases. It also equalizes the heat zones, causing the eggs to be more nearly an equal temperature, a lessening of the top of the eggs being too hot and the bottom too cold all the time. Turning the egg also stimulates the embryo to action, giving it exercise and strength.

Would Bar Student Drones

Madison, Wis., Feb. 10.—Fully 1,000 students at the University of Wisconsin are wasting their time, in the opinion of Professor E. A. Ross, who believes that 2,000 others might be persuaded to study if the first 1,000 were off the campus.

With the drones weeded out the university, with some 5,000 students would again have an atmosphere of earnestness and hard work, he believes.

"If I were President of this university," he said, "and I am sure I would last about three months, I would eliminate the loafers if it took out 1,000. I also would eliminate the 'booners' the 'hip flask toters' and the fellows who think it's smart to violate the laws."

"When I got through there might not be more than 5,000 students here, but we might again have the atmosphere of earnestness and hard work."

Needed Reprising

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer)
"I thought you said you never would marry again," remarked a friend to a former widow.
"Well," replied the former widow, "I didn't intend to, but I found I was getting to think too much of myself."