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TOBACCO WILL BRING GOOD PRICES, SAYS MR. DUKE

Cheering Words Come From Those High Up.

The great word of good cheer for farmers came in a news dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., quoting Benjamin N. Duke as saying that the demand for tobacco is the greatest in the world's history.

Mr. Duke stated, according to the news dispatch, that America is supplying much of the world's output and that one billion cigarettes are made in the United States every three weeks to meet the demands.

Previous to the statement of Mr. Duke, no word of cheer as to the possibility of high tobacco prices has been received locally. Recently the South Carolina markets opened with prices much below those for the opening last year. The same situation has been reported from the markets opening early in North Carolina.

Recent rains destroyed a large portion of the tobacco crop in the bright belt, and this with the reports of low prices, has caused general pessimism. Owing to Mr. Duke's close affiliation with big tobacco corporations, his statements made in Atlantic City will be viewed with unusual interest.

It is pointed out that the rains not only affected crops here, they were general through the Piedmont section of the State. A short crop, it is declared, should bring about high prices. This fact along with the declaration of Mr. Duke that the world is depending principally upon America for its tobacco, offers the greatest amount of encouragement to tobacco growers this season.

GOVERNOR BICKETT VIOLATED THE SPEED ORDINANCE

He Promptly Paid A Fine of \$6.95 In Burlington.

The fact that Governor Bickett was charged with violating the speed law in Burlington and paid the fine like a good man without a murmur brings to mind an incident that occurred in Oxford last week, viz:

Several people were arrested in Oxford last week and taken before Mayor Stem. The good mayor weighed the evidence and taxed them anywhere from seven to fourteen dollars, according to the law.

As soon as one of the cases had been settled in the Mayor's Court the Public Ledger's telephone bell rang, and when we placed the receiver to our ear the air turned blue. The voice went on to say that her son was indicted for violating the automobile law and hauled into the police court and treated like a dog and made to pay a fine. The good lady wound up by requesting the Public Ledger not to mention her son's name in connection with the police court.

If publicity would be the means of saving some one's life, by all means the names of violators of the automobile law should be published. And we file notice right now that we have no hesitancy in publishing the names of violators of the automobile ordinance, and if they don't want to see how their names look in print they must keep out of the police court.

Governor Bickett was placed under arrest and subjected to a fine in Burlington a few days ago. Special Officer Luterich served notice on him to that effect, and the Governor promptly paid a fine of \$6.95.

We are sure that no one in Oxford has more at stake than the good Governor of North Carolina. He took his arrest good naturedly and thanked the officer for having done his duty.

GRANVILLE CO. WELL REPRESENTED AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Granville county had one of the largest enrollments of pupils at the summer school at Chapel Hill, the number being twenty-three, which included the following: Misses Helen Clement, Alva Lee Currin, Grace Frazier, Ruth Gooch, Lucile Hunt, Margaret Jones, Betty Knott, Pearl Knott, Hulda Latta, Courtney Peace, Mesdames W. L. Peace, Fannie Feinster, Messrs. W. B. Ballou, Jr., and Moses Rountree.

Prof. G. B. Phillips was an instructor in the school. Miss Lillian Minor attended the rural supervisors conference during the summer school.

COL. BRITT WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW

After spending a week at home, working most of the time in his fine garden, Col. John T. Britt will return to Washington tomorrow. We are under many obligations to him for some of the finest grapes and cantaloupes we have seen this season.

THE OLD FLU WILL PAY RETURN VISIT

What It Does To Country Depends Upon Preparation For It.

If you hope to keep your health this autumn, get yourself into the pink of physical condition, and take all possible precautions to avoid infection. For the flu is going to hit us again, and the amount of damage it will do depends largely upon how well we prepare for it. This is the cheering message of Dr. Otto Geier, of Cincinnati, secretary of the American Medical Association.

Already the visitation of the most dramatic and destructive plague of modern times is beginning to grow dim in the memories of many people, and this despite the fact that there are reminders of it everywhere. Nearly everyone who has traveled during the past year, and inquired for old friends, has heard again and again the depressing words, "he died of the flu!"

History Cited.

In support of his claim that the influenza epidemic will recur, Dr. Geier cites the record of the nearly allied disease of la grippe, which appeared in epidemic form in 1899. It did not reach its peak until 1901, and two years after that it recurred and destroyed thousands of lives. We have had two other epidemics of grippe, or influenza, one in 1867 and the other in 1895, and both of these showed the same recurrent quality.

Granville County Well Prepared

It is understood that Dr. Morris, who will become our wholtime health officer the first of September, is going to organize against old flu. He will insist that the people live right and fortify themselves against the flu. He will be assisted by Mr. J. E. Jackson, superintendent of welfare work, and his valuable assistants throughout the county.

It is admitted by the great doctors that bad teeth is the cause of many deaths from flu. Under the rules of welfare work the mouths of all school children will be examined, and if they have bad teeth they must be given immediate attention.

MONEY FOUND AND RESTORED TO ITS OWNER

Lost By Miss Estelle White and Found By Mrs. N. H. Cannady

A few days ago while passing along Main street, Mrs. N. H. Cannady discovered a dollar bill on the sidewalk in front of the residence of Mr. W. H. Hunt. She picked it up, and when she advanced a step or two she discovered a five dollar bill.

Mrs. Cannady was very anxious to unite the money and the owner, and with that end in view, inserted a small ad. in the Public Ledger. When Miss Estelle White saw the ad. she exclaimed:

"That's my money sure enough." When the young lady described the money her pretty face lighted up with a smile when we told her that her good friend and neighbor, Mrs. Cannady, had it.

Miss White lives on Main street one hundred yards from where Mrs. Cannady found the money. What she said to Mrs. Cannady when she called to get the pocket change can well be imagined, and well she may be thankful that it fell into honest hands.

UPCHURCH & CURRIN ENLARGE THEIR BUSINESS

Will Move To Their New Quarters In October.

Upchurch & Currin, furniture dealers and undertakers, have leased one-half of the handsome block now being erected by Mr. Sam Watkins and associates on the west side of College street between the Johnson warehouse and the Southern Express office.

The store room which they will occupy is 54x100 feet on the ground floor, and the second story is of the same dimensions. Messrs. C. D. Ray & Son, who will engage in the hardware business, will occupy the other half of the block.

The building, with its large plate-glass show windows, will be one of the handsomest business blocks in Oxford.

Elsewhere in this paper Upchurch & Currin makes formal announcement of their plans to enlarge their business.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS

Landis & Easton Take the Public Into Their Confidence.

On the fifth page of this paper will be seen the announcement of Landis & Easton. It concerns the state of the market on many lines of dry goods. You should avail yourself of this advanced information and act accordingly.

WILSON LAYS BEFORE CONGRESS PROPOSALS FOR CHECKING COST OF LIVING

Declares, However, That Permanent Peace Time Basis Is Restored by Labor That Strikes Only Make Matters Worse—Some Present Prices Brought About by "Illegal" and "Criminal" Methods—Present Laws To Be Energetically Employed to Meet Situation as Far as Possible, but Legislation to Supplement Existing Laws Is Specifically Urged in Address to Congress—Recommendations Include a Penalty in Food Control Act for Profiteering; License of all Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce; Extension of Food Control Act to Peace Times; Laws Limiting Period of Cold Storage, Etc.

(Associated Press.)

President Wilson laid several specific proposals before Congress Friday for checking the high cost of living, but at the same time declared permanent results could not be expected until peace time bases were fully restored by ratification of the peace treaty.

High prices, the President told Congress, were not justified by shortage of supply, either present or prospective, but were created in many cases "artificially and deliberately" by "vicious practices." Retailers, he said, were responsible in large part for extortionate prices.

Strikes, the President warned the labor world, would only make matters worse and those who sought to employ threats or coercion were only "preparing their own destruction." Leaders of organized labor, the President said, he was sure would presently yield to second sober thought.

"Illegal" and "criminal" were the words the President used in characterizing the methods by which some present day prices have been brought about.

Present laws, he said, would be energetically employed to the limit to force out food hoards, and meet the situation so far as possible, but to supplement the existing statutes he specifically urged the following:

Specific Recommendations

Licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent "unconscionable profits" in the method of marketing.

Extension of the food control act to peace times and the application of its provisions against hoarding to fuel, clothing and other necessities of life as well as food.

A penalty in the food control act for profiteering.

A law regulating cold storage, limiting the time during which goods may be held, prescribing a method of disposing of them if held beyond the permitted period and requiring that when released goods bear the date of storage.

Laws requiring that goods released from storage for interstate commerce bear the selling prices at which they went into storage and requiring that all goods destined for interstate commerce bear the prices at which they left the hands of the producer.

Enactment of the pending bill for the control of security issues.

Additional appropriation for government agencies which can supply the public with full information as to prices at which retailers buy.

Early ratification of the peace treaty so that the "free processes of supply and demand" can operate.

Immediate Steps Promised.

Immediate steps by executive agencies of the government promised by the President included:

The limiting and controlling of wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of wheat in such a way as not to raise, but rather to lower the price of flour at home.

Sale of surplus stocks of food and clothing in the hands of the government.

The forced withdrawal from storage and sale of surplus stocks in private hands.

General Recommendations

Increase of production.

Careful buying by housewives.

Fair dealing with the people on the part of producers, middlemen and merchants.

That there be no threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class.

Correction of "many things" in the relation between capital and labor in respect to wages and conditions of labor.

In concluding the President made a plea for deliberate, intelligent action, reminding Congress that an unbalanced world was looking to the United States.

"We and we almost alone," he said, "now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and self possession depend the affairs of nations everywhere. It is in this supreme crisis—this crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her metal."

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ARMY FOOD TO BE SOLD

Baked Beans Five Cents For 1 1/4 Pound Can; Other Prices in Proportion, F. O. B. Shipping Point.

The war department made public Saturday a complete price list on all subsistence stores available for sale to the public through the parcels post or through municipal selling agencies. Costs of the commodities to the government, the department said, had been disregarded entirely in fixing the prices of the sale which are materially lower than prevailing market rates.

Thirteen Areas.

The prices quoted are f. o. b. and from storage points in each of the 13 districts into which the country is divided for war department subsistence purposes. The department now is re-distributing the food supplies in the 13 areas in order that each may have its proportion per population of the 72 articles offered for public sale.

Quotations or some of the leading commodities are:

The Prices.

Bacon, \$4.15 per can of 17 pounds; corned beef, 55 cents for can of 1.36 pounds; baked beans, 5 cents per can of 1 1/4 pound can, dry beans, \$6.49 per 100 pounds; crackers 5, and 6 cents a pound; army flour, \$6 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, 12 cents two pounds; seeded raisins (10 cents per pound); rice, \$6.74 per hundred pounds; tomatoes, 9 cents per two-pound can, and white corn meal, \$3.50 per hundred pounds.

GEORGIA TOBACCO.

Labor Is Cheap and Very Plentiful.

Mr. O. T. Davis, who has been with the tobacco interests in Georgia this season, returned home last week. He says that he saw ground leaves sell for 32c and 42c the pound. He says that labor is plentiful and cheap in Leesburg, Ga., where he was located.

SEVERAL SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR CHECKING COST OF LIVING

Results Can Not Be Expected Until Ratification of Peace Treaty—Warns Matters Worse—Some Present Prices Brought About by "Illegal" and "Criminal" Methods—Present Laws To Be Energetically Employed to Meet Situation as Far as Possible, but Legislation to Supplement Existing Laws Is Specifically Urged in Address to Congress—Recommendations Include a Penalty in Food Control Act for Profiteering; License of all Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce; Extension of Food Control Act to Peace Times; Laws Limiting Period of Cold Storage, Etc.

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CHILD LABOR RULINGS ARE MADE BY STATE WELFARE COMMISSION

Statement Issued Sets Forth Rules Prescribed Under the New Law Which Are To Be Enforced by the Commission Hereafter.

The State child welfare commission in session at Raleigh last week laid special stress upon sections 5 and 6, urging publication therewith, as follows:

Section 5.—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, work shop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, boot-black stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created."

"Section 6.—No person under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work, at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in section five of this act, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the afternoon and 6 o'clock in the morning, and no person under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine."

ANDREW CARNEGIE, STEEL KING, PASSED AWAY AT LENOX SUMMER HOME

His Wealth Accumulated Faster Than He Could Give It Away—He Had Hoped to Die Poor Man.

Carnegie Benefactions

Carnegie Inst., Pittsburgh	\$22,000,000
Branch libraries in N. Y.	5,000,000
Scotch universities	10,000,000
Carnegie Inst., Wash., D. C.	24,000,000
Carnegie Steel Co. employees benefit fund	5,000,000
Carnegie Hero Fund Com.	1,000,000
St. Louis Public Library	1,000,000
Carnegie Hero Fund, Scot.	1,150,000
Hero Fund, France	1,000,000
Hero Fund, Germany	1,500,000
Carnegie Dumfries Trust	3,500,000
Hague Peace Temple	1,500,000
United Eng. Society	1,500,000
Municipal library bldgs.	60,000,000
Foundation for Advancement of Teaching in United States, Canada, Newfoundland	16,250,000

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11.—Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, died at his Lenox summer home, "Shadow Brook," at 7:10 this morning after an illness of less than three days with bronchial pneumonia. His wife and private secretary were with him at the end.

Andrew Carnegie began a race against time when, in 1901, at the age of sixty-five, he resolved to give away his enormous fortune. He held it "disgraceful" for a man to keep on "gathering idle millions. In the comparatively few years which the actuary could allow him, he would embarrass himself of practically all he had. No man had ever launched a philanthropic campaign of such dimensions.

To give this stupendous sum away, in about half the time he had taken to gather it, was a purpose Carnegie had fairly well fulfilled when death overtook him today. He had distributed about \$300,000,000. He was giving money away at the rate of over \$20,000,000 a year, or more than \$50,000 a day.

Born in Scotland.

Andrew was 2 when his father, a master weaver, was brought almost to destitution. The steam looms drove him out of business. The family numbered four, including "Andy" and his younger brother William. The parents decided to emigrate to America, whence some relatives had proceeded them with success. They settled at Allegheny City, Pa., across the river from Pittsburgh, in 1848.

The father and Andrew found work in a cotton factory, the son as bobbin boy. It was his first work. The salary was \$1.20 a week. He was soon promoted, at a slight advance, to engineer's assistant. He stoked the boilers and ran the engine in the factory boiler.

Invests in Oil Lands.

Unwittingly following the lead of a man who was later to eclipse him in fortune building, Carnegie, at 30 years of age, invested in oil. As one of a syndicate he bought up a vast tract of oil land. In a year, to the surprise of all the investors, it paid the astonishing return of \$1,000,000 in cash dividends upon a capital of \$40,000.

Retired With a Competency.

Carnegie's strong points were steel. It was certain that the grip which he had upon the steel situation made this elimination necessary if others in quest of wealth in steel were to realize the millions they saw going to him. He was, accordingly, bought out in 1901. The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan, which desired to form the billion dollar States Steel Corporation, paid \$420,000,000 in their five per cent bonds for the Carnegie company's holdings.

Upbraids Himself.

"What a fool I was," Carnegie later said in a hearing before a Congressional committee at Washington, "to sell out to the steel corporation for only \$420,000,000. I have since learned from the inside that I could have received \$100,000,000 more from Mr. Morgan if we had placed that value on our properties."

Carnegie's personal share in these holdings netted him about \$250,000,000. His first actual investment in iron had been \$1500 of borrowed money, 36 years before.

SOME IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN THE GROWTH OF TOBACCO

The tobacco growers are not quite so blue as they were two weeks ago when the heavy rains visited this section. Quite a number of farmers say that there has been some "come out" in the tobacco during the last ten days.

Quite a number of warehousemen, buyers and other well-informed men have visited all points in the county recently and report considerable damage here and there. Some growers, they say, were ruined by the rains, while others were only partly damaged.

The Granville crop is estimated to be about 8,000,000 pounds. It is thought that the general average will be about 40 cents or higher.

DR. DUNAWAY SPENT THE WEEK-END IN OXFORD

Dr. G. T. Lumpkin and Family Will Visit Oxford.

Dr. A. B. Dunaway, of Acomac, Va., former pastor of the Oxford Baptist church, spent the week-end in Oxford and filled the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday morning. He was the guest of his good friend Mr. H. M. Shaw.

Dr. Dunaway was called to the Oxford church at the conclusion of Dr. Hardaway's pastorate some 16 years ago and left Oxford nine years ago. He is one of the strongest preachers the Oxford church has ever had, and everybody was glad to see him here again.

Dr. Dunaway's sermon last Sunday morning was most inspiring. His subject was "Cast Your Burdens Upon the Lord." He stressed the importance of knowing how to lay the burdens at the feet of the Master.

Dr. Lumpkin Coming.

Dr. G. T. Lumpkin, former pastor of the Oxford Baptist church, now pastor of the Baptist church at Suffolk, Va., and his family, have been invited to visit friends in Oxford and spend several days here. They will probably arrive in Oxford about the 18th of August. While here, Dr. Lumpkin will fill the pulpit at the Baptist church one or two Sundays.

Dr. Gorrell Here.

Dr. Gorrell, of the Chair of Foreign Language, Wake Forest college, filled the pulpit at the Oxford Baptist church last Sunday night. His discourse on the authenticity of the Bible and the divinity of Christ was profound. Throughout the sermon he frequently enjoined his hearers to hold fast to the old truths.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR AWAY

Immense Stocks of Food Stored In Richmond.

While the people of Oxford and Granville county were queuing to make both ends meet, the profiteers over in that good old city on the James were hoarding all manner of food.

Government inspectors sent to Richmond found on investigation that immense stocks of food are held in storage there by the larger storage concerns.

Inspectors report finding 115,473 pounds of beef, 358,465 pounds of fresh pork, 422,832 pounds of pickled pork, 286,285 pounds of cheese, 600,000 pounds of American cheese, 138,000 pounds of butter, 35,000 pounds of frozen beef, 85,000 pounds frozen pork, 19,200 crates of eggs, 5,000 pounds of seed potatoes, 125,000 pounds of miscellaneous meat supplies, 11,000 barrels of potatoes, and 155,000 pounds of dried fruits.

Richmond has been suffering from a sugar famine for the past month and the reasons advanced by the grocers that it was impossible to obtain a supply sufficient to supply the demands.

An inspector's report says that certain commission merchants have been buying food for individuals and charging a commission, and then selling it and charging another commission.

WATCH PRICES ON FOOD TAKE A TUMBLE

An Army of Secret Service Agents Turned Loose on Food Hoarders.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Orders were flashed from Washington Saturday to hundreds of special operatives of the bureau of investigation of the United States, instructing them to co-operate with Federal District Attorneys in the profiteer hunt.

Hoarded food stocks will be taken over by the government and placed upon the market to help re-establish the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The belief exists here that it will not be difficult to get these supplies on the market after the department of justice by legal process, has cracked open a number of warehouses with full publicity, owners of other hoards will probably hasten to sell, to avoid prosecution and exposure.

CLASS IN BASKET MAKING.

Under the Direction of the Oxford Woman's Club.

On Friday morning in the Home Demonstration office a class in basket making was organized by Mrs. A. L. Capehart, under the direction of the Woman's Club. Quite an enthusiastic crowd of ladies enjoyed the thorough instruction given by Mrs. Capehart. The following ladies joined the class, a cordial invitation is still extended to any others wishing to join. Mesdames C. D. Ray, T. W. Winston, Frazier, A. L. Glasgow, J. B. Powell, M. Evans, J. D. Brinkley, J. B. Booth, Misses Carrie Fuller and Jeannette Biggs.