

The Yadkin Ripple

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No. 25

Rev. C. M. Warden Breasts Loose Again

The following was taken from the Elizabeth City Herald where Rev. Warden is now located and has charge of a church:

Rev. C. M. Warden is sporting a pair of shoes made than 30 years ago. He declares that he wore them on his wedding day when the words were said that made him and Mrs. Warden one and that both the shoes and the little woman have been true to their obligation. They have served their purpose well and have helped to successfully combat the H. C. of L. and judging from general appearances are good for many more years of service. However the Rev. brother is not willing to say just which is likely to wear out first, but thinks that will depend on the care taken of them.

Mr. Warden says the shoes were made of hog hide and the finest of kip tanned by the old process of tanning leather. That he helped skin the hog and calf and of course, values the shoes very highly.

Haustonville Rt. 1 News

Farmers are about done harvesting in this section. The wheat crop is better this time than in several seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cleary of Yadkinville visited Mrs. Cleary's mother Mrs. Annie Wilkins Sunday.

Quite a large crowd attended the old folks singing at Zion Sunday.

Mrs. Jonathan Trivette of Harmony spent the week end with her son Mr. Alger Trivette.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Silas Rash a baby girl.

Union Cross News

Mr. Dot Vestal returned last week from Iowa and says after all, there is no place like home.

Mr. Henry Shores and wife will entertain the young people at their home Saturday night. Ice cream will be served and all are invited.

Some of our boys went up to Elkin Sunday to see the airplane.

Mrs. Pufus Brown was very sick Sunday but is some better now.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Logan of the Twin-City were pleasant visitors at the home of Mr. E. J. Vestal Sunday.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Adams has been right sick but is better.

Mrs. Frank Wright is very low with that dreaded disease tuberculosis and her friends entertain little hope of her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Money of Winston-Salem spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Money.

Daniels is Principal Speaker. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will head the list of speakers at the opening banquet at the Battery Park Hotel, in Asheville, of the 14th annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association to be held on June 25 and 26.

President Arthur M. Dixon will preside, while past presidents will give reminiscences. Cotton manufacturers with their friends and associates will be welcomed.

Pays to Enforce the Law.

Lisbon, O.—When Constable George E. Holland gets a paper to serve he believes in serving it. A judgment of \$51 against the Erie railroad was handed to Holland. He chained an engine to the rails until settlement was made. Now the Erie has won suit against Holland's bondsmen for \$100 for tying up the engine.

County Finances in Precarious Condition

As the end of the tax year draws nearer it becomes more apparent to county officers that some new method of financing the county pay-roll must be devised. Just what to do is another question and one which is worrying the county commissioners more than a little.

The past year has been an exceedingly hard one on the county in the matter of keeping receipts up with disbursements. For the past few years, county expenses have been a little more than receipts but by expert management both ends have been met and passed over to the next tax collecting period without any hardships to anyone.

The terrible rise in price of every commodity with new items being added by ever increasing laws has helped to put the county behind, while the constitutional limit in county taxation had been reached. The murder trial at the last term of court cost the county something like \$3,000, which adds another burden. Two primaries and one election this year will cost another large.

Then there is the revaluation law to administer which costs this county more than \$5,000. All told this county has had an expense during the past 12 months of \$10,000 more than an ordinary year.

Some way to meet his added burden is the chief worry of the county commissioners. More money must be had but the way to raise it with the least burden to the taxpayers is the bigger questions.

Another thing being considered is the possible elimination of all expenses possible until this is passed over. Along this line it being suggested that offices which are unnecessary or of little benefit should be eliminated for the present, and others, which can be administered as well for less money, should be placed at a minimum of expense. It is suggested in this connection that the office of Farm Demonstrator be abolished for the present, which would be a saving of \$500 or more to the tax payers. This office is admitted to be as much of a luxury as a necessity or a little more so. Another office that costs the tax payers \$300 each year is that of county quarantine officer and another \$300 for county health officer, both of which are at present vested in the same man. The last named or county physician is an old position and one which is to some extent necessary and at times the other may be necessary, but in a small county like Yadkin there is mighty little to do. This quarantine officer is created by a State law but the salary is not designated and it is being argued that a considerable saving could be made by merging the two into one and paying for the work actually done. The quarantine officer has only been created for four years and we have not yet learned his duties but it is reported that reputable physicians could be secured to execute both offices for less than half the amount now being paid.

We have naught against the holders of these offices but the people of this county are tax ridden and tax burdened with

more being added every day, and there must be a stopping place somewhere, and it is the duty of officials to lessen the burden whenever possible. Cuts in other expense accounts are being contemplated and every one must contribute his part during the crisis.

It is hoped that something can be done without the necessity of issuing more bonds at the present high rate of interest and a dull market. If anybody has any suggestions that may help the county commissioners solve the problem that confronts them they will welcome them as they are anxious to do whatever is best for all the people.

The county commissioners are contributing their share by working at the old rate of \$2.00 per day and mileage while members of the board of education get \$3.00, registrars and judges of election, tax listers and so on get from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. The office of County Treasurer has already been abolished with a saving of more than \$1,000 and the sheriff has been taken from the old system which now would bring him in commissions around \$2,900 to a salary of \$1,800, a saving of about \$1,100.

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS SAVED

War Unscrambling Almost Finished, Technical Committee Will Be Dissolved.

FROM POWER TO CASTOR OIL

Incidentally the Committee Adjusted the Great Kansas Rabbit Meat Claim Along With Some 200,000 Others.

Washington.—After assisting in saving the country several millions of dollars through adjusting more than 24,000 war contracts which were abruptly terminated by the armistice, the technical advisory committee of the war claims board of the war department is about to be dissolved, according to Campbell Scott, who organized the committee under the direction of Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war and director of munitions. The committee, which was composed of experts in practically every branch of engineering and manufacturing, was organized to meet the critical situation which developed as soon as the war claims board attempted to settle the 30,000 contracts in existence at the close of the war.

The greater number of these contracts involved questions of a highly technical nature, and it was to settle these that the technical committee was organized. Many of the contracts involved had been let on a basis of the war lasting four or five years more; the great majority had been placed during the last six months of the conflict. An idea of their scope is obtained when it is understood that there were more than 20,000 contractors who, in turn, had let sub-contracts to more than 200,000 others. In fact, to have finished the war contracts for munitions and supplies of every conceivable nature which were in existence on Armistice day would have meant the tying up of practically 60 per cent of the manufacturing resources of this country.

An outstanding feature of the great work of the investigations which were completed by the technical committee is the fact, contrary to general belief, more than 99 per cent of the contractors were found to be scrupulously honest in their dealings with Uncle Sam.

"We found that the great majority of the contractors," said Chairman Scott yesterday, "had undertaken their work with the prime idea of assisting their country in a time of peril. While they did not forget that business is business, many of them might have made much more money than they did."

"Of course, it is true that the small minority took the viewpoint that the government had made the war and therefore should be made to pay for it, but when it came to adjusting their claims even these were found to be fair and reasonable, indicative of the good spirit which prevailed. Only 20 out of 24,000 contractors have appealed to the court of claims from

the awards made to them. This shows the painstaking work done by the technical committee of the war claims board."

Claims Big and Little. Some of the claims adjusted were distinctly of an extraordinary nature. They ranged from the adjustment of the great power contracts in the Pittsburgh district, which involved 1,900,000 horse power, to the re-arrangement of the rabbit meat industry which had sprung up in Kansas. Incidentally, the castor oil contracts—the oil to be used for Liberty motors—have come up before the technical committee. The fact that the entire amount of more than \$3,500,000,000 worth of war contracts was settled at 12 per cent of their total face value shows that real Americanism pervades the industries of this country.

"It is the biggest job of arbitration the world has ever known," is the way in which a prominent member of the administration characterized the work of "unscrambling the war."

One of the most highly technical contracts, and one which required deep investigation, was that affecting the power supply of the Pittsburgh district. This district, the chief products of which were munitions and steel of every kind, was practically tied up in government work during the last year of the war. Additions were built to plants, thousands of new employees were added, and as soon as the contracts were well under way a serious power shortage developed. Only 40 per cent of the necessary power was available and the munitions companies were forced to arrange their shops so that they could use the power in rotation.

This cut down the possible output practically 60 per cent and the government immediately undertook to provide the additional power needed. Contracts were made with three companies to supply 1,900,000 kilowatt hours of electric power, which at the ordinary New York rate would be worth about \$165,000,000. This meant an increase of 1,900,000 horse power, and the government agreed to assist in financing the construction of the new power plants.

When the armistice came these plants were not completed, and there was a clause in the contracts whereby the government agreed to use power for a certain length of time. In addition, the contracts bound the government to pay its proportion of the cost of the plants on a basis of their value three years after the signing of peace. In settling these power contracts all these factors had to be considered. The technical committee solved the problems in a manner which was considered fair to all concerned.

Rabbit Meat Problem.

In contrast to the power contracts was the settlement of the rabbit-meat claims. These arose from an excess of patriotism and were not covered by contracts. When food conservation was being advertised as generally necessary, a public-spirited citizen of Hutchinson, Kan., received information that the war department would be glad to obtain a supply of rabbit meat for the men in training camps. History does not state just where the Hutchinson man obtained this information, but he made all speed for this city and here obtained the financial backing he needed.

Shortly afterward there began a wholesale slaughter of rabbits in the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kan. Three carloads of ammunition arrived there and was distributed to all those who agreed to procure rabbits. A packing plant was erected, and there ensued a perfect deluge of rabbits of all kinds, from the domesticated Belgian hares to the feet-footed jackrabbits of the western prairies.

As soon as a carload of cold-storage rabbit meat was ready it was shipped to a nearby training camp. To the dismay of the rabbit man, the quartermaster refused to accept it, holding that "it was not an article of issue," as government regulations have it. It then developed that the war department could not use the rabbit meat and the carload was shipped to this city. The markets here refused to absorb it and in despair it was shipped to England, the impression being that the British were quite hungry enough by that time to relish Kansas rabbit. However, fate intervened, the ship was set on fire by shells from a German U-boat and the rabbit meat was entirely destroyed.

When the war ended there were more than 500,000 rabbit carcasses in storage. These were finally sold as fertilizer to the farmers in the vicinity of Hutchinson. The promoters of the rabbit meat "war baby" appealed to the war claims board and the technical committee passed on their claim. A settlement resulted which the claimant accepted as satisfactory, despite the fact that it represented only a small fraction of the amount claimed.

An interesting claim adjusted on by the technical committee was that arising from the unprocured demand for castor oil which the Liberty motors developed. Castor oil was then the

17,500,000 WOMEN WILL CAST VOTE FOR PRESIDENT THIS YEAR REGARDLESS OF RATIFICATION

Only 4,000,000 Voted in 1916. Women's Votes Gave Election to the Democrats in 1916. What About 1920?

How can a Democratic state refuse to help women to vote for President this year? asks former State Senator Frank P. Hobgood of Greensboro, N. C.

In 1916 it was frequently said that it was the women voters of the west who re-elected Woodrow Wilson. At that time there were less than 4,000,000 women of voting age living in the states which had enfranchised women. Now there are 17,500,000.

Even if the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution is not passed by 36 states, all these women can vote for President because they have gained either complete suffrage or presidential suffrage, or, in the case of Arkansas and Texas, full primary suffrage. If one looks on the suffrage ratification map, he will see that except for two little states, Vermont and Connecticut, all the states of the north, northeast, northwest and southwest have already ratified. The only states standing out against ratification are those of the southeast.

It is the men of the south who are blocking women's freedom. And what are they doing? They cannot keep the women of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Michigan, South Dakota, Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio, Arkansas and Texas from voting for President.

They are holding back the vote from Democratic North Carolina women and letting the Republican women of Maine walk away with it. Is this good politics?

The states where women vote control 329 of the total 531 electoral votes. This means that North Carolina's twelve might be wiped out by California's 13. If the California women should this year feel that the Republican party, which has given the suffrage amendment 29 ratifications, is a better party for women than the Democratic party, which has rejected the amendment in six states.

The refusal of southern men to give a thirty-sixth ratification to the women of the country will not defeat woman suffrage; it will only defeat the loyal women of the Democratic south, and a few women in the smaller states of the north.

MOST POPULAR AMENDMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

Nine states had ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment within three weeks from the date it was signed in June, 1919. That was one-fourth of the total number required. Of those nine states seven were already in session and could make quick work of ratification. After that it was a question of calling special sessions for the special purpose of ratifying, as all the other 24 legislative sessions of 1919 had closed. Yet so widespread was the sentiment for ratification that within three months, in spite of expense, in spite of summer heat, in spite of everything, eight states had called special sessions. Before the end of 1919 five more had called special sessions and ratified. January, 1920, was ushered in by ratification in two states that held regular sessions. Another state, New Jersey, took advantage of a regular session to ratify in February.

But 1920 is not a "legislature year." Very few states are in regular session this year. So the main hope for a ratification came right back to the special session. Six governors in all

of these states could use, and when it was decided to produce Liberty motors by the tens of thousands the government set out procuring an adequate supply of this lubricant. All the castor oil beans in the world would not have made a sufficient quantity of oil, even if the allied airplanes had not needed their supply. The government sent out scouts all over the South to induce the farmers to plant castor oil beans, and more than 3,000 agriculturists put in crops.

Probably the greatest castor oil acreage in the world was planted in the southern states during that peri-

called special sessions during the brief month of February. Three more called special sessions in March. Of the three legislatures called in March, Delaware's is still in session, having not yet taken final action on ratification. Thirty-five states acted between June 5, 1919, and March 22, 1920.

Not one of the eighteen preceding amendments to the Federal Constitution has made such a time record in view of the number of ratifications needed in each case. A federal amendment today needs three times as many ratifications as were needed to ratify the twelfth, for instance, which has held the speed record up to now.

Not one of the preceding amendments has commanded such huge majorities in state legislatures as has the nineteenth.

GERTRUDE WEIL.



MISS GERTRUDE WEIL, President N. C. Equal Suffrage League.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STRENGTHENS WHITE VOTE

White Population Shows Greater Increase Than Black.

"When the men of North Carolina make the excuse of keeping the vote from white women of the south, because they fear the negro women's vote," says Dr. Della Carroll Dixon of Raleigh, N. C., "do they think what they are doing?"

"Here is some arithmetic for them: In the fifteen states south of the Mason and Dixon line are:

10,661,926 white women
4,354,089 negro women

6,307,837 more white than negro women.

10,661,926 white women
8,643,140 total negro population

2,018,286 more white women than total negro population.

These fifteen states are: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, West Virginia.

"In four southern states, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, the number of white women exceeds the whole colored population. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, woman suffrage would tremendously increase the preponderance of white votes; in Mississippi and South Carolina, where the colored population exceeds the white, equal suffrage would double the intelligent electorate, since in both these states there are educational qualifications limiting the franchise to those who can read.

"Equal suffrage in southern states would:

"1. Increase vastly the white vote.
"2. Raise the educational and moral standard of the electorate.
"Not only would woman suffrage give white control in these states a more permanent footing than now, but white supremacy will continue to grow, since the increase of white population is more rapid than the increase of colored population."

the seed being supplied by the department of agriculture. Farmers plowed up other crops to put in castor oil beans, and the government scouts did everything possible to insure a tremendous supply of castor oil. In some cases men were even exempted from military service to grow the beans, because the need was so vital.

However, there followed a sad awakening. The bean vines grew luxuriantly but there was less than one bean pod per plant, and there was practically no crop. Investigation showed that while the seed had been successfully imported, the small insect which