

The Yadkin Ripple

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TAKES UP SCHOOL GARDENS

Polish Children Enlisted in the Garden Army by the Junior Red Cross of America.

Washington.—Modeled along the lines of America's school garden army, is the force of Polish children formed by the Junior Red Cross of America when that organization was called upon to carry relief and cheer to the children of Kosciusko's land. With the first warm spring days thousands of youngsters in Poland will gather up their rakes, rakes and spades and advance upon vacant lots, determined to convert them into vegetable and flower gardens, just as will young America.

Of the many things which the Junior Red Cross introduced to the children of Poland, community gardens made the strongest appeal. It not only gave the children a chance to take up gardening, but also provided healthful recreation for thousands of stunted, undernourished little bodies fighting an unequal battle with disease in the crowd-



The End of a Useful Day.

ed capital of Poland, Warsaw. In addition it has already helped to keep the wolf of starvation away from many a home.

The children enlisted in the garden army in Warsaw raise potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbage, pumpkins and beans. Their fall crop in 1920 comprised 93 tons.

The success of the Warsaw gardens last year was so pronounced that they will be extended to other centers this spring. To stimulate interest in the garden, they are operated on the competitive basis as in America.

CADORNA EXPLAINS DISASTER

Former Italian Commander in Chief Says Orders at Caporetto Were Disobeyed.

Rome, Italy.—The book of Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, former commander in chief of the Italian army, which is entitled "The War on the Italian Front," has just appeared. It is a history of Italy's preparations for the war and the development of the plans until after the Caporetto disaster.

General Cadorna says that when the European conflict broke the Italian army was inadequately equipped, both as to quality and quantity of men and material. He says that from June, 1915, he had recommended unity of action by the allies, but that unity was obtained only three years later.

General Cadorna attributed the Caporetto disaster, when the Austrians pushed back the Italians from the Isonzo front, chiefly to the fact that his orders to place all the artillery on the defense were disobeyed. If the artillery had been withdrawn on the offensive, General Cadorna says, the disaster would have been prevented, or limited. But, General Capello, he declares, did not entirely withdraw the guns, because he planned a counter-offensive, which Cadorna disapproved. He also says the withdrawal from the Piave was accomplished by the Italians themselves, the allies giving them only moral support.

Drank 54,150 Glasses of Root Beer in One Year

Because he scheduled \$2,150 in war tax on root beer during 1920, a Lithuanian coal miner of Springfield, Ill., was asked by John Pickering, collector of internal revenue, to look over his income tax again. After deducting his union dues, donations to churches and charities and war tax on theater tickets this man still had \$1,541.50 for which to account. His root beer thirst cut his income to \$1,000, he said.

To satisfy his cravings, according to his figures, the miner had to drink 148 glasses of root beer a day, or 54,150 glasses in a year.

BIG DRIVE ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

Nation-Wide Campaign Being Made to Keep Illicit Drugs Out of the Country.

FAIL TO GET SMUGGLERS

Authorities Admit They Have Been Helpless in Preventing Addicts From Securing Dope—Where Opium Comes From.

New York.—A nation-wide campaign is being made against the sale of illicit drugs in the United States. Federal investigators have reported that more morphine, heroin, cocaine and straight opium are being used in New York city, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Boston than ever before. While the authorities in these cities have the laws necessary to deal with the situation, they declare they cannot stop something they cannot see.

When it is considered that one man can cross the Canadian border or the Rio Grande and, without changing his appearance in any manner, return with several thousand dollars' worth of drugs, it may be realized how difficult it is for national, state and municipal authorities to cope with the situation. Besides this difficulty, the government has announced that the illegitimate use of habit-forming drugs has increased anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent since the Eighteenth amendment became an appendix to the Constitution.

Where Opium Comes From.

Virtually all of the opium lawfully sent to the United States comes from London and Edinburgh. In these cities three manufacturers send out more opium than all the rest of the manufacturers in Great Britain. While some of the opium smuggled into this country comes from India, a larger portion comes from Turkey, Persia and Syria.

In New York city the narcotics squad of the internal revenue bureau has made frequent raids against the smuggler, the dispenser and the addict. They have discovered that much cocaine and opium are brought in by sailors on passenger and freight steamships.

Easy to Land Drugs.

The authorities realize that it is an easy matter for a harbor boatman to load his clothing with "dope" during the night. He is not subjected to daily search. So long as he maintains reasonable care and observance of common sense in his methods he can continue indefinitely. Drugs are easily concealed. Federal authorities have found opium in women's hair, sewed into men's hat bands, contained in artificial limbs, filling the inner tubes of automobile tires, in consignments of lumber and vegetables and even in collars worn by dogs trained to make daily trips across the Canadian border.

The solution of the problem lies in a federal act prohibiting the importation, manufacture and exportation of habit-forming drugs except in such limited amounts as are necessary for the legitimate uses of the medical profession, according to Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York city. He said every honest pharmacist should be made an agent of the government to handle opium and its derivatives.

POPULAR IN IRELAND



A unique fashion from troubled Ireland. As a means of protection against bullets, stray or otherwise, workers in Ireland are wearing a protector vest of thin steel with chain obstacles. The photograph shows a man with the vest which he wears underneath his working jacket.

STATE NEWS

The R. J. Reynolds' Tobacco Company's plants at Winston have curtailed operations to four days a week, closing down on Fridays and Saturdays.

Burlington is making a canvass to raise \$200,000 for the establishing of the Methodist Protestant college at that city.

Arrangements are being made for the annual encampment of the State National Guard at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, in July.

Charles Cardwell was shot and killed by Jack Hicks at Pine Hall. Hicks claims self-defense.

Rocky Mount had a \$100,000 fire last week when a big tobacco drying plant burned. Thousands of pounds of bright tobacco were burned.

The will of the late Judge Pritchard was filed in probate at Asheville last week. The estate, valued at \$30,000, is to be divided between the widow and four children. James J. Britt is named as executor.

I. R. Collie, former superintendent of the state prison, has been named chief field deputy revenue commissioner by Col. Watts.

Postmaster J. J. Farris of High Point has tendered his resignation. He will engage in the printing business.

W. F. Rogers is suing the city of Asheville for \$30,000 damages to his property by the negligent operation of the municipal incinerator.

Surry county commissioners recommend a 25 per cent reduction in land values outside of towns in that county. The reduction in incorporated towns is 12 1/2 per cent.

The Lexington Dispatch says that officers destroyed a "covey" of three moonshine stills in a section of Davidson county last week.

It is expected that the Watauga & Yadkin River railroad will be operated this season. The road has been constructed from North Wilkesboro to Darby, a distance of 27 miles.

W. E. Walton, for 25 years directing farmer at the State Hospital at Morganton, died in a Charlotte hospital last week.

Stokes county will hold an election May 16th to vote on bonds for road building in that county.

News is sent out from Mayodan that traces of oil have been found in that section.

The license numbers for automobiles in North Carolina has passed the 132,000 mark, and is expected to reach 150,000 by July 1st. At the rate of \$14 for each car or truck the owners will on July 1st pay into the state treasury about \$2,100,000 which goes to build and maintain the highways.

State authorities have decided there will be no penalties on delinquent taxes this year. A penalty of 1 per cent each month has been levied heretofore, but there will be none this year.

A horse hitched to a wagon on the streets of Thomasville became frightened at the shots of Dr. Peacock at Officer Taylor Saturday morning and ran away. It demolished the wagon, an automobile and several windows, and finally ran into a lawyer's office where it was slain. No one was seriously hurt.

Thomasville Policeman Killed by Dr. Peacock

J. E. Taylor, chief of police at Thomasville, was shot and killed by Dr. J. W. Peacock in that town early Saturday morning.

Peacock first shot Taylor with a shot gun from his office window and when the officer ran into a store the doctor followed with a pistol, firing four shots at Taylor, killing him instantly. Henry Shaver, who was supporting the wounded man, was shot through the abdomen by one of the shots fired at Taylor and is in a critical condition at a High Point hospital.

Dr. Peacock, who is a member of the town council of Thomasville, tried to oust the officer some weeks ago but the majority voted to retain him. Peacock handed in his resignation as councilman next morning after the meeting. Peacock was arrested immediately after the murder and taken to Lexington jail.

Policeman Taylor was a native of the Jonesville section of this county. He was for some time a member of the Winston-Salem police force.

Burial was at Winston Sunday afternoon.

General News

Tornadoes swept through portions of six southern states, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, Friday and Saturday. At least a hundred persons were killed and millions of dollars damage to property was done. Hundreds of families are homeless.

Blizzards and snow storms swept the northwestern states Saturday. Freezing weather is reported from several states and twelve inches of snow fell at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Roy Yates, an overseas soldier, returned to his home in a Nebraska town last week to find his wife married to another man and while he and husband No. 2 were discussing the matter the wife eloped with the third man.

A news dispatch from Mexico says that peace now reigns supreme in that country. President Obregon is well liked by the Mexicans.

Fourteen men are being tried for plotting to kill all revenue officers in Colbert county, Alabama.

A tornado in the Texarkana section of Arkansas Friday did great damage. Several persons were killed and many buildings wrecked.

News dispatches state that the negroes of the country are organizing a Ku Klux Klan.

Unless the courts intervene Donald O'Callahan, lord mayor of Cork, Ireland, who came to this country last winter as a stowaway and without a passport, must return on or before June 5.

Russia has put up the bars to immigrants from the United States. Who wants to go to Russia anyhow?

The first submarine telephone cable to connect the United States and Cuba was opened last week.

A naval balloon, missing from the Pensacola, Fla., air station since March 22, was found floating in the Gulf of Mexico last week. No trace of the five men who were with it have been found.

Timely Notes On Boonville Ways

From Daniel Boone's Coon Skin Cap to 1921

Once upon a time there was a man named Warren L. Dull, who dreamed he was to be a great newspaper writer—and it came true—and it came to pass that Mr. Dull was sent unto the classic shades of the town of Boonville, Yadkin county, and where he was destined to hear that once upon a time that great Pioneer, Daniel Boone, once passed near said town on his way to his happy hunting grounds of the far west.

Mr. Dull hies himself away to a spring near the town where a large poplar tree has grown—we suppose Daniel planted the tree himself—and proceeded to tank up—he says it was only spring water—and write about all he could see and hear between Boonville and Constantine, including Boone's coon-skin cap.

Boonville is a progressive, wide-awake village and works together in everything for advancement and is entitled to all Mr. Dull's imagination has bestowed on her. But hear what he writes—here it is: (Warren L. Dull in Winston Journal)

Boonville, April 16.—What kind of a cap did Daniel Boone wear? Oh, look at the upraised hands! Every one seems to know the answer. Yes, that's right; it was a coon-skin cap and he usually wore it with the striped tail tasseled satchel over his left ear. But did you know where it was he killed that coon from which his favorite cap was made? No? Well, sir, Daniel shot that coon from a big poplar tree about two hundred yards west of the Boonville Baptist church.

I visited the same tree the other day, and drank from the bubbling spring at the very base of the tree—the same spring used by Boone while he occupied the famous camp from which the city gets its name. And with the cooling waters of the noted spring I also imbibed copiously of verbal history concerning Boone, the coon-skin cap, the flint-rock rifle, the big coon and the coon-skin cap.

Middle-aged men tell of listening to Mr. Hendricks, one of the early pioneers in Boonville, in those long ago days as he'd relate first hand stories of Boone's camp near the Baptist church. Mr. Hendricks has long since gone to his reward, but up to the very last days of his life, he had a clear remembrance of the Boone party camping in the little settlement afterwards named for the noted frontiersman and pioneer.

At first I wondered why the people of Boonville did not shake more ado, a bigger noise, over its history as connected with Daniel Boone; but soon I sensed the answer. The Boonville people are too busy looking towards the future to spend an overly amount of time basking in the past. It's a city of tomorrow, not of yesterday. And the big factor in Boonville's undeniable success and progress is unity. They all work together for the good of the entire city. No social jealousies, no political bickerings, no religious controversies, no business quarrels, no back-bitings, no slander-bearing. It's no boom city of spurt

and jerks, with periods of stagnation in between. The growth is steady, constant and permanent, with every interest advancing together.

Witness, for instance, the Boonville high school, unquestionably the best in Yadkin county, and, beginning with the fall term, the only standard high school in the county. The building, an imposing brick structure, would be a credit to a city of 20,000. Seven teachers are employed at present, and the eighth will be added for the fall term. The school rooms are scientifically heated and ventilated, are equipped with all modern appliances and have every arrangement for convenience. The personnel of the faculty, from principal to primary teacher, is the city's pride.

If there is a city on the map deserving the best in high schools, it's Boonville. Just one little incident will serve to show the spirit of the people of Boonville. When the present school building was under construction it was found that an additional \$1,000 would have to be forthcoming to finish. You must bear in mind that the people of the city had already gone down in their jeans for large sums of cash, but when this additional amount was needed, it took just twenty-four minutes by Sheriff Fletcher's watch to raise it. No blowing of trumpets or burning of red fire; just simply a gathering of checks worth their face value at the Boonville bank for the entire amount, and no fuss made.

J. W. Mabe, ex-policeman of Winston-Salem, was found dead in the suburbs of that city Friday morning. He held a pistol in his hand and a shot had been fired through his temples. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he met death at his own hands.

PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Milo has not yet reached its economic limits in either acreage or production. These, it is said, should increase still further as the value and the adaptation of the crop are more generally understood. Many acres of land in the district where milo is adapted that are now used or devoted to other less profitable crops may be used to advantage by growing milo. The best and surest way to improve the crop is for each farmer to select his seed, prepare a good seedbed, and give the crop good, clean cultivation.

Milo is used for feeding all kinds of stock. It may be used either as a grain ration or a roughage ration for horses and cattle. The use of the crop for silage is increasing. The grain is also used as food for man, mutton being said to equal cornmeal either for separator use or in combination with wheat flour.

Detailed information concerning the varieties of milo and their proper cultivation, harvesting, storing and uses, are contained in a new bulletin, which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.