

The Reidsville Review

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

HONOR FOR SCHOOLS

To Have First Place at the Next Congress.

The "little red schoolhouse" is to occupy a place of honor on the program of the Fourth International congress on school hygiene, which will meet in Buffalo from Aug. 25 to Aug. 30, according to a statement issued by the program committee, which is composed of Drs. Robert W. Lovett and David L. Edsall of Harvard, Dr. Luther H. Gulick of New York and Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York, secretary general of the congress.

"The problems of the city schools have received a great deal of much deserved attention," say the members of the committee in their announcement of the program. "The very serious problems of the village school and of the rural school have received but little attention. The study and the solution of these problems are of obvious complexity and importance. The committee is therefore anxious to secure papers relating to rural school hygiene and village school hygiene as well as to the city school hygiene."

Dr. Claxton's Report.

In a report issued at Washington United States Commissioner of Education Phlander P. Claxton calls attention to the subject of the little red school in the following terms:

"Until very recently few careful studies of the rural schools have been made, and we yet have little accurate information about them and little knowledge of the factors entering into the problem of their improvement. We do know in a general way that their terms are short, their support inadequate, their teachers poorly prepared, their attendance irregular, their management unscientific and wasteful of money, time and energy; their courses of study ill adapted to their needs and the houses in which the children are taught cheap and poorly equipped and furnished. That this is not true of all rural schools goes without saying, but it is unfortunately true in a large measure of most of them."

In all there are some 212,000 one teacher little red schoolhouses in the United States alone, according to the Washington report, prepared by A. C. Monahan. In this report there is a picture of a one teacher rural schoolhouse which is characterized as "a fair type of about one-half of the 212,000 one teacher rural schools." Most of the original red paint seems to have been washed off those schools.

An Erroneous Impression.

"A general impression has been created," says Mr. Monahan, "that there exists an American school system which is sufficient and nation wide, with equal educational opportunities in all parts of the country. The impression is erroneous. It is probably true that the public schools, both urban and rural, have made considerable progress, but the marked progress has been confined almost wholly to the city and town. The majority of rural schools are housed in uncomfortable buildings, unsuitable from every standpoint, without proper furniture or facilities for heating, ventilating and lighting; without adequate provisions for guarding the health and morals of the children and with comparatively little equipment for teaching."

Dr. Fletcher B. Dresslar, school hygiene specialist in the bureau of education, who is chairman of the committee on scientific exhibit at the fourth international congress, has recently been making a special study of the rural school building and grounds. The result of his investigation, which is to be published in a special bulletin, will be called to the attention of the delegates at Buffalo. Dr. Dresslar found that, although there is great need for reform, nevertheless the indications at the present time point toward a marked improvement in the rural school building, ground and equipment.

MENDICANTS USE AUTO.

Blind Man and Wife Are Alms Seekers de Luxe.

A blind man and his wife sitting helpless in a broken down motorcar near Wamego, Kan., attracted the attention and aroused the sympathy of J. A. Phillips and Guy Holmes.

Holmes and Phillips are in the service department of a Kansas City automobile company, and they travel about the country repairing cars. They spent two hours working on the blind man's car and sent it away in good shape, the wife driving. In Wamego the "good Samaritans" explained their delay in arriving.

"Yes," said a resident, "that couple travels in a motorcar. They are beggars de luxe. The man fiddles, and the woman sings. It's a business with them, and they are working the towns of western Kansas. When they approach a town they hide the car in the woods until they clean up, and then they speed away to the next town."

Is your subscription due?

AUTOMOBILE SPEED LAW WILL NOW BE ENFORCED

Mayor Womack hailed a Review man on the street and asked him to give notice that from now on the speed law, destined to put a stop to reckless driving of automobiles, will be enforced and asked us to warn every owner of a car as well as those who drive them that the city policemen have been provided with stop watches and that arrests will be made of any and every person who violates the city ordinance from this day henceforth.

We are glad of this determination on the part of our mayor to have a stop put to the reckless driving of automobiles in the city. Those of us who have to walk are getting tired of having a car slide by us every few minutes, going at such a rate of speed that it is impossible to get a good look at the occupants of the car.

This morning one of the blue coats took a position at The Review office corner and with watch in hand, kept the time on the passing machines. Along came one machine headed in the direction of the monument, and the blue coated cop waved a signal for the driver to take to the right of the granite soldier, and the honked salute of the gasoline vehicle indicated to the policeman that it had his order.

We don't know much about the code of signals, or what the different contortions of the officers mean, but something like this is about what took place this morning at the time mentioned:

When the car showed an inclination to turn up West Morehead the officer cut out several long circles in the air, tracing an imaginary turn for the automobile to make as it started to round the monument, all the time keeping one eye on the spokes to see the number of revolutions it made to the minute or second. When this particular machine had headed South and was out of the policeman's sight the blue-coated gentleman performed some Swedish gymnastics to indicate that all was well, and again retreated to his station to watch for more gasoline vehicles.

The law is to be enforced; take our word for that, and the first time some gay automobilist fails to keep the machine going as slow as the law requires a warrant is going to be issued for the owner of the car or the driver.

Senator Overman has assured Thomas Dixon, the North Carolina author, that if the President does not withdraw the name of W. E. Patterson, an Oklahoma negro, as his nominee for register of deeds, the negro will not be confirmed. Senator Overman received a letter from Mr. Dixon asking him to prevent if possible the naming of this negro as register, saying he was opposed to negroes holding office and bossing white women.

Reports to the the State Department at Washington indicated that the Chinese Republic is making steady advances toward suppressing the revolution there, and that the revolt is expected to collapse because it is not supported by the commercial classes in the South.

Buy yourself a kodak for the outing.—We have a big lot of them.—Smith Sta. and Ptg. Co.



A Popular Summer Resort

Right here in your midst today!

ATTRACTIONS: CLEANLINESS, COOLNESS, ECONOMY.

Why should you go away? Our delicious Ice Cream and Ice Cold Summer drinks will Keep You Cool!

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WILL USE "MOVIES"

U. S. Bureau to Help Miners' Living Conditions.

The United States bureau of mines is about to investigate the conditions under which a miner works, believing that insanitary conditions which exist in some of the mines as well as in some of the mining towns are a factor in the death rate among the men. It is intimated that these conditions not only unnecessarily cause the death of miners through disease, but they are often responsible for accidents which might not have happened if the miners were in perfect health.

The bureau has organized what is known as the mine sanitation section, in charge of J. H. White, engineer.

The bureau hopes to bring about progress by appealing to the miner, the manager and the owner, showing that all three can assist, and how all three can be benefited by good sanitary conditions.

Pictures to Be Used.

It will reach the miner by means of illustrated lectures, moving picture exhibits and pictorial circulars. These will show how sickness and suffering are spread by careless habits and will drive home the importance of personal and household cleanliness. The bureau will assist the managers by pointing out glaring sanitary menaces and by showing methods and costs of abatement. It will describe in bulletins common insanitary practices and show the evils which follow in their wake. It will submit sanitary rules and regulations and show the best methods for their enforcement.

Engineer White in talking about the conditions which exist in mining towns said:

"One of the first investigations which the bureau intends to take up is the house problem, with a view of putting before the miners the best practices and the ones which have stood the tests of time."

"The company ownership is the most important factor entering into housing conditions. Every house reflects the standard which the operator wishes to maintain. It is difficult to stimulate personal pride among the inhabitants, and friendly rivalry is absent. However, if improvements are introduced they are far-reaching, and the tone of the entire town is raised, so that one house does not point the finger of scorn at its neighbor."

Water Supply Important.

"The necessity and importance of a satisfactory water supply for the people who were to get out the coal were probably not given much consideration in the past. In studying conditions with a view of introducing a public water supply into a town the cost of improvements and the age of the town must be carefully balanced."

"The inconveniences due to the difficulty of getting water from the wells may be eliminated by establishing bathhouses at mine shafts, so that the men may wash upon coming out of the mine. These bath and change houses are being widely introduced. In a few states they are required by law. A public laundry is a great convenience for the women. Lugging in several tubs of water preliminary to doing a week's washing is a severe burden. Bathhouses in or near the schools for the women and children are almost necessary accessories to the perfect well system. Wholesome and safe drinking water is essential to existence. Its supply is one of the gravest responsibilities accompanying company ownership."

EUGENICS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

New Law Forbids the Marriage of Diseased Persons and Drunkards.

Under the new North Dakota marriage law, which has just become effective, the marriage of diseased persons is prohibited. This is the first step taken toward the more rigid control of marriages and is in line with the general movement throughout the country for the physical examination of persons about to enter the marriage state.

"Each person seeking to be married must file with the license clerk a certificate of health, the certificate to show that the person is not afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease. Another certificate must be filed to show that the persons are not in any manner related by blood. Habitual drunkards are prohibited from marrying."

Fissures Opening on Farm.

Fissures varying from a few inches to a foot and a half in width and extending several feet into the ground have opened up in L. E. Baker's alfalfa field near Honsington, Kan. There have been no indications of an earthquake of any sort, but the ground seems to be sinking away. The openings were discovered when Baker missed one of his horses and found it imprisoned in a fissure.

Old papers 20c, 100 at this office.

STORM DAMAGED BUILDINGS AND BLEW DOWN TREES

A severe wind storm Wednesday afternoon visited this section and did much damage to several buildings and blew down many of the beautiful shade trees on the streets and in the yards. The storm was the most severe of any which has visited this section during the year, and we have had quite an unusual number of storms this summer.

Wednesday was a fearfully hot day, and was pronounced by many of our people as being the most oppressive of any day in the summer. About seven o'clock an innocent looking cloud appeared in the North-West, but people did not apprehend any great storm until it came upon them all of a sudden.

The electric wires, telephone wires and telegraph lines were soon laid low by falling trees, streets and avenues being literally covered with the limbs and branches.

The rain and hail came down in torrents, and houses were soon leaking, the water apparently beating in under the weather boarding.

A third of the roof of the new Reidsville Grocery Co. was blown off, a corner of the roof of Mrs. Cornie Irvin & Co's store gave away under the pressure, some damage resulted to Penn's factory, the old D. Barnes' factory was badly damaged, Mr. F. R. Penn's residence suffered some; a big plate glass window in the Citizens Bank building was smashed; A. P. Sands' store roof was blown off and his stock was submerged and considerable damage done to W. A. Stacey's stock, while the tent at the Air dome was blown down as was also the tent of the evangelist, Mr. Hamilton, who has been conducting services at the cotton mill; then a shed at Harris' factory went down, and a negro store in West End was damaged and the wind storm blew off part of the roof at the South end of the Piedmont hotel and several rooms were flooded by the rain. Part of the tin roof of Mr. Robt. Hairston's factory was also blown off. Other damage resulted to property in the town.

The area through which the storm raged was undoubtedly narrow, and so far the damage done the growing crops does not appear to have been much. A party of Reidsville gentlemen were enjoying Mr. J. S. Wagoner's hospitality at a big brunswick stew at the county home and did not know of the storm in Reidsville, although they did see a gentle rain there.

THREE YEAR-OLD BOY BURNED TO DEATH AT MAYODAN

A very sad accident occurred at Mayodan about 12 a. m., Saturday, which resulted in the death of John Paul, the three-year-old son of Mr. T. W. Lehman.

The little fellow went into a church in company with a little brother a year older than himself, and found a gallon can of gasoline and some matches. In some way the gasoline got spilled on the floor and either by accident or on purpose one of the matches was struck and the gasoline ignited, and little Paul was so terribly burned by the explosion that he died Saturday night at 10 o'clock. Both his legs were charred from the hips down, and his left arm was badly burned from shoulder to wrist. He was conscious thru all his long hours of suffering. The little body was buried in the cemetery at Mayodan Sunday afternoon.

The other little boy escaped without injury, but is too young to be able to tell just how the accident occurred.

Secretary McAdoo has issued a statement flatly charging that the decline of Government two per cent bonds to 95 1/2, a new low record, was due "almost wholly to what appears to be a campaign waged with every indication of concerted action on the part of a number of influential New York City banks to cause apprehension and uneasiness about these bonds in order to help them in their efforts to defeat the currency bill."

The Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday August 5th at the house of Mrs. James Turner and Mrs. William Clark. A full attendance is desired as this is to be an all day meeting. The morning meeting is to open at half past ten, so ladies please take notice and be on time. Let each lady bring a basket of lunch and a piece of fancy work.—Mrs. A. Wilkinson.

Fire of unknown origin gutted the plant of the Steele Hosiery Mill at Statesville Monday, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars and throwing about 60 people out of employment.

HOT ON LOBBY TRAIL

The Junior Senator Refuses To Suppress Any Facts.

The Baltimore Sun recently contained the following reference to the work which Senator Overman, of North Carolina, is doing in the lobby investigation:

The lobby investigation by the United States Senate is even now certain to establish Lee S. Overman, junior Senator from North Carolina, in a position of power in that body.

It is Overman who heads the lobby probers. He is the backbone of the whole investigation. He made the fights on the floor for more time and more money to press the inquiry to the bottom, regardless of how many fathoms deep that bottom is. He determines the course and fixes the policy of the committee.

When the Mulhall letters came out and it was apparent that some Senators and Representatives might become seriously involved, Overman, instead of soft-peddling his investigation, announced that it should go on, regardless of whom it hit or how many of his personal friends were hit.

This investigation had stated tamely. Each member of the Senate was called and politely asked what he knew of the President's charges that a lobby was at work in Washington. It looked for a time that the committee's report could be made in a week and the fact vouched for that no Senator or Congressman had been improperly influenced by lobbyists.

As the probe went on, however, clues of lobbying began to develop. A faint thread of suspicious work was discovered here and a trace of it was pursued there. Then the committee suddenly opened up a wilderness of lobbying. The exposures were so far-reaching and startling that the committee itself was at first two bewildered to do more than assure the country that all the facts should be known.

Every fresh development is further vindicating Senator Overman's assurance that no whitewash would be applied by his committee.

Mr. Overman has been a Senator for 10 years. Until last March 4 he was a member of the minority, but he was preparing to take his place in the leadership of his party in the Senate.

The Carolina Senator's most important move, after the Democrats reorganized the Senate was to make a demand upon that body that the civil service of the United States be investigated. He made a strong speech on the Senate floor about a month ago, in which he showed by Republican testimony that the Civil Service laws had been applied for years to strengthen the Republican party in the governmental machinery.

He showed that under Republican administrations every department had been crowded with Republican officeholders, and produced the report of President Taft's Economy and Efficiency Commission to bear him out.

Down in North Carolina the people like to remark that years ago Lee Overman was Senator "Zeb" Vance's private secretary.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules, as ranking member of the Committee on Judiciary and as a member of the powerful Appropriations and Claims Committees, Senator Overman is in a position to render fine service to his State and to his party. J. F. E.

UNDERWOOD CALLS MULHALL A LIAR AND BLACKMAILER

Majority House Leader Underwood has denounced Martin M. Mulhall, alleged lobbyist at the National Association of Manufacturers, as "a liar and blackmailer."

Mr. Underwood appeared before the Senate lobby committee to deny that Mulhall had ever talked to him about legislation before Congress. After one look at Mulhall he said: "I never saw him before in my life."

Senator Reed expressed the belief that Underwood should wait until the committee had finished with Mulhall. "I think," said Underwood, "that it is in the interest of the public that the man who has taken liberties with public men as this man has should be contradicted."

Mulhall was given an opportunity to reply while Underwood was still in the room. He declared he had talked with Underwood briefly in the corridor and had written his employers "about conditions just as I found them in Washington at that time."

"I have no desire to contradict Underwood," he said, "but I am convinced after he has heard my other witnesses and this examination has been ended he will take back part of what he has said."

Mulhall showed some heat when Underwood declared the statements made by Mulhall in his letter were not true and should be proved untrue by other members of the committee. He retorted that he had endorsements from prominent men as to his honesty.

"I will stand as clean before the country as you will," he said to Underwood.

"Oh, I have no question about how we will stand relatively before the public," said Underwood as he left the room.

Senator Reed with some bitterness remarked that he thought the committee ought not to permit anyone to tell a witness he lied.

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who returned from his post in Mexico City to confer with the State Department and President Wilson as to affairs in that unhappy republic, was strongly in favor of recognition by the government of President Huerta's administration. President Wilson did not agree with Ambassador Wilson's views and the latter was told to take a short rest.

This was a polite way of shelling our Mexican ambassador. The United States Embassy at Mexico City will in the meantime be in charge of its first secretary, Nelson O. Shaghnnessy, evidently Irish, and said to be a very capable man.

After putting up a two-weeks fight against death, which his own hand had hastened, Arthur L. England, a young fireman, died in Greensboro Monday morning shortly before noon. Two weeks ago England sought to take his own life, firing a revolver bullet into his chest immediately under his heart. He rallied bravely from the loss of blood and the shock of the wound but his death was finally caused by pneumonia and complications.

Administration officials at Washington are disposed to take an optimistic view of the negotiations with Japan arising from her protest against the California anti-alien land law and believe that a complete understanding almost is in sight.

Advice to Money Savers

Don't put your money into an enterprise you know nothing about.

Choose the low rate and absolute security, rather than the high rate and a risk.

Keep your savings where you can convert them into cash should an emergency arise.

Open an account with our Savings Department or take out a Certificate of Deposit, bearing four per cent interest.

Protection to depositors is more than One Hundred and Ninety Thousand Dollars.

CITIZENS BANK,

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