

# The Reidsville Review

VOLUME XXIX No. 55.

REIDSVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1916

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

## SOLICITOR GRAVES OPENS CAMPAIGN IN ROCKINGHAM

Solicitor S. Porter Graves of Mt. Airy made two fine speeches in Rockingham last week: Spray Friday night and at the town hall in Reidsville Saturday night. He was greeted by large audiences at both places and made splendid addresses.

Capt. A. E. Walters presided over the meeting at the town hall and introduced the distinguished speaker in his happiest vein.

Solicitor Graves prefaced his remarks by saying that he was making no bitter attacks on anybody but would simply present Democratic arguments in a calm and dispassionate and truthful manner. He would leave it to the intelligence of his hearers to decide if his arguments carried weight and he hoped the facts he would present would convince his hearers that Democratic supremacy was essential to the continued prosperity of the nation, State and county.

And he carried out this program to the letter. There was nothing in his speech to offend the most sensitive Republican or Progressive.

We regret very much that the limitations of our space prevent us from giving a full account of Mr. Graves' fine speech. He devoted a large part of his talk to the enumeration of the many acts of constructive legislation passed by Congress during President Wilson's administration, including the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, the Federal reserve banking act, the land loan bank, child labor law, etc., etc., and he explained clearly the manifold advantages to the people of this constructive legislative program. He eulogized President Wilson as one of the greatest and wisest statesmen of the age and pointed to the many perplexing problems that he has so wisely handled.

The speaker was at his best when describing the present era of great prosperity enjoyed by this great country and said that a change of parties now would be the most unwise act the American people could commit.

He also briefly referred to State and county affairs and pointed with pride to the good record of the State administration. He told of the great progress in education and the splendid manner in which the various State institutions had been managed.

Mr. Graves is a pleasing speaker, an orator of great ability, and has many ardent admirers and warm friends in this county. His hearers were kept in a pleasant humor by an occasional anecdote and there was not a dull period throughout his one-hour and fifty minutes address.

The Reidsville Booster Band enlivened the occasion with a selection of popular airs.

## Prosperity "Just Only Tollible."

A traveling man who has been in the Eastern part of the State for a few weeks, was commenting yesterday upon the high level sustained in prices for tobacco in the Eastern Carolina markets. The leaf is selling around an average of 22 cents, he said. The traveler is an ex-grower of tobacco himself, and was particularly interested in this farm crop phase, but he also noticed that the Eastern Carolina farmers have good corn crops and good cotton and he summed up the appraisal with the statement:

"I don't see what those farmers are going to do with the money they are to have when they sell."

According to the salesman's opinion there will be unprecedented prosperity in that section of the State. Other people coming from the East have reported magnificent yields of corn and rich crops of all description. Apparently what the West will lack in production this year, the East of the State will make up for.

Despite this heart-warming condition in the East, it is unable to shake the farmer out of his "tolerableness," according to the traveler. He reported a conversation with a tobacco grower.

"Well, how's the crop going?" "Just tollible."

The farmer was returning from a big sale of tobacco.

"How much did you get for your leaf sold today?" he was asked.

"I got \$195, averaging 24 cents," was the answer.

"How much did you expect when you planted the tobacco?"

"I figured I might get as much as 12 cents."

Yet with his tobacco bringing just double the amount the farmer expected when he planted, he proceeded to criticize the market because "prices is a little off" and averred that he was only "tollibly" satisfied.—Greensboro News.

The North Carolina brigade of National guards, now in training at Camp Glenn will go to El Paso, Texas, this week to do border guard duty.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF FORM SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

The Tennessee National Guard, encamped at Nashville, has been ordered to the border by the War Department.

Despite the general belief that timber days are past and gone in Minnesota, there still is a little matter of ten million acres of merchantable timber still standing in that State.

October 9, as usual, is to be observed throughout the country as Fire Prevention Day. It is hoped and expected that the observance this year will be more general than ever.

It is said that Asheville is to have another modern and up-to-date hotel. E. W. Grove, owner of the Grove Park Inn, it is claimed, is to build a smaller and cheaper hotel, although it will be on a large scale, even at that.

E. S. Thomas, the young man tried at Raleigh for assault on a young lady in a sleeping car at Raleigh some time ago, was found guilty of simple assault by the jury and was sentenced to serve one year on the public roads.

Charged with having stolen in ten years clothing valued at between \$50,000 and \$75,000 from a New York firm that employed him, Geo. W. Simms, a salesman, confessed that he had sold the clothing at half the price and had lost most of the money in Wall Street speculation.

Kim Curlee of High Point died in a Hopewell hospital after having been hit with some blunt instrument while engaged in a fight. He died in the operating room. W. K. Terry, a white man about 30 years of age, is under arrest at Hopewell, charged with inflicting the fatal wound.

Near Robbinsville, Graham county, Lawrence Edwards killed Wayne Crisp, stabbing him fifteen times with a knife. According to accounts of the affair, Crisp, who was drinking, shot at Edwards, the ball going through Edwards' hat. Edwards then proceeded to carve up Crisp.

A lace factory to be financed by Southern negroes, employ negro labor and operate with a working capital of \$2,000,000 is being projected by Mrs. George A. Nelson of England at New Decatur, Ala. The lace, according to Mrs. Nelson, will be made from cotton grown in Northern Alabama.

Japan in a formal note to Ambassador Guthrie assures the American government that the new Russo-Japanese treaty does not repeal former conventions and that the imperial government has not entertained for a moment any intention to depart from its policy respecting the integrity of China and the open door.

In Indianapolis last Thursday night Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall was notified of his renomination for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, and formally accepted the honor. The ceremonies were the third of the kind to be held in Indianapolis within the last 14 weeks. The other two notifications were for J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibition Presidential candidate, and Chas. W. Fairbanks, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee.

Announcement is made at Wilmington, Del., by E. I. Dupon de Nemours & Company that contracts have been closed in New York for large amounts of smokeless powder. The officials of the company refused to give out any figures or say who the contracts are with. It is understood that they are the largest received by the company for some months, totalling from 50,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds and that it is probably for the Allies.

Hearings before Secretary Daniels and the general board of the Navy on the question of a suitable location for the projected \$11,000,000 government armor factory, closed with approximately 125 cities and rural districts asking for the plant. A selection probably will not be made for more than two months. The law provides that the factory, which will have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor, shall be located with especial reference to safety in time of war.

Food dealers, who gambled on the expected isolation of New York from outside supplies, as a result of the threatened railroad strike and held back shipments to unload at famine prices, found themselves after the railroad strike had been called off, overweighed by their own plot. Prices suddenly collapsed with the averting of the strike and the food gamblers were caught with vast quantities of supplies on their hands. One speculator is reported to have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOBACCO.

(Paper read by Mr. R. E. Lasater at a luncheon of Winston-Salem Rotary Club.)

So far as history records, the first civilized man who was introduced to tobacco was Christopher Columbus, although an unsupported claim makes the Chinese the first growers and users of it. No definite idea of how long the American Indian had been smoking it prior to that time can be arrived at because the red man left no intelligible written records.

When Columbus first set foot on American soil he discovered the Indians smoking the dried tobacco leaves. It grew wild then as the Indian had neither the desire nor the intelligence to cultivate it.

Some historians contend that the followers of Columbus introduced the plant into Spain in 1512, while others claim that Hernandez de Toledo, a Spaniard, first sent it into Spain from Tobacco, a province of Yucatan, about 1560. It is highly probable that the name "Tobacco" was derived from this province.

Columbus found that the Indians used tobacco in their various fetich or worship as well as in their civil ceremonies. A compact entered into over the "Pipe of Peace" was considered binding—it was their form of taking an oath. They burnt it also as religious incense.

For some years after tobacco was introduced into Spain it was thought to be suitable for smoking only. Subsequently, it was discovered that certain very gratifying and stimulating qualities were to be derived from chewing it. Since that time it has been both smoked and chewed in about equal proportions.

Sir Walter Raleigh is popularly accredited with first introducing tobacco into England from Virginia, in 1586, three-quarters of a century after it has been first introduced into Spain. However, ample evidence is available to prove that Sir Francis Drake was, in reality, the first man to do so. History shows that he introduced tobacco into England between 1570 and 1580—ten to sixteen years before Sir Walter Raleigh was supposed to have done so. On the other hand history proves that Sir Walter Raleigh was the first distinguished smoker of England, and it was he also who was the first to cultivate the plant on his estate at Youghal, Ireland.

There are two distinct varieties of tobacco which reach their highest degree of superiority in circumscribed territories. (a) The varieties which are best for chewing, cigarette and pipe smoking, (b) those from which higher grades of cigars are made.

Tobacco has a more sensitive nature than any other plant in the world, and no man can acquire the necessary knowledge to judge, or "read" it until he has had years of practical experience. To illustrate, identically the same variety of tobacco will possess a different nature—will vary widely in quality, even when grown in adjoining counties. The slight difference in the soil of the two counties is sufficient to influence the result of its cultivation.

The most superior chewing, cigarette and pipe tobaccos grow best in the world-famed Piedmont tobacco belt of North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. The city of Winston-Salem, N. C., is virtually in the very heart of the Piedmont tobacco belt. The reason for the high quality of the tobacco grown in this Piedmont section is found largely in the fact that both the climate and soil are ideal for tobacco growing.

Throughout America, and particularly in the Piedmont tobacco belt of North Carolina and Virginia, the tobacco seed are sown in beds protected from the chilling winds of spring, and covered with cheese cloth to protect the young plants from bugs and insects. Before these beds are sown a fire is built on them in order to kill all the worms and foreign seeds which might be lurking in the soil.

After the young plant have attained a growth of from two to three inches they are transplanted at a distance of from twelve to eighteen inches in rows three to four feet apart. Different species grow from two to five feet in height, while the leaves range from twelve inches to over two feet in length.

To make each plant possess certain high qualities is the chief aim of the expert planter. The greater the number of leaves at maturity the poorer the quality, so the number is held down through pruning. Ten to fourteen full sized leaves at maturity is most favored by the majority of planters.

Experienced growers know from appearance when the tobacco is ready for harvesting—it becomes gammy and oily, and as the leaves ripen they acquire a yellowish cast,

become rougher on the surface, and exhibit other signs of maturity which can be detected only by the trained eye of experienced planters. The stalks are then split down the middle and sometimes piled to wilt in the sun, but the most popular custom is to hang the stalks on poles in barns to wilt.

The yield of tobacco per acre varies from 500 to 1200 pounds, but 700 to 800 pounds is constructed a very good average crop. The amount raised from the United States alone fluctuates between 900 millions to 1000 million pounds, while the price ranges all the way from four cents to seven or five cents per pound according to quality and general market conditions. The value of the raw crop to the grower is considerably in excess of one hundred million dollars. Over one and one quarter million acres of rich, fertile land are utilized yearly for tobacco cultivation in America alone.

Few smokers and chewers realize the care and skill which have been exercised to make the tobacco reach them in the same condition, and having identically the same uniform qualities of strength, vapor and aroma as those specimens of the same brand which they have used before. The old saw about "It all comes out of the same pot" certainly cannot be said of tobacco.

Before the grower starts to market with his tobacco he grades it to the best of his ability, assorting it into its different grades and classes, and then ties it up into bundles. His grading, however, is not final.

Upon being received by the manufacturer the tobacco is again graded—in fact, this grading or classifying continues right on up until it is actually ready to be manufactured. After the manufacturer has first graded it to his satisfaction—separating it into cigarette leaf, plug leaf and smoking tobacco leaf—he packs it securely in large hogsheds. It ages in these from one to three years according to the use for which it is intended.

After it has been determined that the tobacco is fully aged it is removed from the warehouse into the picking department where the leaves are individually inspected and assorted again into different grades. This is necessary because, while it was originally graded, it passes through certain changes during the ageing process. In this picking department each leaf is handled separately before finally made ready for manufacture.

When the manufacturer arrives at the point of assorting the leaves for the last time experts examine each individual leaf with discriminating care. To the untrained eye these leaves are all the same in general appearance, yet the expert will separate them into ten different piles of different nature and quality, and each pile will be used only for such grades of the finished product for which it is best suited.

After the tobacco has been thoroughly inspected and assorted into grades it goes into the stemming room. The stems form from one quarter to one-third of the entire weight of the tobacco leaf. After they have all been removed the tobacco goes into the drying room where all excess moisture is removed by hot-air currents. It is then permitted to lay in bulk until it is uniformly blended. After this it is ready for manufacture.

Kentucky leads in the production of tobacco grown, while North Carolina comes second. The five leading States in tobacco production, and which grow 75 per cent of the entire crop in the United States, taking the 1914 crop as a basis, follow:

State	Pounds.
Kentucky	364,000,000
North Carolina	172,250,000
Virginia	113,750,000
Ohio	78,125,000
Tennessee	63,453,000

Eleven other States also grew a total of 239,904,000 pounds of tobacco in 1914.

Year	Pounds.
1849	200,000,000
1859	434,000,000
1869	269,000,000
1879	472,000,000
1889	488,000,000
1899	868,000,000
1909	1,055,000,000

Since the total production of tobacco for the whole world in 1909 was but approximately two billion pounds it will be readily noted that the United States grows more than one-half of all the tobacco grown in the world.

The "curing" or drying out process of tobacco has a four-fold purpose. (A) To eliminate the sap and excess moisture. (B) To fix the color. (C) To pre-

## MR. J. A. FITZGERALD DIES IN HIGH POINT

Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald, a former citizen of this county died at his home in High Point Friday of Bright's disease and his body was brought here on No. 36 Sunday for burial at Greenview cemetery. He was 56 years old. He was a brother of the late Judge Fitzgerald of Nevada; of Wesley Fitzgerald of Ruffin, and is survived by two brothers, Messrs. W. L. Fitzgerald of Reidsville and R. J. Fitzgerald of Burlington. He leaves a wife and two sons and one daughter, Mrs. J. V. Waynick of Reidsville. The funeral services were conducted at the Main Street M. E. church Sunday afternoon by Rev. W. A. Lambeth, assisted by Rev. W. P. Ware. The services at the grave were in charge of Guilford Council No. 23, Jr. O. U. A. M., of which Mr. Fitzgerald was a member, assisted by Carolina Council No. 9 of Reidsville. The funeral was attended by a very large crowd.

## Misses McCollum Entertain.

A most attractive party was given Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCollum at Pleasantville, when their daughters, Misses Florence, Harriet and Era McCollum, entertained some of their many friends. Their home was prettily decorated for the occasion with roses and ferns, adding much to the beauty of the scene. The most enjoyable features of the evening were the Victrola and vocal and instrumental music by Misses Lillie Mae and Boyd Mitchell, W. B. McCollum, Pavton Mitchell and J. J. Carter.

After a season of amusement and many fascinating games were played, at the close of which, delicious refreshments consisting of dainty cake and ice cream, were served by Misses Florence and Pearl McCollum, assisted by Mrs. C. Glenn McCollum.

The guests departed at a late hour declaring they had spent a most delightful evening.

serve the natural juices, flavor and aroma. (D) To make the leaf tough and supple.

The germicidal qualities of tobacco have long since been given positive and favorable recognition by the medical fraternity, the great majority of whom are tobacco users. The mouth is the main channel through which infective germs enter the body, and it is in the decaying cavities of the teeth that these germs freely propagate.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that bacteria, after being exposed to tobacco fumes and juices for twenty-four hours, were rendered harmless in quantities ranging from 85 per cent to 100 per cent.

It has also been convincingly demonstrated that tobacco is a fatal germicide for the virulent cholera bacillus. During the cholera epidemic in Hamburg, in 1892, only eight out of five thousand tobacco workers were attacked, and but four of these died.

Through causing an increased flow of saliva and gastric juices tobacco greatly helps the digestion of food, and also stimulates the muscles and membranes of the stomach and intestines. In addition the exercise given the teeth through chewing is decidedly beneficial.

The sedative effects of tobacco are high. Its soothing effects make the user think better of himself, and the world in general. The effects of tobacco on the mind are also most desirable. It cheers those of drooping spirits, and is a never failing help to the thinker. It is a noteworthy fact that the vast majority of progressive and aggressive men in all the walks of life are users of tobacco in some form.

The great European war has taught the important part which tobacco plays in the soldier's existence. Frequently the soldier in the ranks, when making wearisome marches or under galling fire, seemed not to grumble so long as his tobacco supply held out. A few months ago when President Wilson issued his mobilization order, among the first things many boards of directors of banks, corporations, etc., did was to donate a sum of money for the specific purpose of buying tobacco supplies for the soldiers.

In a letter mailed broadcast by Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund (American organization) under date of July 21, 1916, appeared this paragraph: "The Belgians soldiers are asking for tobacco to while away the long, dreary hours of watching, to comfort them when wounded and to relieve the terrible nerve strain of modern warfare."

"What a glorious creature was he who first discovered the use of tobacco," cried Fielding, with feeling that must be shared by every man who has experienced the joys of a smoke, or the uplift of a stimulating chew, when all the world seemed against him.

## MISS FRANCIS TINSLEY HURT IN AUTOMOBILE WRECK

Saturday about four o'clock in the evening an automobile driven by Tom Carter of Stoneville, turned turtle on a smooth road near the Saunders' School House about four and a half miles southeast of Leaksville on the Wentworth-Reidsville road. In the machine with Mr. Carter was Miss Francis Tinsley, a daughter of Will Tinsley of Stoneville and another young lady.

Miss Tinsley was badly injured and was carried into the home of Sid Wilson opposite whose home the accident occurred. Dr. Ray of Leaksville was at once phoned for and she was given medical attention. It was said that her collar bone was broken. The young lady was on her way to her boarding place as she was expected to begin teaching school Monday at the Saunders school house less than two miles from the scene of the accident. The other young lady was cut about the head and chest, but not so bad as at first thought.

Mr. Carter who was driving the machine could not explain how the accident happened. Both of the rear wheels were broken and the wonder is that occupants of the car were not killed for they were going at a high rate of speed. Sunday morning a telephone message was received stating that Miss Tinsley was not hurt as bad as at first supposed and that she was resting considerably better. Mrs. Tinsley hastened to her daughter's side as soon as she heard of the accident. Miss Tinsley was able to go back to Stoneville yesterday.

## Women as Preachers.

On the subject of women as preachers, the Omaha Examiner hands this down as a think drop:

A controversy is being waged in the English Episcopal Church as to whether women should be permitted to officiate as preachers. There seems to be a call for such service as so many clergymen have become chaplains for the army. This presages one of the many changes of women's position resulting from the war.

In this country there is a considerable number of women preachers. Many rural parishes find their service satisfactory. Not usually having families to support they work for small salaries. The girls who excelled the boys in their school classes are not likely to preach inferior sermons.

Women preachers are said to be particularly effective in times of sorrow and misfortune. This side of the clergyman's work is often done awkwardly by men. They would like to offer consoling words, but they don't know what to say.

Many of the old timers are scandalized by the sight of what they would call a "petticoat in the pulpit." But there is nothing in coats and trousers to suggest superior spiritual enlightenment. It is objected that the modern church needs more men attendants, and that the men would not turn out to hear a woman preach. The average minister, however, is not so successful along this line that he can claim any exclusive tenure.

Objections to women in the pulpit may not proceed so much from inferiority in their work as from the feeling that the sex should be kept in subordinate positions where it belongs. Some men dislike the idea that women will eventually compete with them in all fields of human effort. But the world will use the best tools that it finds, regardless of any sex differences. If many women become preachers in Europe, as seems likely, the idea of using them for such service in this country is likely to gain ground.

## Brief and Pointed.

"Kissing is highly dangerous," says an exchange. Verily so. We know instances where it led to the parson.

If the average man would judge himself by the same test he judges his neighbor, he would soon be refusing to shake hands with himself.

The courts always rule that a pedestrian has the right of way over an automobile but it is generally too late then to do the pedestrian any good.

An Arkansas man could see no harm in smoking while standing near a can of powder the other day and he hasn't seen anything at all since.

The country might also be better off if more of the girls would learn to guide a frying-pan across the stove instead of steering an automobile through the streets.—Charlotte News.

## Stripling Seeks Job in Virginia.

Thomas Edgar Stripling, recently pardoned in Georgia, has gone to Richmond from Hopewell to settle down, he says.

He called on Chief of Police Werner and frankly told him that he was in search of a job and would be grateful for any suggestion on the part of the chief.