

The Mount Airy News.

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NO. 1

OFFICERS MAKE RAID IN CARROLL.

Receive Much Assistance From Law Abiding Citizens Who are Determined to Suppress Lawlessness in that Section—Still Located on Victor Allen's Farm.

Roanoke, Va., July 6.—Messrs. H. C. Weaver and G. O. McAlexander, special employees of the government, accompanied by Deputy Marshal S. C. M. Faddis, and Possemen J. M. Faddis, made a raid through Carroll county during the past few days which is regarded as one of the most successful of recent weeks by revenue officers, in as much as the officers were ably assisted by the law abiding citizens of the county in the way of direct information which enabled them to work with celerity.

Messrs. Weaver and McAlexander returned to Roanoke yesterday and are highly elated over the success of the trip.

They located a large distillery on the lands of Victor Allen and about a half mile from the home of Floyd Allen in the Fancy Gap neighborhood. It was a large plant, and while the still had been removed, all of the fermenters and other equipments were in place. The largest fermenters ever seen at a "moonshine" plant were found here and destroyed. Some of them were of about 800 gallons capacity.

The officers learned that this was the plant which Claude Allen was operating at the time of the Hillsville tragedy. The large copper still found afterwards by detectives in Floyd Allen's home is said to be the same "copper" that was used at this plant.

The officers had information that an illicit plant was being operated in the vicinity of Reed Mountain, and they had been advised by a reliable source that it had been made the evening before, and the still pulled out and hidden. The tubs had also been moved to places of safety, but the officers were "too many" for the moonshiners. All the sloop had been taken to the home of Sam and Jessie Jones and they were feeding hogs and cogs on it.

As the officers approached, Jessie Jones, who is a country merchant, gathered a sixteen gallon barrel of whiskey and made for the mountains. The officers pursued and he was forced to drop his burden. The whiskey was poured out and nearby, a second barrel was found containing a like quantity of whiskey which was also destroyed.

A search was then instituted for the missing still and the fermenters. These were soon found hidden away in the brush, and the "devil" was brought into action, and soon all of the equipment was reduced to ruins.

Although a prosperous merchant, Jessie Jones, will have to stand trial on charge of concealing illicit spirits, which offense is more grave than the manufacturing of whiskey in violation of the law. This was in the neighborhood of Cana, Carroll county.

After locating and destroying the plant on the farm of Victor Allen, the officers went to the home of a man named Edwards, a short distance away, where they found and destroyed another plant. The plant destroyed on the farm of Victor Allen had a capacity of about a barrel a day. When running it is estimated that the government was defrauded out of \$50 per day of license tax.

The raiding party then returned to Hillsville where they had information that a man named John Dalton was selling liquor in large quantities to bootleggers and retailers. They went to Dalton's where they found and destroyed a fine copper outfit. They then began a search of the premises for whiskey, and while Mr. Faddis and Mr. Weaver were searching the barn and out-houses, Mr. McAlexander found a full barrel covered by a large dry goods box in a wagon near the wood house.

It was said that whiskey had

been hauled by the barrel concealed under this box for two or three years. The moonshiners would place a barrel on the end in the front part of the wagon, turn the box over it, and then sit on the box. Other boxes of goods were hauled in the same wagon, in this way officers were always thrown off the track, as the wagon would have every indication of being like hundreds of others hauling goods and produce to and from the depot to some country store.

The interior of the box had almost been worn through in places by the hoops on the barrel, so long had it been in use hiding from the prying officers the contraband liquor contained under its innocent looking exterior.

The full barrel, which is said to be of fine quality was taken to Hillsville and placed in the Carroll jail for safe keeping until it can be sold at auction by the government.

The officers noted that at the present time not a single prisoner is confined in the Carroll jail, a condition which has not prevailed before in years. They declared that since the Hillsville tragedy that the better element of law abiding citizens were taking a hand in the conduct of affairs and that they are going right after lawlessness with a vim. They do not hesitate to inform on moonshiners, and will cooperate in every way with the officials in their endeavor to put a stop to the illicit manufacture and sale of whiskey in Carroll county.

Bubonic Plague Case Found in Havana City.

Havana, July 6th.—A special board of physicians appointed to investigate the suspected case of bubonic plague at Las Animas, Cuba, announced this afternoon that they had conclusively

concluded the existence of the plague. The existence of this case is taken as an indication that there are probably a number of others. The most strenuous precautions have been ordered, including the general cleaning up of the city, house to house visitations, the destruction of all disused furniture, and other rubbish and the extermination of all rats.

No decision has yet been reached as to whether the government will declare interior quarantine against Havana.

Learn How to Handle Your Tools

One queer idea rather prevalent in the South is that when a farm implement fails to do good work on some man's farm it is the fault of the machine. Now a little thought should convince anyone that nine-tenths out of ten it must be the fault of the man. All farm implements are not perfect, of course, and no one of them is likely to be best under all conditions; but it needs only a moment's reflection to convince a man who thinks, no one can afford to make and sell a machine that will not do good work if given a fair chance—certainly no man or firm with a large investment of capital or with a reputation to lose, or make, can afford to do so. I have seen men harrow their corn and drag out a lot of it, but it wasn't the harrow's fault. It was because the land had been poorly prepared, because the harrow teeth were not properly set, and because the driver did not know his business. On land prepared as it should be I can run a harrow all day and not pull up enough corn for anyone to notice it at all two days later. The man who does not get good results with any standard farm implement should first of all make sure that he is handling it properly.—Shop Man, in The Progressive Farmer.

Are Ever At War.

There are two things everlastingly at war, joy and pain. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve will banish pain in any form. It soon subdues the itching, irritation, inflammation or swelling. It gives comfort, invites joy. Greatest healer of burns, boils, ulcers, cuts, bruises, eczema, scalds, pimples, skin eruptions. Only 25 cts. at E. H. Hennis Drug Co.

COLONEL ISSUES THE CALL TO BATTLE.

State Delegations Will Meet in Convention in Chicago August 5th.

New York, July 7.—A call to the people of the United States who are in sympathy with the "National progressive movement" to send delegations to a national convention to open in Chicago August 5 was given out this afternoon by United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, Theodore Roosevelt's campaign manager. The call is signed by members of the committee chosen at the meeting held in Chicago. And also includes signatures of the Roosevelt followers in forty States.

"The Territories has no place in a national convention and will not be considered," declared Senator Dixon, in commenting upon the signatures. "As for the missing eight States, the most of them probably will send delegates although they have not taken part in the call. Maine, for instance, postponed definite action because there is now a strong fight on in the primaries, with the sympathy running in favor of the progressive movement. Delaware, North Carolina, Arkansas and Nevada probably will take part in the convention. Mississippi and North Carolina may possibly be unrepresented."

"Each State will be expected to select its delegates by its own paraphernalia. The representation will be cut down to just one half that of the previous conventions. This was considered advisable since this convention is to be notably a deliberative body and will certainly be composed of a class of men altogether different from those of usual assemblies."

"In all probability the convention will adopt the name 'National progressive' for the new party. Thus far no issues have been authoritatively stated."

The Call.

The call says in substance: "To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences, who through repeated betrayals, realize, that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old parties that no helpful movement in the real interest of our country can come out of either;

"Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nation-wide movement—an non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests;

"Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection;

"Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid of the influences that control the few;

"Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the nation and the several States the legislation demanded by the modern industrial evolution;

"Who hold that the commandment delivered at Sinai, 'thou shalt not steal' applies to politics as well as to business;

"To all who are in accord with these views, a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the mass-meeting held in Chicago on June 22 last, to send from each State a number of delegates whose votes in the convention shall count for as many votes as the State shall have Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the convention in Chicago on the 5th day of August, 1912, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the positions of President and Vice President of the United States.

MANY WITNESSES IN ALLEN TRIAL.

Testimony Very Similar to That Given at Previous Hearing.

Wytheville, Va., July 5.—The case of the Commonwealth against Claude Allen for killing William M. Foster in the tragedy of March 14th at Hillsville, was resumed this morning at 9:30 and B. Weddle was introduced as a witness. This witness testified that Floyd Allen told him that if he was convicted he would kill W. M. Foster before sundown.

Isaac Martin testified as to Floyd Allen's statement that he could not get a fair trial in Carroll and that he would compromise and pay, but if they sent him to the pen, they would have to make a box for him.

These questions and answers were accepted because they were intended to prove conspiracy and that Claude Allen, the prisoner, was not present and there was no evidence that the statements had ever been communicated to him.

Sidney Shrecker testified that the evening before the tragedy, and while the jury were out and expected in court with their verdict, Claude Allen went up to his father, Floyd, took him by the wrist and said, "Let me feel your pulse," and having done so, said, "It beats regularly," and the father with hand to his mouth in a whisper asked Claude if the boys were ready.

Lowman King's evidence corroborated Sidney Shrecker.

Joseph A. Banks, a witness not examined in former trials, gave evidence which corroborated the last two as to Claude Allen taking hold of his father's wrist, and to their whispering, but witness was too far off to hear what was said.

C. L. Howell, the foreman of the jury which convicted Floyd Allen and who was present at the tragedy, gave a detailed account of what occurred at the time. His evidence was in line with those witnesses who have heretofore testified as to the facts and circumstances.

Owing to the stormy weather there were fewer spectators than on any previous day.

M. C. White, a member of the jury, was the next witness. He said Floyd Allen said he was not going to jail. His statements showed that the witness had been more particular in taking care of himself than in seeing what happened.

Court adjourned at one thirty for dinner.

J. G. Ayers, the next witness, testified regarding his position at the time of the shooting and the position of the persons doing the shooting outside the court house. He said he was an undertaker and saw Foster's wounds. He described them to the jury.

Rosecoe Mabry corroborated the statements of former witnesses as to the shooting and positions of parties. His testimony was very brief. He had been chiefly concerned in getting out of danger.

The next witness was W. C. Quisenberry, deputy clerk, who was on the stand for one hour and ten minutes. He testified that the first shot came from the northeast corner of the room and then from the direction of Floyd Allen. The witness said he fired twice at Floyd. He said he came in the room armed because of previous trouble with Jack Allen. The witness was subjected to a grilling cross-examination by Judge Hairston. J. T. Cochran, at whose restaurant the Allens ate breakfast on the day of the tragedy, next was introduced. His testimony was brief and no new facts were revealed.

H. K. Lindsey, the next witness introduced, was asked only a few questions which revealed no new facts. Cyrus Phipps, a civil engineer, was next introduced. His testimony related chiefly to the facts and incidents of the shooting, and with a map he described the court room at Hillsville, the furniture thereof and the location of the bullet holes.

WHITE HOUSE NOT IN VERY CHEERFUL MOOD

President Taft is Not Talking But It is Known He Hoped For Weaker Opponent.

Washington, July 4.—There was little cheering and few smiles about the White House today. The chief cause of the depressed political atmosphere was the nomination of Woodrow Wilson by the Democracy for President. President Taft, while he said nothing for publication, had hoped from the beginning that the Democrats would nominate Champ Clark, Underwood or Harmon. In fact, he and some of his political advisers discussed plans of campaign figuring on someone else than Wilson or Bryan as the candidate.

President Taft and his most enthusiastic supporters fear Woodrow Wilson as a candidate.

This statement was made to the correspondent of the World today by a close political friend and adviser of the President. This friend admitted that with the selection of Governor Wilson the President's chances are not near so good as they would have been had the Democrats nominated some other man.

The supporters of the President figure that, notwithstanding Colonel Roosevelt's statement that he will continue as the candidate of the progressive Republicans he will not be in the race on November 5, that many of the men he has been and is counting on will support Governor Wilson and efface themselves individually as Republicans.

These views were strengthened somewhat by the receipt of information at the White House that Governor Osborn of Michigan had announced he would support Governor Wilson. The White House heard also that the progressive Republican League of Minnesota would support Governor Wilson.

These same supporters of the President who are worried now over the outlook are of the opinion that even if Colonel Roosevelt does go ahead with his third party movement the only votes he will get will be from the Republican party and a few personal followers who will not be of any material help to him, while on the other hand there will be thousands of independent and progressive Republicans who will support Governor Wilson. It is figured that as individuals they can do this without impairing their Republicanism and that in the event of dissatisfaction with the Democratic party they can come back into the fold without causing any loud protest.

Another indication that the President's friends are much concerned was indicated today when it became known that some of the Taft managers already have begun gathering paraphrases from Governor Wilson's writings which they will use in the campaign and which they hope will alienate many of the foreign votes in the large cities from Governor Wilson. The Taft managers are going to dig out of Governor Wilson's writings, too, everything they can find regarding religion and make an effort to show that he is opposed to Catholics holding office or taking part in governmental affairs. While this undercurrent of fear is manifesting itself, such old party workers as Representative Redenberg, of Illinois, Senator Burnham, of New Hampshire, Representatives Anthony, of Kansas, Bartholdt, of Missouri, and ex-Representative Bennel, of New York, are talking Taft. They say there is nothing to it but Taft and that many conservative Democrats will support the President.

The full situation will be canvassed next Monday when the President will confer with the subcommittee of nine of the national committee. These committeemen will be the house guests of the President and will remain here until something definite in the nature of a plan of campaign is mapped out.

Two Score Die in Collision.

Corning, N. Y., July 4.—West-bound Lackawanna passenger train No. 9 from New York, due here at 5:47 this morning, composed of two engines, a baggage car, three Pullmans, two day coaches, was demolished at Gibson, three miles east of here, at 5:25 this morning. Forty-one passengers were killed and between 50 and 60 were injured.

Many of the victims were holiday excursionists bound for Niagara Falls.

The wreck is the worst in the history of the road. Its cause, according to Engineer Schreeder of the express, was his failure to see the signals set against his train. The wrecked train stood on the main track, blocked by a crippled freight train. There was no flag out, according to the engineer. The signals, which he declared it was too foggy to see, were just around the curve. The express plunged past them, and rushed into the rear of No. 9 bringing death to two score passengers.

Schreeder had taken No. 11 at Elmira 15 minutes before. He was a few minutes late. He sent the train at 65 miles an hour. No. 9 was supposed to be half an hour ahead. He had no warning until he made out the rear coach of No. 9 through the fog. Then he threw on the reverse without shutting off the steam. The jerk threw the train off the track. The engine plunged through two day coaches filled with passengers and tore through the last of the Pullmans.

Schreeder said the impact threw him roadboard practically unhurt. The engine continued to plunge through the middle of the train grinding everything in its path.

Rescuers were quickly on the scene. The work of getting the injured to the hospitals and the dead to the morgues was impeded by the blocking of the road, which was filled with automobiles and other vehicles. Most of the bodies were badly mangled.

Notice.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by C. H. Simcox and wife, dated the 18th day of January 1912 to secure a debt of \$1300 due and payable \$700 May 31, 1912 and \$100 annually thereafter. Said deed of trust being given to secure note executed to S. G. Harbor and whereas the fault was made in the payment of the \$700 at its maturity. Upon the application of S. G. Harbor, the beneficiary, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of Aug. 1912 at 1:30 P. M., in front of Moore's Book Store, in the Town of Mount Airy the following real estate to-wit:

Adjoining the lands of Wm. Woodroffe and others and bounded as follows:

First tract: Beginning on a maple North East corner of Benn Durham's survey, runs South to Chas. V. Winfrey's line and a stone West 1100 feet; thence North to the old line; thence East to the beginning, containing 10 acres more or less.

Second tract: Beginning on a forked post oak, runs South 16½ chains to a white oak on bank of Sage Creek, West 12½ chains to a red oak, North 41½ chains to a white oak, East 16.44 chains to a chestnut and stake in the old line; South 4½ chains to a stake in the old line; South 22.54 chains to a stake in R. S. Creed's line West to the beginning; containing 92 acres more or less. Lying and being in Surry County, N. C. Sale made to satisfy said debt, interest and cost.

This July 6th, 1912.
John H. Folger,
Trustee.

The Trials of a Traveler.

"I am a traveling salesman," writes E. E. Youngs, E. Berkshire, Vt., "and was often troubled with constipation and indigestion till I began to use Dr. King's New Life Pills, which I have found an excellent remedy." For all stomach, liver or kidney troubles they are unequalled. Only 25 cts at E. H. Hennis Drug Co.

ELECTRIC BITTERS THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND RINDNES