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The Mount Airy News.

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MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913.

NO. 29

The Big Show!

Feb. 7th, 1913, Final Count Piano Contest

On Feb. 7th, some one is going to be awarded the piano and in all human probability it will be the contestant who works the hardest. It won't be for any dreamer who sits around and imagines she is going to get it, and you contestants who have done so well up to the present time don't let your success lull you into inactivity or you may have a startling awakening. The only way for you to do is to preserve any advantage you have by downright hard work. As business proposition, with what you have done and accomplished, you can't afford to decrease your activity in any particular.

All of you want to get out and hustle as you never hustled in your lives before. Go out after the subscriptions and don't go after them in a haphazard way, but list every friend you have and then see them. They will help you if they see you are trying to help yourself and their effort for you will be in exact ratio to your effort and no more.

Go after the merchants' coupons. Have your friends trade with the merchants who use the coupon, then go after them or have them voted for you. The bonuses will be as follows:

Now one final word, don't be a Miss Behind-hand, don't put your work off but do it now and do it every day. Something to be accomplished and then carry it out. Its the only way on earth to achieve anything and it applies to this contest as forcibly as to any other human endeavor. The ballot box will close on Feb. 7, 1913 at 7:30 P. M. and victory will be with the one with the Heaviest Battalions—or in this case the most subscriptions.

The following is the total vote at the close of the third count:

- Miss Ola Ward, . . . 184,925
- Miss Mallie Thacker, . . . 132,025
- Miss Maud Sparger, . . . 126,400
- Miss Annie Miller, . . . 115,975
- Miss Johnnie M. Roberts, 110,600
- Miss Mary Johnson, . . . 42,125
- Miss Gertrude Reece, . . . 26,600
- Miss Nellie Haymore, . . . 23,400
- Miss Nina York, . . . 14,200
- Miss Annie Folger, . . . 13,675
- Miss Irene Bunker, . . . 11,400
- Miss Lillie Hemmings, . . . 8,450
- Miss Katherine Willis, . . . 3,100
- Miss Nannie Watson, . . . 2,425
- Miss Isabell Saunders, . . . 550
- Miss Grace Hundley, . . . 525

Drifted for Hours in Ice Floes.

Leamington, Ontario, Jan. 18.—After drifting among ice floes in Lake Erie for 12 hours several residents from here and Pelee island today were taken off a government sailboat by life savers. All of the party were men and all suffered more or less from the effects of exposure.

The men boarded the mailboat at Pelee island yesterday, and when it failed to reach here last night relatives became alarmed. The life saving crews started out late last night and searched for some time before the helpless party was found.

MAKE EDUCATION COMPULSORY IN N. C.

Representative J. Frank Ray of Macon Introduces Bill in House.

Raleigh, Jan. 18.—A compulsory school-attendance bill that many believe will be the one that will be enacted into law at this session of the General Assembly was introduced in the House today by Representative J. Frank Ray, of Macon. It fixes the age limits for compulsory attendance at eight to fourteen years, making it a misdemeanor to fail to have children of these ages in school for at least three-fourths of the current school terms, in either day or night school.

The bill requires teachers to keep strict record of the attendance of all children within the age limits, and to make detailed report of attendance, or failure to attend at the close of the term to the County Boards of Education. The reports from the teachers must give reasons for failure to attend, including poverty of parents, or other cause.

The County Board of Education are required to transmit to the clerks of the Superior Court copies of these reports of teachers and the solicitors of the judicial districts shall examine them and gather names of those liable to prosecution for failure to send children to school and is not to apply in any case where the child is taught at home in such branches as are taught in the public schools for the length of time required in the statute.

School committees can excuse non-attendance for good and sufficient reasons. Attendance cannot be exacted if the school is over two miles from the home of the child. The State Department of Education is understood to endorse this bill.

Representative Justice of Guilford introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum, the question of the amendment to be voted on in the next general election.

A bill by Representative Stewart would make separation for two years ground for divorce. One year after divorce is procured either party can petition the judge for right to re-marry.

Obituary.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, ruler of Heaven and earth in His infinite wisdom to remove our dearly beloved Brother Charles L. Jones from this world of sorrow and affliction to his eternal home where all is joy and gladness, and

Whereas in his death Mt. Airy Ruling No. 1036 of the Fraternal Mystic Circle has sustained the loss of a worthy member and his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, that the members of our Ruling unite in tendering the bereaved family their tribute of heartfelt sympathy and respect in this hour of sorrow and distress.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased Brother, a copy for publication and that the same be spread upon our minutes.

Ivan C. Moore,
R. H. Leonard,
Z. T. Smith,
Committee.

The Case of Claude Allen.

Roanoke News. Now the Allens, convicted of murder in the first degree, have a new lease on life. Practically all the resources of the law in their behalf have been exhausted. The proposed appeal to the supreme court of the United States for Claude Allen, is not likely to amount to anything except the spending of some more money. The final court of the country is very reluctant to interfere in State criminal cases and we cannot recall an instance where it has undertaken to overrule or set aside a decision of a State supreme court in such a case.

So it comes down to a direct question of mercy and clemency—not a question of justice or law. This newspaper believes that if the law was to be enforced with stern exactness and precise justice done, every one of the men who have been convicted would have gone to the electric chair. If we can conceive a human being as a mere thinking machine, acting according to the evidence and the letter of the law, the cases depending on the evidence and the law without regard to circumstances and conditions, and the final decision made by such a person, we must realize that the last one of these men would have been executed before now. We are told however, that the Almighty Himself, the soul and the fountain of justice, considers penitence, weakness and temptations and uses mercy. Jurists, judges, governors and prosecuting officers do likewise.

In this case an example should be made. In our view, Floyd Allen, active leader of his part of the family, originator and instigator of the trouble that had its climax in wholesale murder, should be executed. In the case of Claude Allen mercy, it seems to us, would be proper, not in recognition of any right he has to the life he forfeited to the State by his own act and not in repudiation or rebuke of the finding of the jury and the action of the court, but in consideration of his youth, his temptations and his possibilities. Corrected humbled, taught the majesty, the meaning and the strength of the law, he will make a good and useful citizen. He has the natural gifts and qualities.

Our hope is that when the case is put before Governor Mann in this aspect, purely and strictly as a matter of the mercy of the State to a man whose life justly is at her disposal, he will see his way clear to grant commutation to Claude Allen. Commutation to forty years—which under our parole system would mean twenty years of actual imprisonment and twenty years under official supervision—would be better than a life sentence; for it would be practically certain that some future governor would grant a pardon from a life sentence and the term served might be shorter than is necessary for the purpose of law enforcement and vindication.

While there is contention that Allen was convicted unjustly—that he did not deserve death, the governor can not and should not interfere. When these contentions are abandoned and the issue becomes one of mercy and consideration of circumstances, the governor can act, and probably will.

New Death Method.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19.—The method to be used hereafter in executing criminals in the state of Utah has become a topic widely discussed since the legislature convened two weeks ago. The latest idea expressed is that condemned criminals be allowed to take their own lives, after they have exhausted every means to have the death sentence set aside.

The state law now provides that condemned criminals be executed either by shooting or hanging, the choice to be made by the person to be executed. Governor Spry in his message to the legislature has recommended that the state adopt the electric chair. Judge Thomas Marioneux an attorney of this city, has issued a statement in which he set forth the agitation of the Chinese customs permitting a condemned criminal to commit suicide.

SIX ARE VICTIMS OF BURKE COUNTY FEUD.

Pitts and Hennesse Families Fight Deadly Duel at Glen Alpine.

Morganton, Jan. 18th.—The bloodiest and most desperate fight this section of the State has ever witnessed is reported from Glen Alpine, a little town six miles from Morganton, tonight, as the result of which six prominent men lie mortally wounded from pistol and knife wounds.

The fight is alleged to have resulted from a feud existing between the Pitts and Hennesse families, which reached its culmination tonight in a pistol and knife duel on the streets of Glen Alpine, which lasted for 30 minutes and in which one after another was shot down or cut to pieces with knives.

Friends of both families rushed to the assistance of their friends, only to find themselves engaged in a bloody conflict and received probably fatal wounds. All the available physicians in Morganton were rushed to the scene and telephone messages state that several of the wounded are being brought to Grace Hospital here.

Intense excitement prevails and a fresh outbreak is feared at any moment.

Sheriff Berry, with a large posse of deputies, left for the scene of the conflict and automobiles are on the way to bring the wounded who are able to be moved to the hospitals here.

Telephone messages state that Dr. E. A. Hennesse is shot through the lungs and head and cannot live until midnight, while three other men, Gorman Pitts, Ervin Pitts and Policeman Bennett, are seriously if not fatally shot, and M. N. Hennesse and Abel Pitts are mortally wounded, and others slightly injured.

When revolvers were emptied the desperate fight continued with knives, and men lying weakly in their own blood tried desperately to end the lives of their antagonists.

Three of the wounded men were brought down on train No. 16, to the local hospital. Their condition is serious. Doctor Hennesse is reported dying.

Morganton, Jan. 19.—The desperate fight between the Pitts and Hennesse factions at Glen Alpine last night has been the general subject of conversation here today.

Dr. E. A. Hennesse, who was thought to be dying when brought to Grace Hospital here last night, rallied this morning and was taken to Doctor Long's Sanatorium at Statesville, on an early train for treatment. He received four bullet wounds either of which may prove fatal, one being in the chest, in the region of the lungs. In addition to this his jaw bone is broken, both ears are mutilated, right hand shattered and all tendons and muscles on left hand severed. He bears the marks of 10 wounds made with a knife on the scalp and face. His recovery is considered extremely doubtful.

Gorman Pitts was shot just over the liver and slashed up generally, and Ervin Pitts was stabbed in one lung, shot in the body and received a slight fracture of the skull from a blow in the hands of one of his assailants. Both of these men are in Grace Hospital, and their condition is very grave, especially the latter.

Abel Pitts escaped with three knife wounds, the one under the arm being the most serious.

It was first reported that M. N. Hennesse was fatally wounded but this was an error. He, however, has a broken jaw bone and a number of severe bruises about the head and body, none serious.

Policeman Sam Bennett who made an attempt to stop the fight earlier in the day between Doctor Hennesse and Gorman Pitts, the cause of the first fight not having yet been learned. Af-

ter the first fight Doctor Hennesse went to his home, and arming himself, came back on the streets, where he and others of his relatives met the Pitts and the fight was on. It is said that Doctor Hennesse in addition to having a revolver, also had a Winchester rifle and a long physicians knife on his person. The Pitts crowd too were expecting trouble it seems and were likewise armed.

In the affray, according to an eye-witness, there were at least 100 shots fired including several loads of buckshot, but fortunately after the second shot fired from the Winchester rifle, the gun clogged and refused to fire, thus probably saving several lives. In addition to the shots fired there are at least 100 knife wounds on the six injured men, mute evidence of the bloody affair.

It is alleged that the wounds received by Gorman Pitts and Ervin Pitts were inflicted by Doctor Hennesse with his physicians knife, and which will in all likelihood prove fatal. His knife is described as having a blade six inches long, sharpened on both edges with a very keen point, used by physicians in surgical practice.

The affair has created the most intense excitement in this section and hardly anything else has been talked of since the occurrence.

Taft Formally Accepts the Kent Professorship.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.—At the regular meeting of the Yale corporation today President Taft formally accepted the appointment of Kent professor of law at Yale. The President announced his intention of withdrawing from the corporation when he takes up the regular duties of his professorship. He plans to come to New Haven early in April and will deliver this spring, some lectures of an optional character. His work will consist of a regular course of lectures on the general subject of constitutional law. He will also give some instruction in the law school; his exact courses there being no yet determined upon.

The Kent professorship was established in 1801, being named in honor of Chancellor James Kent, of the class of 1781. There have only been four incumbents of the chair: Chief Justice David D. Daggett, of Connecticut; Clark Bissell and Henry Dutton, both governors of Connecticut and Edward J. Phelps, once American minister to England.

The Rev. Joseph H. Twihell, of Hartford, of the class of 1859, senior fellow of the Yale corporation, announced his resignation at the meeting today, after 38 years of service.

Treasurer Day announced that gifts amounting to more than \$70,000 had been made to the university since the November meeting.

Immediately after the corporation meeting, President Taft left for New York.

Walked Backward Thirty Miles

London Chronicle. One of the most difficult walking feats on record was accomplished in 1826, when a well known pedestrian named Lloyd undertook for a bet to walk thirty miles backward in nine hours. This he succeeded in doing with fourteen minutes to spare, on the road between Bagshot and Portsmouth.

A still more eccentric wager was made by Horace Walpole's brother, Lord Orford, who backed a drove of geese to race an equal number of turkeys from Norwich to London. He won the bet, for the geese kept to the road all the time. The turkeys, when darkness came on flew to roost in the trees, from which their drivers had a hard task to dislodge them. The turkeys were two days behind the geese.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Relieve Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 22 years. They never fail. At all Druggists. Etc. Sample Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

CAUSTIC CRITICISM IN CABELL'S REPORT.

Conditions Centering Around Glenn Williams Alleged as "History of Frauds and Thefts."

Washington, Jan. 16.—A sensational report by Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Secretary MacVeagh, teeming with caustic criticism of alleged whiskey frauds in North Carolina and of the course of the Federal Court, presided over by District Judge Boyd of Greensboro, N. C., in dealing with the conditions, was made public here today by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, which has undertaken an investigation of the situation.

Mr. Cabell describes the conditions in the case, directed against D. C. Foster, a distiller of Williams, N. C., and N. Glenn Williams, the alleged purchaser of the whiskey in question, as "a history of frauds against the Government, embracing debauchery of employes, bribery of revenue officers and successful theft."

Judge Boyd Rapped.

The commissioner declares that Judge Boyd has issued a total of three injunctions to restrain the Government from seizing and selling the whiskey for taxes. He points out his authority to act under the revenue laws and adds in reference to the injunctions:

"In view of the positive and emphatic language of the Supreme Court, it would seem incredible that the court should lend itself to the consideration of so plain a violation of law as this proceeding is."

The report also charges that in 1905 of the rectifying house, known as "Old Nick," at Williams, N. C., not far from Winston-Salem. The seizure was made, on what the revenue officers charge, were frauds discovered in a two-year investigation that resulted in the indictment of N. Glenn Williams, D. E. Kennedy, D. C. Foster and others. Their company was found guilty and Williams and Kennedy acquitted. The commissioner ordered the distillers to give a new bond and later, because of the alleged frauds, ordered the whiskey seized and sold for taxes. In three moves in this direction he was enjoined by Judge Boyd. The last effort of the commissioner contemplated the transfer of the whiskey to a general bonded warehouse at Louisville. The issue is pending in the courts.

No Assets Left.

Mr. Cabell asserted that the official reports appeared to demonstrate that the "Old Nick" Distillery Company had dissipated of its property so that there were no longer any assets, from which to collect judgment and said that evidence indicated that during one period the frauds ran from \$250 to \$500 a day. The commissioner told of heated language between himself and R. H. McNeill, attorney for the distillery, in connection with the case, when he declared McNeill said the bureau was allowing itself to be used to wreak personal and political vengeance on Williams and that Williams had powerful friends who would not see him injured. The commissioner said Mr. McNeill referred to Judge Boyd among others, in this connection.

"There are now stored near Williams, N. C., in an out-of-the-way place," the report concluded, "more than 600 barrels of whiskey, on which \$30,000 tax is due this Government and there are large claims pending. If the distiller could be apprehended and brought to justice, he would be convicted, probably imprisoned and heavily fined. In addition to the internal revenue frauds in which the claimant, N. Glenn Williams, has figured, he stands today convicted by a jury though sentence has yet to be imposed, on account of frauds against the Postoffice Department. For a long time it has been necessary to maintain day and night guards, at a cost of thousands of dollars, to protect the spirits in this distillery."

Commissioner Cabell later will testify before the committee.

Nominating Blank

Popular Vote Contest

1912

I hereby nominate or suggest the name of _____

Address.....

As a lady worthy to become a candidate in your Popular Voting Contest. I present this name with the distinct understanding and agreement that the editor shall not divulge my name. This does not obligate me in any way whatever.

Signed.....

Address.....