

The Mount Airy News.

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STATE AGAIN OWNS CALEDONIA FARM

Will Resume the Farming Operations on 3,000-Acre Tract This Spring

Raleigh, Jan. 20.—Farming operations on a 3,000-acre scale will be resumed at the Old Caledonia Farm by the State Prison this year as a solution of the problem of what to do with 5,100 acres of land re-acquired Thursday under foreclosure sale when purchasers of the land were unable to meet payments due and past due, aggregating \$242,000. The land was bought in by Superintendent George Ross Pou for \$167,000.

Two blocks of land bought at the sale held in December, 1919, one tract of 1,800 acres bought by A. H. Jewell and associates for \$133,000, another of 1,400 bought by C. W. Gregory and R. S. Travis for \$106,000, were bought back by Mr. Pou at the sale held on the premises. Title to the property has not yet been transferred back to the State, pending confirmation of the sale by the courts.

Plans for cultivating the land, most of which has lain idle since 1919, call for planting 1,000 acres of cotton, 1,000 acres of corn, 500 acres of peas, and 500 acres of food crops this year. Mr. Pou will ask for an emergency appropriation of approximately \$50,000 to restore the land to cultivation, purchase stock and implements and provide modern quarters for the convict force that will be sent there.

Re-opening of the Halifax farm will in nowise affect the status of the Method Farm, four miles west of Raleigh. Mr. Pou said yesterday. Adequate forces of workmen are available by the unusual growth of the prison population during the past two

years. In November, 1920, the prison population was 753 and on January 1, 1923, the population was 1,127. It is probable that Captain Rhem will be returned to Caledonia to superintend the farm there.

With the exception of the money required now for rehabilitation of Caledonia the State stands winner in the transaction by the value of the 2,900 acres of land owned at Method. Sufficient cash was paid at the sale of the farm to pay outright for the land now owned by the prison in Wake county, and it regains possession of the Halifax farms for nothing under the foreclosure sale with the 1919 purchasers still liable for \$75,000, plus interest on a quarter of a million for three years.

C. M. Sawyer Must Serve Eight Years For Burning Store

Winston-Salem, Jan. 20.—Eight years in the states prison at hard labor was the sentence imposed upon C. M. Sawyer, local harness merchant, convicted of being implicated in the burning of his store, by Judge T. J. Shaw in the Superior court today. William Chatman, 18-year-old boy, who confessed that he set the building on fire, stating that he was hired to do so by Sawyer, was sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the state prison.

Sawyer was unmoved when the sentence was pronounced, and a few seconds later he was seen whispering to his attorneys. He entered an appeal to the Supreme court and bond was fixed at \$25,000. It is expected this will be arranged at once.

Mr. Kidder Talks

Wife—"Does she dress well?"
He—"I dunno, I never watched her."

Bills Would Put Solicitors on Salary.

Raleigh, Jan. 19.—The first of the expected bills aimed at solicitors' fees went into the senate hopper today. It was introduced by Senator Costello, of Aulander, and fixes the salary of all solicitors at \$3,600 the year, with a provision that will run the salaries in the larger districts to \$5,000.

The general assembly very likely will be given a bill creating new judicial districts for consideration along with the measure regulating the remuneration of solicitors. A measure was being prepared by several members of the senate today creating six new judicial districts. Under the bill the counties of New Hanover, Wake, Guilford, Buncombe, Mecklenburg and Forsyth would each constitute a judicial district, and the other 20 districts would be divided among the 94 other counties.

Before the solicitors' salary bill gets through the legislature, the chances are it will have some rough handling. Despite all the talk of solicitors drawing from 10 to 15 thousand dollars the year through the fee system, there is much opposition in both houses to the proposition to put these attorneys on a salary. The argument is advanced that it would be difficult to work out a schedule whereby the solicitor in the district of crowded court dockets and successive court terms would draw a fair salary as compared with the solicitor in the districts of few courts and cases.

Senator Costello's bill aims at such regulation, however, by placing the salary of all solicitors at \$3,600 the year with a monthly expense of not more than \$50. He adds this provision which tends to give the solicitors in the larger districts additional compensation: "That at the end of each calendar year the several solicitors shall receive a further compensation equal to the amount to which he or she would have been entitled before the passage of this act; provided further that no solicitor shall receive more than the rate of \$5,000 per annum, exclusive of expenses."

Two bills to carry out recommendations of Superintendent Geo. Ross Pou of the state's prison for the abolishment of the criminal insane department of the prison and the removal to hospitals of tubercular prisoners were introduced in the senate this morning, the bill to abolish the criminal insane department by Harris, of Wake, and the bill to remove tubercular patients by Bellamy, of New Hanover.

Senator Harris' measure would do away entirely with the criminal insane ward. Inmates would be removed to state hospitals for the insane. The point of argument by advocates of the bill is not really a criminal since he is not responsible for his actions, and therefore should properly be a patient in one of the hospitals for the care of the insane persons.

Senator Bellamy's bill would provide for the establishment of a hospital for tubercular patients where prisoners suffering from this disease could be cared for and treated. They would not go to Sanatorium but into a separate institution.

Born With No Legs, He's Good Mail Driver.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Natural handicaps are no obstacle to many people. A shining example is that of B. A. Jones, of Burlington, Mo., who born without legs, has driven a rural mail delivery route out of that town for twenty years and never complained.

Jones' route was a standard-length one of 25.5 miles out of Burlington, and since 1901, when he was appointed, he has missed only four days from the job and those because of illness.

So interested were post office department officials, who only recently had his case called to their attention, that Assistant Postmaster General Billany wrote him a letter of congratulation for efficient service "performed in spite of a physical defect that well might have discouraged a person of less fortunate temperament, and with less determination to succeed in life." Before becoming a letter carrier, Jones was a farmer.

"It seems to me," Mr. Billany wrote to Mr. Jones, "that your success may be not only interesting to all carriers, but an inspiration to any one who may feel that he is laboring under unusual or insuperable difficulties and an encouragement to them to press on in the performance of duties which choice or circumstances may require of him."

CARL TALLEY SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS

Sentence of Talley Marks the End of Sensational Murder and Manhunt.

Greensboro, Jan. 20.—The last chapter in the East Washington street homicide of May 4, 1921, when Policeman W. Thomas McCuiston was shot and killed in his attempt to make an arrest of bootleggers was written in Guilford county Superior court about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Carl Talley was sentenced to 15 years in the state penitentiary by Judge A. M. Stack. Sentence was imposed one hour after the jury had returned its verdict finding Talley guilty of murder in the second degree. The maximum penalty for the crime is 30 years.

Prior to passing sentence upon Talley, Judge A. M. Stack remarked: "There is no doubt in my mind but what Carl Talley did the shooting. If I were on the jury it would have taken me no less than five minutes to have convicted him. He was the only man of the trio in that liquor car who had any motive for the killing."

"Lewis Edwards, I believe, told the truth and a falsehood while testifying on the stand. But couple the evidence of Edwards with that of John Morton, negro, and there is no doubt but what Talley did the shooting. Edwards said he was sitting on the rear seat, while Morton testified that two men were on the front seat, Robertson, the dead man, didn't do that shooting. I am convinced that Talley did."

And then casting his eyes over to the prisoner, who had a bandage around his head, who exhibited signs of nervousness and with his head drooped, Judge Stack said: "That man is responsible for two lives—that of Police Officer McCuiston and his pal, Tommy Robertson. He is the author of four tragedies. He made Mrs. McCuiston a widow and her children orphans. He is responsible, in part, for Edwards' being confined in the state penitentiary; he was responsible for the death of his pal, Tommy Robertson, and he brought destruction to himself, separated his wife and children from him."

Judge Stack then pronounced sentence upon Talley, saying, "Mr. Clerk, make the entry—15 years in the state penitentiary." Talley buried his face in his handkerchief and wiped his eyes. His wife, who had her head buried in her hands since the jury returned its verdict, shrieked, "Oh, my God. Please have mercy on him. Oh, please do!" She was sobbing bitterly. It was then that Jailer Mike Caffey led the prisoner to his cell in the county jail. Mrs. Talley accompanied her husband from the courtroom.

The conviction of Talley yesterday afternoon closes all chapters in the bold and daring tragedy. Lewis Edwards, a hired employe of Talley, was convicted by a Guilford county Superior court during the October 1921 term of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to 10 years in the state penitentiary. Tommy Robertson, the third member of the party, the driver of the liquor car, was killed while trying to make his escape from police officers immediately after the shooting.

Carl Talley, the leader of the trio, long evaded the police officers. He made his getaway after the shooting and succeeded in hiding himself from the clutches of the law until Christmas eve, 1922, when his arrest was made in the vicinity of Scottsburg Va. Wrong living brought Talley into the hands of the law for his capture was perfected as the result of his being shot in the neck following a quarrel with his cousin over the dissolving of partnership in an automobile. Following the killing of Policeman McCuiston, the trio in the Dodge car, speeded along the Battleground with police officers at their heels.

At the Battleground road Edwards and Talley beat their way into the woods. Edwards was captured by Sheriff D. B. Stafford while Talley made his escape. Since that time and prior to his arrest, Talley is alleged to have continued his illegal liquor traffic both in this state and Virginia. According to a statement told to a Daily News reporter after Talley was confined in the county jail here, he visited this city once since the fatal shooting, coming here to pay a visit to his wife. He stated that he came at dark, remained a

few minutes and then left.

It took but little time to present evidence against Talley. The case actually started at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and all evidence had been gathered shortly before 5 o'clock.

Talley did not take the stand in his own behalf. Nor did the defense offer any testimony. Judge Stack yesterday afternoon, stated to Mr. Glidewell, "By not placing your man on the stand you saved him many years many years."

ALL DEFENDANTS ARE DECLARED NOT GUILTY

End of Herrin Murder Trial Came So Suddenly That Men On Trial Were Dazed.

Marion, Ill., Jan. 19.—After nearly 27 hours' deliberation a jury of Williamson county farmers today delivered a verdict of not guilty in the first case resulting from the killing of 21 non-union workers during the Herrin riots last June.

The end of the long trial came so suddenly that both spectators and the five defendants who are charged with the murder of Howard Hoffman, one of the victims of the outbreak, appeared dazed. As Judge D. T. Hartwell finished reading the last verdict, the only sound that broke the silence in the courtroom was a half smothered sob from the wife of one of the defendants.

Word that the jury had reached a verdict was received by Judge Hartwell at his office at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. He immediately notified the attorneys and ordered the defendants brought from the jail a block away. The news spread among the crowd, which has stood patiently about the square watching the court house ever since the jury retired at 11:15 a. m. yesterday. The courtroom filled swiftly.

After warning the spectators against any demonstration, Judge Hartwell ordered the jury brought in. Five minutes later the last of the separate verdicts was read and received in dead silence. While the defendants sat almost motionless; their chairs without any sign of emotion, the jury filed out by one door, the spectators left by another and, just ten minutes from the time the jury was brought in, the courtroom was again empty. All of the jurors refused to discuss their verdict and melted away in the crowds that gathered in little groups about the square to discuss the finding. One said that 15 or 20 ballots were taken. Another declared they were all agreed on the innocence of four of the defendants on the first ballot, but refused to name the fifth regarding whom there was a difference of opinion. Several jurors indicated that the verdicts resulted from the alibis submitted by the defense for all of the five accused and because they considered that a "reasonable doubt" existed regarding the guilt of all five defendants.

North Carolina is a Large Place.

The Gastonia Gazette has been projecting with a map and dividers and has discovered that:

Toronto and Mount Airy are the same distance apart as Murphy and Cape Hatteras.

Jacksonville, Fla., Indianapolis, Toledo, New Haven, Conn., are all within 20 miles of being the same distance from Raleigh as it is from Cape Hatteras to Murphy.

It is only about 65 miles further from Murphy to Raleigh than it is from Raleigh to Washington, D. C., but it requires about double the time to make a trip from Murphy to Raleigh as it does from Raleigh to Washington, D. C.

Memphis, on the Mississippi river, and Cincinnati are about 28 miles nearer to Murphy than our state capital, Raleigh.

Six state capitals are nearer Murphy than Raleigh, our own state capital. They are as follows:

Atlanta, about 210 miles nearer Murphy than to Raleigh.

Frankfort about 55 miles nearer Murphy than Raleigh.

Nashville, about 75 miles nearer Murphy than Raleigh.

Montgomery, about 80 miles nearer Murphy than Raleigh.

Charleston, W. Va., about 50 miles nearer Murphy than Raleigh.

Durham and St. Thomas, Canada, are closer together than Cape Hatteras and Murphy.

Waste not—want not
Save and Live.
Saving creates independence.

NORTH CAROLINA MEN ARE TALLEST

Review of Examination of Service Men Made by Surgeon General.

New York, Jan. 18.—"Considering the population groups, the tallest men came from the mountain area of North Carolina. These men were of Scotch descent and average 68.97 inches."

This is a statement from a review of the summary made from the records of physical examinations of service men during the world war recruiting by Surgeon General Merritt W. Ireland, of the United States army for the Journal of the American Medical association. Other statements follow:

"Among the population groups the greatest number of defects was noted from the French-Canadians (68.4 per cent) and the least among the Mexicans (47.2 per cent), closely followed by the native whites of Scotch origin (47.3 per cent.)"

"In each hundred men from the urban districts there were 61 defects noted, and from the rural, 53."

The review shows that a defect of some character was noted in 60 per cent of all men from Rhode Island, while those from Kansas had only about 42 per cent. The average weight for the United States was 141.54 pounds, the heaviest coming from South Dakota (145.96 pounds) and the lightest from Rhode Island (136.44 pounds.) The average height of a million men was 67.49 inches, the shortest also coming from Rhode Island (66.4 inches.) The tallest, as stated above, came from western North Carolina. More men from the cities were rejected (23 per cent) than from the rural districts and small towns (20 per cent) the report shows.

Louisiana Town Rank With Immorality.

Bastrop, La., Jan. 12.—Louisiana is confronted with a real proposition here. The kidnapping of J. L. Daniels, a man of wealth, a Mason, 67 years old, his son, Watt Daniels, W. C. Andrews, a young farmer with means, Thomas R. Richards, and others in broad daylight, on the public highway, and taking them into the woods and beating them was serious enough, but the indications are that two of the party were brutally murdered. These alleged crimes were committed by hooded men, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols.

Witnesses have testified that they believed Klansmen committed the deeds. This belief is based on the fact that the Ku Klux Klan had been very active about here, regulating people of the community, and making a stab at enforcing the prohibition laws.

Bastrop is located in the heart of a cotton farming region. It is the capital of Morehouse parish, the parish corresponding to a North Carolina county. Its population is approximately 2,000 much of which is colored. A Tar Heel of the present day would feel out of place here, for the roads are bad, the use of the horse and saddle still a feature, and the wearing of big hats—cowboy effect—common. I have seen a man with a waist not much larger than that of a wasp wearing a hat with a brim the size of a lady's parasol. Mounted on a galloping pony, this fellow is a spectacular Morehouse parish citizen.

The older men of the community are substantial and attractive looking. Many old Confederate soldiers remain to tell the story of the Civil war and reconstruction days. Scores of North Carolina families are represented in the county. Long before the Civil war enterprising, wandering Carolinians drifted into Louisiana and settled. Some of the blood is here today. As a rule the descendants of those people are doing well and are law-abiding.

But there are elements here entirely foreign to North Carolina. Some of them came from south and west of here.

Seven or eight miles from here is the village of Mer Rouge—meaning Red Sea. The lands about Mer Rouge are rich, and the farmers prosperous. Plantations are owned and operated by the grandsons and great-grandsons of men who originally purchased and cleared them.

OUR DUMB CREATURES

(This is one of a series of editorials which will be published in The News from time to time with the hope of increasing the interest of the general public in the proper care of the dumb creatures about us.)

There was a time in the history of mankind on earth when he lived alone and was surrounded by none of the lower animals as companions. He roamed the forest in the hunt of such foods as he could use just as the animals do today.

If we are to believe the conclusions of men who have studied the subject, about the first animal that man used was the dog. Back in that day the dog was what we know now as the wolf. The wolf lived by the chase and hunted down such animals as the rabbit and partridge. The food that suited the wolf also suited man, and so, one day, if we care to draw on the imagination, the wolf puppy found himself a captive and in the home of a man. Later he was trained to hunt and to deliver his catch to his master. Thus man found that he could use the wolf to advantage in his search for food, and so he made the wolf his life companion. From selection and training the various types of dogs have developed.

It is supposed that mankind learned that he could also use the cow and the horse and the hog and the sheep and the cat just as he learned to use the wolf. These animals were not always companions of man, but gradually came under man's dominion because they could be used for his benefit.

Not every man is so situated that he can use all of the animals, but most all men can use some of them in a way to make life more comfortable and the search for food easier.

If the race of mankind could not keep the animals in a way to make life worth more than no man would bother with the keeping of an animal. Properly handled, they are aids in various ways, but the very fact that a man has as his prisoner a sheep or a hog or a cow, it does not follow that he is able to profit by the animal.

One man by his insight into life may be able to so treat his dog as to make him a great source of pleasure and profit, furnishing his table with many kinds of wild meat, while another man would profit nothing by his dog but rather keep him at a bit of expense in the way of food, to say nothing of the annoyance of having a worthless animal about his place. And the same might be true of the hog or the cow or the horse.

The average family is surrounded by a number of the lower creatures

and they are all supposed to be an aid to man in his effort to live comfortably. But not every man is able to profitably use the lower creatures in a way to make life mean more to them, we will in future issues of this paper talk further of the nature of those creatures that man has as his captives.

Just now let us say a few words about the dog. Later we will write of the horse and the cow and the sheep and the cat.

As we have said above, the dog was made a companion of man because he could be used with profit to help secure food.

Every one knows that back in the days when this country was sparsely settled the man of the house would often take his gun and dog and go to the forest and spend the day hunting, and when night would come he would return home with all the wild meat he could carry. And the dog was his main stay in the hunt.

Because the dog was so valuable to man he took a high place in his life, and the great love that man now has for a dog developed because of the great value the dog proved himself to be.

But times have changed, and today many homes are keeping a dog for mere sentiment and, so far as being able to prove of any value, the dog is no longer able to make good.

Many a house wife feeds her waste from the table to a worthless cur when the same waste might be profitably fed to the chickens.

In the run of a year a dog that weighs thirty to fifty pounds will consume large quantities of food that could be every bit used by the hogs or the chickens. We would guess that only a very small percent of the dogs kept in Surry county today are able to be of profit to their masters either in the way of watch dogs or in the chase. The food they eat could be made to produce many gallons of milk or many dozens of eggs for the family table.

This is no effort to discredit the dog. Man never had a better friend. But in the sharp battle for the comforts of life the average family should not be at the expense of feeding a worthless dog for mere sentiment, when there are so many other things that could be found on which to lavish sentiment.

Next week we will talk of the cow.