

# The Mount Airy News.

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## WANTS TO WRITE LIFE'S HISTORY

### Jerry Dalton, Under Death Sentence, Talks About His Case

Raleigh March 15.—Jerry Dalton, under sentence to be electrocuted for slaying his sweetheart and a Franklin county man, today presented the problem of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in a statement issued at the state prison.

"The old Jerry Dalton is dead," said the slayer in his plea for a commutation, "and the new Jerry Dalton, who has worked and tried in vain to forget his act of violence and who has suffered the tortures of the damned, now exists."

Dalton is in prison awaiting death in the electric chair because he read a birth announcement in California. Twice he was convicted of murder and sentenced to die. After his second trial, he made a sensational escape from the county jail in Asheville. He lived a model life in California for many months, according to statements, and held a good position.

One day he read the announcement of the birth of a child to an aunt, who had moved to San Diego. The longing to see his relatives and to hear from his mother prevailed. Dalton resided with the family until the latter decided to move to another state. The aunt told Dalton's secret to her "best friend." The "best friend" told her "best friend," who happened to be the wife of a deputy sheriff. Dalton was arrested and returned to this state. Since then a number of persons have become interested in his fight to save his life.

"I have lived a new life for three years," said Dalton. "I have been sober and hard working and honest. If my going to the electric chair tomorrow would bring back to life and health the lives I took in a moment's passion, I would be willing to go. But that cannot be and the state of North Carolina should be willing to give a reformed man a chance."

"I have shown the people I want to do right. I was only an ignorant kid when I got into this trouble. I know I have never had my just rights in court, and I thank God for sparing my life as long as He has. He has some purpose for it I know, and my hope is that my sentence will be changed so that I can be a benefit to my state and so that I can write a book on my past life."

"This book would be a great help to the young men of today. It would tell of the suffering and torture I have been through during the past five years. No criminal blood dwells within me. I never had it in my heart to kill—and God knows I am telling the truth."

"I had the chance of being one of the worst criminals that ever walked through the west. But I never had a thought of leading such life. I have recommendations to show that I worked in a man's office in San Diego where I could have gotten away with hundreds of dollars, but I never thought of taking one five cents."

"My reason for speaking of this is that when a man is called a criminal, when a man happens to a misfortune as I have he is called a criminal, or a murderer. But I am not at heart and never was," he said.

Dalton killed Merrill Angel and Maude Grant, described as a fascinating widow, in Franklin county in 1919. His case attracted nationwide attention. Dalton said, in a recent interview, that he was drinking at the time of the shooting. He said:

"When I came upon Angel and Mrs. Grant riding together on a road to Franklin, she wanted to go with me. This angered Angel and the quarrel started. He reached for his gun. I pulled mine and the trigger caught in my clothing, discharging and killing the woman. I then shot Angel in self-defense."

Dalton also recently expressed himself as being in favor of capital punishment when "a man willfully kills another." But because he killed Mrs. Grant through accident and Angel in self defense, according to his contentions, he does not believe he should be electrocuted.

## Billy Sunday Sees Execution.

Columbia, S. C., March 17.—Jake Terry, Hampton county negro, was electrocuted at the state prison here Friday for the murder of another negro. Among the witnesses to the execution were Rev. William A. ("Billy") Sunday, who is holding a series of services here.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OPPOSE NEW BUILDING

### They Vote 937 to 173 Against a Woman's Building at Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill, March 18.—The students of the university have been holding a straw vote on whether or not there shall be a women's building here, and the count shows 937 against and 173 for.

The canvass was made under the auspices of the college newspaper, the Tar Heel. Printed ballots were circulated at the University eating hall, the postoffice, and other gathering places. J. O. Harmon, president of the student body, was one of the most active in distributing and collecting ballots.

During the last few days the campus has been all stirred up over the argument. First the women students passed resolutions calling on the trustees to allot funds for a women's building. Then the men students had a meeting to discuss the matter, and declared against the project. The current issue of the Tar Heel devotes almost its entire front page to the pros and cons of the question spread across the top in heavy type, "Shall the Co-eds Have Dormitory Built Here?"

There are statements against the women's building, on the front page, by the president of the student body, the president of the athletic association, and class president. The leading editorial, entitled "Women Students Not Wanted Here," refers to these opinions and concludes: "The university could make no greater mistake than this step, and we have confidence that any such movement will be checked now, next week and we pray to heaven that it will be stopped for all time." The editorial says that co-education, to the extent of bringing as many women as men students, "would turn the grand old institution into a semi-effeminate college."

The paper publishes the women's resolutions and also a statement from Miss Jane Toy championing the idea of the women's building. Miss Toy tells of the gradual growth of co-education at the institution, and gives the names of a number of women alumni who have distinguished themselves. "The coeds of yesterday," she says, "are looking for great things for the future of co-education at Carolina. Their splendid record of achievements leads the way to even greater attainments which are to be the tasks of the women students of tomorrow."

## About Time To Spray Apples.

Raleigh, N. C., March 19.—When the pink of the unfolded apple blossoms is beginning to show and just before the blossoms have opened is the time to spray for "apple scab," suggests G. W. Fant, extension worker for the State College and Department of Agriculture in the control of plant diseases. Mr. Fant states that those apple orchards in which the scab has been bad in previous years should receive a cluster bud spray as a means of keeping this disease in check during the coming season. A spray given at this time is the most important that could be given in the whole season.

Mr. Fant states that scab lives throughout the winter on old leaves found beneath the trees. It spreads from these leaves back to the new leaves and fruit buds just as the blossom buds have separated from each other and are in the cluster stage. He suggests that these buds must be watched carefully to tell when the spray application should be made. It may be five or six days before the full bloom period or longer, depending on how the weather warms up. In most cases the county agent can advise just when it is time to make this spray.

As to the proper treatment to be given, Mr. Fant says, "Spray of the summer strength must be used at this time, since the winter spray is too strong for unfolding leaf buds and blossom buds. When using liquid lime sulphur, apply at the rate of 5 quarts to 50 gallons of water, plus one pound of dry arsenate of lead or two pounds of arsenate of lead paste. If aphids were severe last year, add ½ pint of Black Leaf 40 to every 50 gallons of water. If spray material other than liquid lime sulphur is used, apply at summer strength according to recommendations furnished by the manufacturer."

Spray calendars giving all these instructions may be obtained from the Plant Pathology Department, M. C. Experiment Station, Raleigh.

## TARIFF REACHES POCKET OF MASS

### Consumer Must Now Pay Tax on Many of Life's Necessities

Washington, March 14.—The Fordney-McCumber tariff act, described by Senator Simmons as the profiteers' own, has already commenced to reach into the pockets of the masses. Great quantities of sugar are coming in, and everybody must pay either \$1.80 (the rate on Cuban sugar) or 2.25 per hundred pounds, the rate on all other. The duties on toys, cutlery, and other things that people must have are raking in the dough.

It is estimated by treasury officials that the act will bring in more than a half billion dollars the first year, and that will be many millions in excess of the original estimate when the legislation was under consideration. The principal reason for this is that the United States is the only country able to buy freely and liberally, and in spite of high duties the products of other countries are coming this way.

It was pointed out that Germany, Austria, France and other countries in the world war zone are hard pressed for money, and the United States can buy and is buying; it would not be taking much more if it had free trade. Conditions are described as absolutely abnormal. While imports are increasing exports are going down. Other nations are taking some of the trade built up during the war. This is especially noticeable in milk and milk products.

The new tariff went into effect the last of September. A great rush of imports were coming then. The record for August was very large. Immediately after the Fordney-McCumber rates went into effect large quantities of wool which had been in bond, were brought out. That helped to raise the revenue. This wool was sent to this country for the emergency tariff duties, but a controversy with the classification held it up, and it was dumped in later.

Enormous quantities of sugar are imported from Cuba and other countries. Treasury experts charge prohibition with the increased demand for sugar. People are eating candies, ice cream and other sweets to relieve the thirst for alcohol. We are getting sugar at the rate of 10 to 12 billion pounds the year. The duty is \$1.80 a hundred on Cuban sugars and \$2.25 on all others.

Import duties were running about a million dollars a day up to last August, when the total for the month reached \$58,000,000. Since that time they have been scoring about \$48,000,000 monthly. The last few days of the old tariff law—the Underwood-Simmons act—New York customs office took in approximately \$10,000,000.

The United States tariff commission, given much larger powers under the Fordney-McCumber act, has not been able to actually function smoothly on account of a little row inside the body over the meaning of the provisions authorizing changes in tariff duties under certain conditions. The flexibility clause in the tariff act enables the President upon the recommendation of the commission, to raise or lower import duties within the limit of 50 per cent.

## New York Has Severe Snow Storm

New York, March 7.—Three persons dead, one dying and several injured is part of the toll exacted here by a snowstorm which lasted from yesterday forenoon until this morning.

Two of the victims were found dead in snow banks. The third slipped from an icy platform and was killed by a train.

Six and a half inches of snow fell, and traffic was greatly impeded. A force of nearly 10,000 men worked all day to clear the main arteries, while no attempt was made to attack the drifts in side streets.

Elevated trains, running all night, kept tracks open. Subways in Manhattan were not affected, but in sections in Brooklyn, where underground lines traverse many open cuts, drifting snow hampered service.

Marine traffic was seriously disrupted, captains of incoming liners preferring to remain at quarantine until the storm abated.

Yesterday's and today's snowfall brought the season's total in this city to 54 and one-tenth inches. The winter of 1892-3 holds the record for snowfall, 76 inches.

## INCOME TAXES INDICATE PROSPERITY IN COUNTRY

### Incomplete Returns Show Receipts of \$400,000,000 Between March 1 and 15.

Washington, March 16.—Evidence of prosperity almost nation-wide, was given in the last income and profits tax payments to the government, treasury officials declared tonight, basing their statement on figures which, although incomplete, support their earlier estimate of receipts of \$400,000,000 between March 1 and 15.

One of the reasons given for the view that business conditions improved throughout last year and are continuing on the upgrade was that although the general level of federal tax rates has been lowered as compared with the rates upon which last year's payments were based, treasury figures indicate the aggregate amount of taxes collected during the first half of March this year far exceeded the collections for the same period last year, when they totaled about \$336,000,000. Reports to the treasury tonight showed this amount had been exceeded probably by \$50,000,000.

Officials also declared there had been an unusual number of payments for the full year, although the law permits payments in four installments. This, it was asserted, showed that taxpayers with small incomes had ready money and had disposed of their obligation to the government promptly. Most of this class of tax payers, it was figured, paid their taxes, which were on last year's incomes, out of earnings of the current year. It is yet too early, officials explained, to forecast what percentage of the large taxpayers had paid their taxes in one installment.

Income and profit taxes paid to the treasury in March, 1922, amounted to \$393,000,000, and that figure has been accepted as properly representing the quarterly tax payment since only a negligible percentage of the payments for the quarter are made in advance of March 1. For the present month, however, there is every indication, according to those who watch the government's income, that the total will be greater, although none would hazard a guess as to the extent.

## Shall A Woman Be a Chattel

(Morganton News-Herald, Edited by Miss Beatrice Cobb.)

Few people know that it is the law of this State that if for any reason a woman finds it intolerable to live with her husband and leaves him he may, if he so will, forbid anyone to give her food or shelter. Probably the reason that the law is not very generally known is that it is a rare case when a man takes advantage of it. It is a shame when he does. The statute requires that he publish a notice to the effect that anyone who "harbors" the wife does so at his or her peril.

Twice in the last six years the matter has come in a definite form to the attention of The News-Herald, but so far we have avoided the necessity of publishing a notice carrying out the requirement of publication. In one instance forces were set to work that effected finally a reconciliation. This week an inquiry came in the mail as to the cost of a notice of this kind.

There's just this about it, so far as this newspaper is concerned—unless some good lawyer can show us that we ourselves are breaking the law to refuse to print such a notice our space is not for sale for such purposes. We do not propose to be party to such procedure, if we can help it.

It really does seem that in this day of enlightenment we should have advanced beyond a stage where a woman can be considered a chattel in the eyes of the law; when a man has the right, because she is considered his property, to issue orders that she cannot be given food or shelter, should she see fit to leave him. A law that allows such a condition should be changed.

## A Potato Check.

Lynchburg, Va., March 7.—Mrs. W. J. Crowder, of this city, while peeling a potato yesterday found a note in it reading: "I got 24 cents per bushel. What did you give?" It was signed G. F. Beardsley, Stanton, Mich. and was dated January 19. Mrs. Crowder said she paid 30 cents a peck for potatoes.

## HOOVER SUGGESTS HALT IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

### Recommends That Government Projects Be Delayed Until There is a Slump.

Washington, March 18.—Governmental building and construction work now under way should be slowed down and the initiation of new projects delayed. Secretary Hoover recommended to President Harding in a letter made public today in order that they may be pushed forward at some later period when there is less private construction activity and need for alleviating or preventing unemployment.

The commerce secretary in a report made at the President's request suggested that state and municipal governments consider the adoption of a similar policy, which accords with suggestions resulting from the national unemployment conference of 1921 that government projects of all sorts be utilized as an employment reserve, so far as possible, both which demand for labor and materials might be thrown into markets during periods of depression.

Mr. Hoover said that a survey of the situation in the construction trades had brought out several fundamental conclusions which he listed as follows:

The year 1922 was a year of very large employment and activity in the construction trades and at the end of the year stocks of construction materials were very much reduced. Since the beginning of the present year there has been even more activity than in the same period last year and the contracts let in the past few months are of larger volume than any hitherto entered into in a similar period. Advance orders for construction materials are upon a very large scale.

Labor in the construction trades and in the manufacture of material is not only at full employment but there is actually a shortage in many directions.

Transportation facilities available for the building materials are fully loaded and almost constant car shortages are complained of with consequent interruption in production.

"My conclusion," said Mr. Hoover's letter, "from all this is that at least for the next several months, the trades will be fully occupied in private construction, all of which is generally needed by the country."

"For the government to enter into competition at the present moment will give no additional employment to labor and no additional production of materials but must in the broad sense in the end displace that much private construction. The governments, nationally and locally, are in a much better position to hold construction work in abeyance than are private concerns, and are in better position to speed up the times of less demand as we did in the last depression as the result of the unemployment conference. We can by this means contribute something to a more even flow of employment not only directly in construction work but in the material trades."

"I would recommend, therefore, that you direct the different divisions of the government to initiate no new work that is not eminently necessary to carry on the immediate functions of the government and that there should be a slowing down of work in progress so much as comports with real economy in construction, until after there is a relaxation in private demands."

## Virginia Voters To Pass On Road Bonds

Richmond, Va., March 14.—The house of delegates of the Virginia general assembly late today passed the Brown-Horley referendum bill, submitting the question of the state's highway financing policy to a vote of the people. The vote was 66 to 23.

The measure simply provides for the submission of the electorate at the general elections in November the question of whether the road system of the state shall be financed on the "pay-as-you-go" plan or through the issuance of bonds.

Efforts of delegate R. Holman Willis, of Roanoke, to amend the bill so as to make the referendum statewide instead of by senatorial and house districts, met with failure.

The last hope of final adjournment of the extraordinary session by the end of this week was dashed upon the rocks today when the senate adopted a resolution setting the highway

## Patterson Murderer Gets Death Penalty

Greensboro, Mar. 15.—The self-confessed murderer of W. D. Patterson, formerly of Greensboro, whose parents, brothers and sisters, live here now, has been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged April 16, at the Idaho state penitentiary, Boise, according to information reaching members of the family here.

The man's name is David L. Hoagland. He killed Mr. Patterson October 14, near Cascade, Idaho, where Mr. Patterson had been living 35 years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Patterson, who live on Jefferson street, are parents of the dead man. R. L. and J. D. Patterson, of this city, are brothers, Mrs. George O. Fowler and Miss Mollie Patterson, are sisters. Mrs. E. H. Wrenn, of Mount Airy, is another sister.

The killing of Mr. Patterson was unusually brutal. He went to his barn early in the morning to feed his stock. Waiting for him there was the man Hoagland, who had a grudge against Mr. Patterson on account of an alleged difficulty over land. He shot Mr. Patterson from behind, virtually from ambush, killing him as he lay helpless on the ground.

The trial attracted great interest in that part of Idaho and newspapers from that state carried long stories. Six days were required to get a jury and two more for the actual trial. It started February 9 and a verdict was given February 17, eight days later. Bertram S. Varian sentenced Hoagland to be hanged. The jury in addition to finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, recommended that he be hanged.

A plea of insanity was entered by the defense, it being claimed that Hoagland had not been in his right mind since he was hurt in the head in November, 1917. An appeal was entered after the verdict.

## Old Jew Makes Pathetic Choice

New York, March 9.—Faced with a problem that probably would have taxed the wisdom of a Solomon, a bearded old Russian Jew sat on a bench at the Ellis Island immigration station today, praying for a discerning heart.

His frayed derby hat sat on the back of his head; perspiration dripped from his wrinkled forehead; tears welled in his eyes; he stroked his beard. In one hand was a telegram which had been sent to him by immigration officials.

"Request to know what is your decision regarding your family," it read.

In another part of the station were his wife and two daughters. He had not seen them for years. He had worked and slaved in this country and finally had seen his way to bring them to him.

In response to the telegram he had come to the station to learn that his youngest daughter was feeble-minded and would be returned to Russia. Either his wife or the other daughter must return with her. He was to decide which one was to stay.

The feeble minded daughter is suffering from pneumonia in the immigrant hospital. Upon her recovery the deportation is to take place. The old man pondered his problem for perhaps an hour. His life and his wife's perhaps, were nearing their end. The little remnant of happiness left with her probably dangled before his eyes, a tempting morsel. But he would sacrifice it; sacrifice it for the sake of the daughter, still young with life and happiness in a new land before her.

He announced his decision. The wife will visit him until the feeble minded daughter is recovered from pneumonia; then she will return. The other daughter will stay.

## Poultry Popular With Dunn District Farmers

Dunn, March 15.—That poultry is one of the weapons with which the farmers of the Dunn district will fight the boll weevil is evidenced by the interest shown in the new adventure. Many of the farmers are turning their attention to poultry-raising. On the farm of K. L. Howard, near Dunn, 1,300 young chicks are being hatched every five days from an incubator of 5,200-egg capacity, and on the farm