

The Mount Airy Daily News.

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WHIPPING BOSS GETS 20 YEARS

Jury Convicts Florida Convict Guard For Beating Boy to Death.

Lake City, Fla., July 7.—Thomas Walter Higginbotham was late today found guilty of the murder of Martin Tabert, of North Dakota, in the second degree by a jury here. The jury was out one hour and 20 minutes. Higginbotham was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. He was released on a \$10,000 bond pending hearing of appeal.

The former convict whipping boss was accused of having caused the death of Tabert as the result of a beating administered while the North Dakotan was serving a term in the Putnam Lumber company convict leased camp. The trial consumed 13 days.

The death of Tabert finally resulted in an investigation of the whole convict leasing system and its abolition by the Florida legislature. That body also prohibited corporal punishment. Before the Florida legislature convened, the senate of North Dakota adopted a memorial asking the Florida lawmakers to investigate the death of Tabert.

There was no demonstration in the court room when the verdict was reported. Attorneys for the defendant immediately made a motion for a new trial. The verdict carried a maximum of life imprisonment. Higginbotham was in court when the jury announced its decision.

During the trial the state charged Higginbotham with having whipped Tabert so severely that it brought about traumatic pneumonia, which resulted in death four days later.

The defense admitted the whipping but contended that it was "within the law," basing this on testimony that only from eight to ten lashes were struck. The Florida convict camp regulations permitted administering 10 lashes. The defense contended Tabert died from lobar pneumonia.

Charges were made by defense counsel that one of the state's witnesses had been offered a bribe to testify and that a "slush fund" had been raised in North Dakota to aid in the prosecution and pamphlets distributed among the witnesses to prejudice them.

Tabert was whipped while a convict in the lumber company's camp January 27, 1922. The defense claimed he died February 2.

G. Grimson, assistant attorney-general of North Dakota, investigated the death, spending several weeks in Florida. On his return to North Dakota, he submitted his findings to the North Dakota legislature, then in session, and which approved a resolution calling upon the state of Florida to investigate the case.

The Florida legislature appointed a joint committee and the investigation that followed resulted in dismissal from office of Sheriff J. R. Jones and County Judge B. F. Willis, of Leon county, who arrested and sentenced Tabert. Tabert was arrested for riding a freight train and sentenced to three months.

Sheriff Jones admitted he had entered into an agreement with the lumber company to supply prisoners at \$30 each.

Mr. Chatham Not Seeking Office

Winston, July 7.—H. G. Chatham, of this city, whose name has been frequently mentioned in the state press, in connection with the chairmanship of the state Democratic executive committee, has let it be known that under no circumstances would he be able to assume the responsibilities of the office. Mr. Chatham is head of the Chatham Manufacturing and is known throughout North Carolina as one of the state's leading business men. He has a host of admiring friends who would be delighted to support him for governor or any other high office in which he would have an opportunity to serve the people, for which he is in every way thoroughly qualified.

NOTICE

Take notice that the undersigned was convicted at the February Term of Surry Superior Court at Dobson, North Carolina, on a charge of manufacturing whiskey and sentenced to twelve months on the roads of Durham county will apply to His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina for a pardon on the 8th day of August 1923 and any protest against same may be forwarded to the office of the Governor on or about such day.

J. L. BENTON
R. C. SIVENS, Atty. v-30c

McADOO FOR PRESIDENT BOOM TO BE LAUNCHED

Friends in New York Discuss His Chances For Getting the Nomination.

New York, July 7.—Detailed plans for launching a William G. McAdoo for President boom have been worked out at a dinner of a dozen of his intimate friends here, the New York Evening Post said today, although Mr. McAdoo has not formally announced his candidacy, his supporters were declared to be confident his hat would be in the ring.

The diners discussed the relative strength of former Governor Cox, of Ohio; Governor Smith, of New York; Senator Underwood, John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain, and Henry Ford, concluding that McAdoo could enter the convention with 400 delegates and with many others ready to switch to him as soon as they had registered "favorite son" choices.

Discussion of Ford's chances was said to have occupied a good deal of the diners' time. The McAdoo strategists concluded that if McAdoo announced his candidacy soon enough he could split Ford Democratic boom, although the Detroit manufacturer probably still would have to be reckoned with as a third party candidate.

Smith and Underwood, they decided, were not especially dangerous, it being held that their "wet" trend was politically unpopular. Cox, the Democratic standard-bearer in the 1920 race, was believed by the diners to be McAdoo's most powerful opponent, reports reaching them that Kentucky, Ohio and at least two other middlewestern states were lining up for Cox.

Davis, the diners decided, probably would enter the convention with a good showing of strength, led by his native West Virginia contingent, but most of the strength, it was declared, could be swung to McAdoo.

McAdoo Has Nothing To Say About Boom

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 7.—William G. McAdoo, in whose behalf plans for a McAdoo-for-President boom have been worked out in New York, has "nothing to say on politics" he said today.

Mr. McAdoo and his family have taken a home here for the summer. Prof. Francis Sayre and Mrs. Sayre, daughter of former President Wilson, also are here for the summer. Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. McAdoo are sisters.

Bryan Has Never Indorsed A Candidate, He Declares

Lincoln, Neb., July 7.—"I have not discussed the relative merits of available candidates for the presidency; that has been my role for 25 years. I have said that Governor Smith, of New York, is not an available candidate because of his views on the liquor question."

This was the declaration of W. J. Bryan today when questioned about reported interviews in which he was represented as indorsing W. G. McAdoo, for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Bryan came to his former home to join his brother, Governor Charles W. Bryan, at a reception tonight at the governor's mansion.

Mr. Bryan said he was glad to correct the report connecting him with the reported candidacy of Henry Ford. He added, however, that it was his understanding Mr. Ford had not announced himself as a candidate.

"I regard a candidate's platform of more importance than his personality," he said in discussing Mr. Ford. No third party movement is likely to develop any considerable strength, in his opinion.

In regard to probable issues in the next campaign Mr. Bryan said:

"In speaking of issues, it is necessary to bear in mind that the coming session of Congress is likely to determine the issues in the coming campaign."

Mexico Divides Large Estates

Mexico City, July 2.—The partition of large estates among the villagers under existing agrarian laws, purporting principally to involve the restoration of communal lands to the villages, reached the astonishing figure of more than 1,235,000 acres, during one week of June, according to figures published today by the National Agrarian Commission, which expects that figures for the month will reach approximately 1,600,000 acres.

CROP CONDITIONS IN SURRY

It has been the pleasure of the editor of The News to drive over some of Surry county during the past few days, and it is delightful to see the fine condition of the crops. Corn is looking as fine as we ever saw it and all other crops are coming along as well as could be expected. The rains seem to come along in time to meet the needs of the growing things and yet not to interfere with the cultivation. If the remainder of the growing season continues as favorable as it has been up to this time this section will yield a bountiful harvest. Already a fine wheat, rye, and oat crop has been made and all early vegetables have proved a success.

All this reminds ye editor of the year of 1882, when he was just twelve years of age. That was the year of the drouth when over many counties in this section of the state no rain fell from May until September. Many of those now living were born since that date. While only a youth ye editor recalls many things connected with the drouth. We were living on the Yadkin river at the time, three miles below Rockford. The river after many weeks of drouth became so low, as the folks expressed it, that much of the bed of the river was exposed. At some places one could wade across and not get in water more than a foot deep. The water was so low as to leave islands in the river at places that contained almost an acre of land.

The country was effected in many ways by the drouth apart from the destruction to the crops. Many of the mills of the country are built on small streams and many of these became so low that the water in the streams would not turn the wheels to run the mill. Many mills that supplied neighborhoods would grind only a few hours each day. Many wells and springs dried up and many families found their homes far from any water supply. Much inconvenience was thus caused. For years after the drouth the woods were full of dead trees that died during the drouth. Much of the sourwood and other kinds of trees that are not rooted deeply died before the summer was ended and rain came.

Farmers who lived on upland made no crop after the drouth set in. Of course the wheat and other small grain were matured before the drouth, but corn simply failed to mature on upland. And this was the case with all other crops. Pastures dried up as dead as if fire had burned away all life. In the country along the streams is so much land that is so low and wet that ordinarily it produces but little grain, but in this year of drouth this low land made a bumping big yield. There were many farms along the river who produced much more than enough for the family from this kind of land. The result was that the farmers who produced nothing bought grain from farmers who were more fortunate. Much grain was hauled about the country for many miles to meet the needs of the people. A few farmers took advantage of the drouth and sold their corn at high prices, but others did not. A story that was told about the country is worth repeating. A man named Col. Parks lived in Wilkes and owned a big river farm. He had a large boundary of bottom land that was wet enough to make a big yield of corn and, while those about him made nothing, he produced hundreds of bushels of the best corn. The people began to come to him from many miles away to buy supplies. The old man saw the needs of the times and decided that it was his great opportunity to help those in want. And so when a man came for corn a conversation something like this would follow, "How much corn do you need," the Colonel would ask. Then the man would tell him and the Colonel would ask if he had the money, and if the man said he had it the Colonel would say, "Well, if you have the money you can get no corn. If you have money you can buy corn at other places, I must keep my corn for those who have no money." And he did. He sold out all he had to those about him who were poor and not able to pay and then they have what they needed with the understanding that they pay him back measure for measure, with no interest, when they made corn in later years. And the old Colonel lived to a ripe old age and died and went to his reward beloved by all who knew him, and how long the story of his simple life and noble deeds will be retold no one can tell. The drouth of 1882 gave him the opportunity to serve his fellow man in a conspicuous way and he proved equal to the needs of the times.

A BIG FISH POND

Mr. W. O. Jackson, a prominent and influential citizen who lives near this town, has recently finished the work of making a big fish pond on his farm near his home. The pond is made by constructing a cement dam across a small stream in the woods and the work is done in a way to make it permanent for all time. The water will cover more than an acre and in the deepest place it will be more than ten feet deep. In doing this work Mr. Jackson has set a fine example for the other citizens who may possibly go and do likewise.

Thirty years ago a movement swept over the state to grow fish and in almost every neighborhood ponds were built. A Mr. Ashcraft in Yadkin county made it a business to grow fish in a large pond that he constructed and stocked ponds for many miles around. But back in those days most of the ponds were too small and poorly constructed and many of them were swept away by the first big rain or soon went to ruin for want of attention.

Of all the dainty things that are here for the service of man there is nothing better than a nice fresh fish. The last meal that Christ prepared for his followers was fish broiled on a bed of live coals. From the earliest history of mankind fish has played an important part in the diet of the race. The way our people now treat the fish that are in our streams it is out of the question for many to develop in the natural waters of the country. There are too many obstructions to the fish for it to thrive naturally. The net and the seine and the stick of dynamite and the constant warfare waged against even the minnows makes it necessary for some form of protection if fish are to be had in our waters.

Mr. Jackson has his pond ready to stock and he will put some of the creek suckers that are to be found in our streams in his pond and along with these he will add other kinds. He is a man who succeeds at what he undertakes and those who are inclined to grow fish would do well to make a visit to his place and see how he has gone about this profitable and pleasant undertaking. His home is located on a good road and can be easily reached by automobile. There is no good reason why many farms of the county should not have large ponds well stocked with fish which would prove a great attraction to the house to say nothing of the food supply that would be thus provided. We think that the department of agriculture at Washington sends out free literature on the subject of fish culture to those who apply for same.

Lost Persons Don't Starve to Death

New York, July 7.—Persons who are lost in the woods or imprisoned in mines do not starve to death, but are scared to death, Dr. Hugh W. Concklin, of Battle Creek, Michigan, said today in an address before the 27th annual convention of the American Osteopathic association.

"Of course, some die of suffocation in the mines and exposure in the woods," said Dr. Concklin, adding that his belief that they do not starve to death is based upon fasting treatment of epileptics. In 73 cases he treated in the current year, Dr. Concklin said, the average number of consecutive days each fasted was more than 30.

Malnutrition is more prevalent in children of the rich than those of the poor, Dr. Jeanette H. Bolles, of Denver, Colorado asserted.

"I have found an average of 60 per cent of the children in our best schools coming from homes where there is no poverty suffering from malnutrition," said Dr. Bolles. She said malnutrition in children is attributable to four things, faulty food, faulty health habits, lack of home control, and fatigue.

Raleigh, N. C., Office of Collector of Internal Revenue, July 5, 1923. The undersigned Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of North Carolina will offer for sale at public auction in front of the Post Office in Mount Airy on the

10th of August, 1923, at one o'clock P. M. all the rights, titles and interest of the United States Government in and to a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Surry County, Westfield Township bounded as follows:

Beginning on a sour wood and runs South 88 poles to a white oak; thence West 20 poles to a double chestnut tree; thence North 220 poles to a black oak in Reynolds' old line; thence East with said line 108 poles to a black gum and chestnut, Shelton and Johnson's corner; thence South 108 poles to a spanish oak; thence West 62 poles to the beginning, containing 120 acres more or less.

The above described property was levied upon under a writ of Fieri Facias issued from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina and sold to satisfy a judgment taken in said court in the case of U. S. vs. William Reynolds, Principal, E. F. and T. J. Jessup, Surety.

The property was bid in by the United States Government on September 2, 1907, in part satisfaction of said judgment.

GILLIAM GREENSON, Collector.
C. M. JONES, Deputy Collector.

BALLOON WRECK AFLOAT IN LAKE ERIE

Remains of Balloon, Minus the Basket, Brought in by tug, With Various Articles of Apparel and Equipment of Officers.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 7.—All hope that Lieut. L. J. Roth and his aide, Lieut. T. B. Null, pilots of the missing navy balloon A-6088, which left Indianapolis on July 4 in the national elimination air race, were living, was abandoned here tonight.

The crew of the tug Frank E. Stanley found the ill-fated aviators' complete uniforms, leather coats, log, records and charts entangled in the drifting half-inflated balloon bag about 22 miles south-southwest of Port Stanley, Ont., about noon today.

On all sides, the crew of the tug found mute evidence of a heroic struggle in mid-air. Evidently overtaken by terrific winds and an electrical storm, Roth and Null fought desperately to ship their balloon and rise above the gale. Somehow, the basket was ripped from the inflated bag which was found sealed and water-logged by the crew of the Stanley.

The log shows that the airman had been sailing at an average height of 800 to 900 feet before the storm engulfed them. Then comes the significant item:

"Throw 40 pounds of ballast overboard. Rose from 1,200 to 2,500 feet. Later on just one word appears 'Broken.'"

Entangled in the ropes attached to the basket were found the complete outfits of the aviators—leather coats and all, which they must have doffed before they leaped from the doomed balloon, it is believed. A letter addressed to Roth and some penknives on newspaper clippings also were found. "Am heading for Canada," was the blurred scrawl of an indelible pencil found on one newspaper.

The "Nina," a big hydroplane cruised around the vicinity for nearly an hour searching for trace of the missing officers but without avail. The hydroplane then left for Cleveland, arriving here shortly before dark bringing an envelope containing the official log of the naval balloon trip, badly water-soaked and almost undecipherable, personal papers addressed to Lieutenant Roth, a pair of gauntlets, one leather coat and an American flag. Mr. Bruno, Captain of the "Nina," said the ropes which held the wicker basket to the balloon had been cut. No trace of the basket was found.

"Both men apparently had stripped to their underclothing," Mr. Bruno said. "It looked as though they had discarded their clothing and the basket in a desperate effort to lighten the balloon sufficient to get blown ashore. They probably cut away the basket, discarded their clothing and threw away all the weight they could when the basket first hit the water, clinging to the mesh about the lower part of the bag in the hope it would carry them to safety."

A slight chance remains that the airman may be alive, it is said by airman here tonight. Life preservers were said to be in the balloon when it left in the trip and it is conceded the two lieutenants might have been picked up in Lake Erie by some freighter which had no wireless apparatus and could not inform shore stations of the rescue. Local airplane pilots said the two naval officers might have worn life preservers or a rubber suit containing air next to their underclothing.

In a pocket of one of the lieutenant's uniforms was found a newspaper clipping, on the border of which was written:

"Generator has gone bad. Will try to make Aberdeen to get new generator. We ought to make it all right."

It was believed here that this had been written on some previous flight.

NOTICE

By virtue of the power contained in a certain Deed of Trust, executed on the 4th day of November 1920 by E. V. Elliott and wife to me as trustee and default having been made in the payment of said note, I will offer for sale on the 4th day of August 1923 at 10 o'clock in front of the Bank of Mount Airy, the following described land:

Beginning at a stake corner of the W. E. Merritt and the O'Neal property and runs West with Merritt's line 100 feet to an iron pin or stake; thence north 890 feet to a stake; thence west 150 feet to Merritt's line; thence south 250 feet with Merritt's line to the beginning.

Sale made to satisfy notes, interest and cost.
E. O. BELL, Trustee.

Chaos in China Laid to Militarism

Canton, China, July 2.—Militarism is directly responsible for the chaotic condition of China, according to a manifesto issued here by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It said:

The Chinese people have suffered long under the heavy burden of militarism, which has brought civil war, disunion, and anarchy. The recent deplorable bandit outrage on the trunk railways, though startling the outside world, is to long-suffering Chinese, only another incident of innumerable similar happenings in places little known, and is another count in their indictment against their oppressors.

When it is pointed out that within a radius of 100 miles of Lincheng adjoin territories of five provinces under military jurisdiction of the most powerful militarists of the North, whose soldiery number, officially, 500,000, it will be realized to what extent the evil and futility of militarism is.

Events transpiring in Jeking during the past 12 months, during which time a so-called President has been pushed into office and dragged out of it, and a bewildering number of pensions and salaries have been set up and pulled down, solely at the pleasure of the militarists in order that they might gain their own ambitions, make one realize the extent of unreason and selfishness of militarism.

The Chinese people have voices, and time and time again have repudiated the claim that such men could be their rulers. They have longed for blessings, peace and unity in the land. The conscious sentiment of the country is convinced the urgent need of China is the disbandment of superfluous soldiery.

Little Round Top Attack Re-enacted

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—Veterans of the North and South gathered today on the heights overlooking Gettysburg Battlefield to witness a re-enactment by modern artillery of the Confederate attack on Little Round Top in 1863.

Company B, Sixteenth United States Field Artillery, known in Army circles as "Hardings Own," took part in the sham attack, which is a feature of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary.

Although the gathering today was small in comparison with the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1913, when 55,000 men who wore the Blue or the Gray camped here, the citizens of Gettysburg have arranged an observance almost as impressive as that of 10 years ago. The town itself is gayly decorated for the occasion. Flags and bunting fly from nearly every home and business place, and the public square is brilliantly decorated. Many private homes were thrown open for the entertainment of the veterans, most of the hotels being crowded with other visitors here for the maneuvers.

On many occasions in the past troops have demonstrated the famous Pickett's charge, which took place July 3, 1863, but no attempt ever has been made to repeat the encounter between Confederate and Union men at Little Round Top. The attack there, historians have declared, really marked the beginning of the defeat of Lee's forces.

Proceeding the sham battle today a reunion luncheon was served to veterans at Spangler's Spring where 69 years ago, men of the North and South met and drank together after darkness had settled over the field of battle.

Ex-Soldiers Succeed in Land Operations

Montreal, Que., June 12.—With 30,000 former soldiers settled on farms, representing a farm community of 150,000 persons throughout Canada, and 85 per cent of them doing extremely well, the Soldiers' Land Settlement Committee has adequately justified its existence, said Major John Barrett, chairman of that committee, in an address here. Over 80 per cent of the settlers had been able to pay back the money lent them of was due, and the country was collecting the money at a rate of between \$2,000,000 and 3,000,000 a year.

The Soldiers' Land Settlement Committee had over 250 trained field men posted at various former cantons throughout Canada who were constantly traveling from farm to farm giving help wherever possible. Major Barrett said that of some 1500 farms purchased, which had later been returned to the committee, only had been affected at one of two