

The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, August 2nd, 1923.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

PRESIDENT BREAKS DOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO

Develops Broncho-Pneumonia Following Attack of Ptomaine Poisoning

TEMPERATURE IS 100.6;
PULSE 125

Now Confined in San Francisco Hotel With Five Doctors Constantly Watching His Condition

Presidential Headquarters, San Francisco, July 30.—President Harding's condition became grave tonight and an announcement was made to that effect after a consultation, by physicians in attendance upon the chief executive.

The physicians declared in a statement that "definite central patches of broncho-pneumonia had developed in the right lung as indicated clinically and by the X-ray."

The development of pneumonia was the one thing which Brigadier General Sawyer, the President's personal physician, had said less than two hours earlier that he feared almost above all else, as a complication.

The bulletin, issued at 9:10 p. m. read as follows:

"Definite central patches of broncho-pneumonia in the right lung, as indicated clinically and by the X-ray. Nourishment is being taken regularly and the abdominal symptoms are less noticeable.

"While his condition is grave, he is temperamentally well adapted to make a strong fight against the infection.

"Temperature, 100.6 degrees.

"Pulse 125.

"Respiration 44 and somewhat irregular.

Secretary Work, one of the consulting physicians, left the President's rooms plainly disturbed by the change in the President's condition. He was joined by Secretary Hoover and with one of the physicians, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, went to another floor of the hotel to talk over the situation.

Dr. Wilbur's countenance was grave.

As a measure of precaution, oxygen tanks were brought into the hotel late tonight but physicians said the need for that administration had not appeared at that time. The oxygen would be administered, it was explained, only in case the patient showed difficulty in breathing because of congestion in his lungs.

Needs Long Rest

Rest and more rest is what the doctors are relying on to bring about the President's recovery. To accomplish this only a few persons were allowed to enter his room today except Mrs. Harding and the physicians. Mrs. Harding remained by his bedside all day and the five physicians spent more than an hour with him during the morning and returned late in the day.

"Every effort was made to give the executive the needed rest. Newspapersmen generally were barred from the corridor within a hundred yards of the President's room and other persons were kept at even a greater distance away.

Brigadier General Sawyer supplemented the night statement in a frank talk with newspapermen in the course of which he said the word "serious" as used in the bulletin meant not that the President's condition was "grave" but as "threatening to become dangerous."

"The storm warnings are up," said General Sawyer, "that is what I mean by 'serious'."

Lung Trouble Serious

The President's physician showed no hesitancy in declaring that the most threatening complication was the oedematous condition of the lungs, which made its appearance during the afternoon. He announced that X-ray photographs had been taken with the aid of which he hoped to be able to ascertain by morning or some time tomorrow whether there might be an inflammation of a grave nature.

At the present time, General Sawyer said, there was in progress a battle between the resistive forces of the patient which, he said, had been weakened as a result of the trying physical exertions which attended his travels, and the attacking forces which grew out of the original ptomaine poisoning.

"We are running with a very hand-icapped machine," he added, meaning

the President's physical being.

The problem at this time, said General Sawyer, is to get the machine strengthened so that it will have power to resist the attacks being made upon it. He added that it would be impossible to say when that stage in the case would be reached.

Explaining the increased pulse noted in the bulletin tonight, General Sawyer asserted that all the complications at present discovered united in increasing the strain upon the patient's heart.

"When his heart is beating above normal," he said, "it can be readily seen that the situation is serious."

Dr. Sawyer declared there was no intention or consideration being given to removal of the President to any hospital in San Francisco or to any other city.

"We are well equipped to take care of Mr. Harding here right in this hotel and in this city as we would be anywhere in the world," he asserted.

The President continues to remain cheerful, General Sawyer said, and then illustrated by saying:

Had Nothing To Conceal

"This afternoon the five of us went into his room and I said, 'Mr. President, we would like to make an X-ray of your chest.'"

"He replied: 'Come on for I have nothing to conceal.'"

Mrs. Harding was described by General Sawyer as the sort of woman "who is best under fire."

"She knows everything," he continued. "I have given her every detail in the case of the President, just as I did when she herself was ill. She has stood this very well and is not afraid."

No attending physicians would hazard a prediction as to when the President would be able to travel, but there was a common agreement among members of his party that when he does regain his strength he will return to Washington by special train with no stops for addresses or receptions en route. The return to the Atlantic coast by way of the Panama canal, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which was the original plan, virtually ceased to be a matter of consideration during the day, although official announcement of its abandonment was temporarily withheld.

DR. HARDING RECALLS HIS SON ONCE SUFFERED LUNG FEVER

Marion, Ohio, July 30.—Dr. George T. Harding, father of the President, tonight received a telegram from Brigadier General C. E. Sawyer, the President's personal physician, which stated that the chief executive was "doing well" and that on the whole he is better.

As the aged father of the President eagerly scanned every news bulletin on his son's condition he recalled that while the President was a youth he had a "severe attack" of lung fever.

about 20 years ago Mr. Harding had suffered several slight attacks of indigestion, which were accompanied by a slight dilation of the heart. Those were, however, of short duration and did not confine him to his bed, the President's father added.

Preaching Service Lasts 7 Hours

Rev. Theodore York, of Greenboro and Rev. W. H. James, of Durham, closed their tent meeting near the Amazon mill with satisfactory results. The crowds were large for the entire two weeks. It is reported that there were 60 professions. The closing service witnessed an unusual demonstration when the interest was so overwhelming that the crowd was unconscious of the passing hours and remained until 3 o'clock in the morning, having been in the meeting from 8 o'clock the evening before. It is stated, however, that some of the people left the tent in the evening at the usual hour, after the sermon, went to their homes, had a nap of some hours and returned to the tent in the morning hours in time for another big blessing.

The best safety device is a careful man—or woman.

NOT GUILTY SAYS JURY IN WHIP CASE

Three Alleged Floggers of Women are Cleared by a Robeson County Jury.

Lumberton, July 21.—Fifty minutes after the fate of three Robeson county citizens had been placed in the hands of the jury here Saturday afternoon the defendants heard the words "not guilty", which exonerated them of participation in the whipping of two white women by hooded raiders near Proctorville on the night of April 14.

And five minutes later the trio—Miket Lawson, chief of police of the village of Fairmont, and Johnson Hedgepeth, a farmer and Jule Brogden, a mechanic, both of Proctorville—were free men for Solicitor Thomas A. McNeil promptly not pressed the indictment for first degree burglary which had been returned against them at the same time as that charging the assaulting and kidnapping of Mrs. Hattie Purvis and Mrs. Mary Ann Watson, the floggers' victims.

But H. L. Tallaferro, who admitted being a special investigator for the Ku Klux Klan, did not fare so well as the defendants in the principal case. Immediately after the jury retired in the flogging trial, Tallaferro, who is said to come from Atlanta was given a hearing by Judge N. A. Sinclair presiding in Robeson county Superior court, and adjudged in contempt on charges of tampering with state's witnesses in the flogging case.

On each of the three counts Judge Sinclair imposed a fine of \$250 and a jail sentence of 30 days, a total of \$750 and 90 days in jail.

Nothing can justify the kidnapping and flogging of Mrs. Purvis and Mrs. Watson, as the state contends was done by the defendants and others wearing masks and robes, Judge Sinclair declared in delivering his charge to the jury, immediately after the dinner recess at the trial of Lawson, Brogden and Hedgepeth.

"It matters not whether these women are moral or immoral, of good character or bad character, it would constitute a crime which cannot be excused, condoned, palliated or justified.

Ex-Judge Brock to Manage for McAdoo

Washington, July 25.—A fact revealed here yesterday of much interest to Tar Heels is that at a conference here this week ex-Judge Walter E. Brock, of Winston-Salem, as manager, and Frank A. Hampton secretary to Senator Simmons, as associate manager, have been designated to handle the presidential candidacy of Hon. William G. McAdoo in North Carolina.

As Brock and Hampton are both trusted lieutenants of Senator Simmons, this is taken to mean that Senator Simmons, who has been a close friend of McAdoo for many years, will favor the former secretary of the treasury for president, and that North Carolina will probably support McAdoo.

Hogs Near Lowest Price in 10 Years Under Tariff

(From Dem. National Committee.)
Hogs of an average weight of 245 pounds sold in Chicago during the week of June 25-30, at \$6.95 a hundred weight, compared with an average of \$8.24 for June, 1921, and \$13 for June, 1920. The price in June, this year, was almost the lowest recorded in a decade.

In 1920 live swine and pork products were admitted free of duty. In 1921 the Republicans imposed a heavy tariff on all livestock, including hogs, and on meats, fresh and cured. For the last ten months there has been a duty of 50 cents a hundred pounds in live hogs (equal to about \$2 per animal) of 75 cents a hundredweight on fresh pork, and of 2 cents a pound on "bacon, hams, shoulders, and other pork, prepared or preserved."

While the Republican tariff has been of no assistance to the agricultural producers of the country it has increased their cost of living by taxing everything they require to clothe themselves, build, repair and furnish their homes, cultivate their lands, and provide for their health and comfort.

Nine people were burned to death in North Carolina in January of this year and eleven in February. In the United States last year 15,000 people were burned to death in this civilized Christian nation, approximately one every half hour; and sixteen thousand more were so badly burned that they became helpless charges on society.

DRY LEGISLATION GAINS IN MIDDLE WEST

Laws With "TEETH" Enacted

Jail Sentences Supplant Fines—"Padlock Law" Invoked and More Power Given Police

Chicago, July 23.—The question of enforcing prohibition laws came up recently in the legislatures of 14 central states, and action was taken as follows:

Illinois—The Fifty-Third General Assembly enacted no "wet" legislation. One dry bill was passed which makes the man who sells poison liquor which causes fatal results punishable the same as if he committed murder.

Indiana—Four bills, two of which amended laws already in force, having to do with strengthening of the state prohibition law, were passed by the Indiana General Assembly at its recent session.

Laws Hit Aviators

The bills, briefly, provide that: Persons operating vehicles while under the influence of liquor are guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, to which shall be added a jail sentence of from 10 days to six months. Persons convicted a second time are guilty of felony, punishable with a jail sentence of from one to five years.

It is unlawful to have in possession or under control any still for manufacturing intoxicating liquor in violation of the laws of the State. Persons caught so doing are guilty of felony, punishable by from one to five years imprisonment and a fine ranging from \$100 to \$1000. Possession of any still or distilling apparatus not registered according to the provisions of the law of the United States shall be prima facie evidence that such possession was for the purpose of manufacturing intoxicating liquor.

Anyone transporting liquor in any vehicle, or by water or aircraft, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by from one to two years imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$1000.

A fine ranging from \$100 to \$500 and 30 days to six months imprisonment is provided for giving away, selling, bartering, etc., of intoxicating liquor. Second offense punishable by imprisonment of from one to two years and \$200 to \$1000 fine.

Seven New Iowa Laws

Iowa—Seven new prohibition laws were enacted by the Iowa Legislature, which adjourned April 27. A summary of them follows:

Bills defining the sale of liquor that causes fatal results as manslaughter; declaring illegal the possession of materials with which to make liquor; extending search and seizure laws to cover these materials; making the driving of a motor car while intoxicated subject to a penalty of \$1000 fine or one year in prison; applying a special penalty for the misdemeanor of furnishing liquor to a minor; providing for the confiscation of vehicles used to transport liquor, and defining any person twice convicted of liquor crimes as a persistent violator.

Kansas—When the law makers of Kansas 40 years ago enacted the first prohibitory law they did not anticipate that the control of "moonshiners" would ever become a state problem. Nor in later years when the prohibitory laws were tightened up by the "bone dry" and other enactments, did they contemplate any "moonshine" menace. So it befell the 1923 Kansas Legislature to place an "anti-moonshine" law on the statute books. This law provides a penalty of six months in jail and a fine of \$500 for anyone found guilty of having a still in his possession.

Heretofore the mere possession of a still was not necessarily evidence of guilt; it was necessary to prove trafficking in liquor. It was necessary that the officers produce as evidence the liquor "sold, bartered or given away."

Minnesota Most Drastic

Minnesota—With the passage of amendments by the 1923 Legislature to prohibition laws in effect, Minnesota stands out pre-eminently in having the most drastic prohibition laws of any state in the Union.

Under the provisions of the new law, it is illegal to possess a formula, recipe or directions which are designed for use, or used for, or in connection with the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The law explains that it is also illegal to possess any apparatus, implements, machine or device, jug and other containers, used in the manufacture or storing of liquor.

It further provides that the destruction of any apparatus, implement or machine, any recipe, formula or directions, or any container, is prima facie evidence that these were for use in connection with the manufacture or possession of liquor, and that any building wherein liquor is sold is subject to abatement proceedings and closing for any kind of use for one year.

Missouri—More stringent enforcement of prohibition laws was proposed

in seven bills introduced in the recent session of the Missouri Legislature. Two of the important measures passed include a general regulatory prohibition act and an act providing that cities may pass ordinances to aid in the enforcement of prohibition.

Support Given Police

The regulatory prohibition measure gives police officials and county officers more power to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, and imposes heavy fines and penalties for violations. It does not effect soft drink establishments or manufacturers of proprietary medicines, operating under government permits.

The measure carries drastic provisions for the punishment of persons apprehended while transporting liquor and makes it a felony punishable by a sentence to the state penitentiary for anyone to manufacture, sell or give away "moonshine, hooch, or corn whiskey," that causes fatal results, or is the cause of maiming an imbibor of the liquor. Physicians are not permitted, under the provisions of the bill to charge more for liquor prescriptions than for other prescriptions.

Nebraska Hits Bootlegger

Nebraska—Nebraska enacted two laws on prohibition at the last session. One makes bootleggers or persons who give away liquor liable for damages growing out of its consumption, either to the person drinking it, or because of any act committed by him while under its influence. The other makes it prima facie evidence of guilt when any person has illicit liquor in bottles or containers or throws them away or pours out the contents when about to be arrested for violation of the prohibition law.

North Dakota—North Dakota's state Legislature wrote into the statutes virtually all the provisions of the federal prohibition enforcement laws, thus insuring state prosecution of liquor cases independently of federal action. It also adopted a clause permitting each physician in the State to have five gallons of liquor a year for prescription use.

Ohio—Two prohibition bills were passed by the Ohio Legislature.

One bill classifies as second degree murder the act of furnishing liquor which causes fatal results, makes the manufacture of distilled liquor a felony, makes the soliciting of orders for liquor a felony, and the solicitor equally guilty with the person selling it.

The other enacts into the state laws the federal "padlock" clause. This would permit Ohio courts to order locked up for a period of not more than one year premises declared to be nuisances because of the manufacture or sale thereon of intoxicating liquor.

Oklahoma—Prohibition Legislation came up early in the Ninth Oklahoma Legislature. Two dry laws were enacted. The first declares that any person who sells, gives away or otherwise furnishes any liquor, preparation or compound for beverage purposes which causes fatal results, shall be guilty of murder. The second bars the manufacture of distilling apparatus except by persons properly licensed by federal authorities; bars the making of liquor or any mash, wort or wash; declares the discovery of liquor-making apparatus or materials in any building or inclosure to be prima facie evidence against the person in actual possession of the building or inclosure, and gives the penalty for violation at \$100 to \$5000 and one to ten years.

South Dakota—The 1923 session of the South Dakota Legislature took no action either for or against prohibition.

Texas—Two measures affecting Texas prohibition laws, and passed by the recent session of the Legislature, have been approved by Governor Neff. One bill permits removal of county officers for one offense of intoxication. Under previous laws, removal required conviction on three counts.

The other bill requires county officers who seize liquor to make triplicate reports of the amount, one copy going to the persons accused of possessing the liquor, the second to the county clerk, and the third to be retained by the sheriff. This measure also charges the sheriff with keeping seized liquor until ordered destroyed.

Wisconsin Wets Lose

Wisconsin—The Severson law, Wisconsin's prohibition enforcement statute, emerged from the present session of the Legislature unscathed despite attacks from wet forces.

When wets and dries took stock of their accomplishments after the defeat of the final bill aimed at the enforce-

ment statute, the friends of prohibition pointed to 10 dead wet bills, while the anti-prohibition forces were able to claim only one resolution asking Congress to amend the Volstead Act as to permit the highest possible alcoholic content in beer compatible with the Eighteenth Amendment.

The concerted attack of the wets in the assembly, directed at the repeal of the Severson law was successful by a five-vote margin in the Lower House, but met decisive defeat in the Senate. Indefinite postponement was given the proposal, 19 to 12, by the Upper House with any proceeding discussion.

An attempt to modify the enforcement statute by restricting the search and seizure clause, a move openly sponsored by Governor Blaine and favored by the Assembly, was stopped short by adverse Senate action.

Several other attacks on the dry law met defeat when they ran against the Senate dry majority. With every wet measure killed beyond the possibility of revival, the Wisconsin liquor statute stands unamended for another two years.

PEOPLE FEEL TARIFF ROBS

Protest Against Republican Tariff Growing

Washington, July 21.—Recent protests against the present Republican tariff, even from interests which it was supposed to have protected, are taken by Democrats and Independents as evidence that repeal of the Fordney-McCumber act will be one of the outstanding issues of the next presidential campaign. In many respects Democrats declare, the history of the battle against the Payne-Aldrich tariff is being repeated as to the existing Fordney-McCumber law.

Governor Preu's repudiation of the Fordney-McCumber tariff in his Senatorial canvass of the agricultural districts of Minnesota is the most conspicuous of the many signs of popular revolt against a law which is being held responsible for increasing the cost of living and stagnating business, but it is not the only one. Democrats are pointing to numerous other indications of this uprising. Among these are the following:

The widespread agitation, particularly among women, for a reduction in the duty on sugar based on the conviction that the tariff is to blame.

President Harding's unmistakable avoidance of any praise or even important mention of the tariff in his trip through the country.

Complaints by farmers' organizations against the Fordney-McCumber law's effect in preventing the passage of cattle back and forth between the United States and Canada to find pasturage.

Demands by a lumberman's association for a reduction of the duty on spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock logs imported from Canada on the ground that the tariff is working to the disadvantage of Americans.

Discontent among wool growers because of the decline in the prices of their product in spite of the tariff of 31 cents a pound and the high cost of woolen goods.

The Farm Bureau Federation's finding that the farmers are compelled to pay \$300,000,000 more a year in higher prices for what they buy than they get from the tariff by way of higher prices for what they have to sell.

The practical reversal of Republican majorities in two congressional districts of agricultural states at elections held since last fall.

Democrats have information of the resentment against the tariff, particularly in the West, and they feel sure that the present hostility will grow between now and November, 1924, because the Republican leaders will not permit the next Congress to lower rates on the products of big trusts and combines which contribute to Republican campaign funds.

Some men are born good, some make good and others are caught with the goods.

NOTICE
"Having qualified as administrator of the estate of D. F. Wolff, Dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present them to the undersigned at his office in Dobson on or before July 15th, 1923, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery."
All persons indebted to said estate will please pay me at once.
This July 14th, 1923.
A. D. FOLGER,
Admin. of D. F. Wolff, J.