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BONES OF OGLETHORPE WILL REST IN GEORGIA

Founder of Oglethorpe University Will Sleep on The Institutions Campus

London, Sept. 25.—Permission has been granted by English authorities to Oglethorpe university for the removal to the United States of the body of James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the institution and first governor of Georgia. The bones of Oglethorpe rest in the church of All Saints in the little town of Cranham not far from the reputed burial place of Pocahontas.

The rector of the church has given notice to all qualified residents of the parish of the intention to remove the bones and if no objection is raised the disinterment will be started soon under the direction of Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe university who came to England for the purpose.

When this disinterment is completed the bones will be conveyed under escort with full honors to New York harbor and there transferred to an American battleship and taken to Savannah, where Oglethorpe landed 191 years ago with 119 other colonists. From Savannah the bones of the famous colonist will be carried to Atlanta for a memorial service to be attended by high American, Canadian and British officials.

Explaining the motives for the removal, Dr. Jacobs said today:

"James Edward Oglethorpe was the first great Anglo-American, the first anti-slavery advocate and the first prohibitionist in the United States and the people of Georgia feel that the ashes of their great founder should rest in Georgian soil that his deeds and memory may be a source of inspiration for our youth. His remains will be reinterred in a special shrine erected on the university campus as a center of Georgian loyalty and patriotism."

Dr. Jacobs met some opposition at the outset in his efforts to obtain permission for removal of the body. In opposing him some of the British officials recalled the storm against the efforts of America to recover the body of Pocahontas, whose exact resting place never was definitely established, but Dr. Jacobs pointed out that Governor Oglethorpe's grave was distinctly identified by a memorial tablet which records that he was buried beside his wife in the center of the chancel in the church of All Saints.

BIG WHISKEY ROBBERY

893 Barrels in St. Louis Warehouse Siphoned Out by Thieves

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The exact amount of whiskey "siphoned" away from the local bonded warehouse of the Jack Daniel Distillery was 893 barrels federal officials announced today. It was said to be one of the biggest whiskey robberies since the enactment of the prohibition law.

Each barrel contained 46 gallons and it is estimated at the drug store price of \$6 a pint the stolen whiskey had a retail value of nearly \$2,000,000.

A complete check up today showed 894 barrels in the warehouse. One barrel, the one nearest the door, contained the full amount of whiskey. The others had been "milked" of their whiskey and refilled with water.

Investigators expressed the opinion that the milking occurred since last June, when the last legitimate withdrawal was made. No barrels have been removed from the premises.

Quit the Pulpit to Wage War on Crime

Gatesville, Tex. Sept. 19.—Sheriff W. W. Hollingsworth never was rough with a prisoner—never even spoke harshly to one, in fact.

He never pulled a gun, never had a fight.

He never swore, nor drank, nor smoked.

He lives by the Golden Rule.

Yet he always "gets his man" and he never let a captive escape.

A Texas sheriff, at that!

Sheriff Hollingsworth was a Baptist clergyman until his election eight years ago. He hasn't had time to preach since, but he says he thinks he does more good as sheriff than he could in the pulpit.

What's more, his Golden Rule methods have proved a success. Crimes have fallen off in Coryell county under his regime and the criminal docket absolutely clear, which is unusual anywhere in the United States.

AUTO AND GAS TAX PAY STATE BONDS

Secretary of State Declares That no Property Tax Will Ever be Needed to Pay Debts For Road Building

Raleigh, Sept. 18.—North Carolina will pay off its bond issues with proceeds from automobile license and gas taxes, declared Secretary of State W. N. Everett here today.

Mr. Everett asserted that the people should co-operate more with the officials in the enforcement of the auto license laws. Every cent realized from the licensing of automobiles said the official, saves that much in taxes to the people and leaves that much more for the further conduct of the good roads program. If tax-payers who have come up and paid license taxes would only report those who have not done so, then they would help themselves for there would then be this additional money for road building. The taxpayer who laughs at the lawbreaker who is operating his car without proper license is in reality laughing at himself, asserted Mr. Everett in effect.

There will be no ad valorem tax to retire our road bonds, continued the official in his discussion of the subject. Many, he said, when the program was inaugurated, declared it would fail and that ultimately a tax on the land would be necessary to retire the new indebtedness of the state. The collections from the auto tax and the gas tax are continually refuting this argument. To date this license year there has been collected more than \$4,000,000 in license taxes, more than had been collected for the entire last license year.

President's Wives

Mrs. Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge is third among the wives of presidents to have graduated from college. Mrs. Hayes received a diploma at the Wesleyan Female college at Cincinnati. Mrs. Cleveland graduated from Wells college at Auburn, N. Y., and Mrs. Coolidge received her degree at the University of Vermont in 1902.

Until Mrs. Hayes entered the White House few of the "first ladies" were educated women. Martha Washington, born in Virginia in 1733, the daughter of rich parents, would have considered it disgraceful even to aspire to an education such as the men possessed. Abigail Smith Adams, born in Massachusetts when that state ranked first in educational matters, the daughter and granddaughter of Congregational ministers, was not well educated, as everything was done to advance the boys of the family.

Sweet Dolly Madison belonged to the Friends. Her eyes, peering from beneath her Quaker bonnet, were so intriguing that no one cared that she could scarcely read and write. Mrs. Monroe, the daughter of a British army officer, was not much better in education. She was tall and stately, beautiful and elegant. She gave Washington society a tone which attracted attention on the continent.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams had fashionable accomplishments, but no real education. Mrs. Jackson is described as knowing little about books, but is credited with gaining a reputation for learning because the legend is she taught her husband to read and write.

It was not necessary for Mrs. Coolidge to go to work after her graduation. She did it because of a desire to be independent. She wanted also to be of service in the world and so she undertook to teach the deaf and dumb. Her friends say that what she taught her pupils was as nothing to what she learned from them—to be deaf and dumb and blind as the wife of a political leader.

She is acclaimed a champion among the wives of presidents in the gentle art of looking pleasant and saying the right thing at the right time. That, of course, is because she has devoted herself entirely to the interests of her husband and her two sons. She knits stockings for the boys and when not so engaged attends strictly to her own knitting.—Exchange.

Wet Republican Wins in New York Primary

Albany, Sept. 19.—C. B. Van Wageningen, Ulster county, wet Republican, whose vote in the last legislative session made possible the repeal of the Mullen-Gage prohibition enforcement law, was renominated for the assembly in yesterday's statewide primary. He defeated John W. Wearer, dry by 1,500 votes.

NORTH CAROLINA LADY WRITES OF JAPAN'S EARTHQUAKE

Miss Miriam Goodwin, of Morganton Tells of Pitiable Condition of Refugees.

Morganton, Sept. 22.—Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, superintendent of the North Carolina Deaf and Dumb Institute, and Mrs. Goodwin have just received from their daughter, Miss Miriam Goodwin, a special missionary of the First Methodist church here, of which Rev. Dr. W. R. Ware is pastor, a vivid description of the earthquake and tidal wave which swept the Japanese empire early in September causing the loss of thousands of lives and property damage that may run into the billions. Miss Goodwin, who sailed on board the Empress of Canada was 400 miles off shore on the morning of the catastrophe. News of the earthquake was wireless the Empress of Canada by the Empress of Australia which was in the harbor at Yokohama at the time. Miss Goodwin tells of the dense smoke and terrific heat and how the Empress of Canada became a hospital ship. She tells in graphic manner of the saving of a beautiful American girl after a day and night of horror; of the stream of wounded that flowed up the rope ladder and into the haven of refuge aboard the ship by a woman on her hands and knees; of a baby on the back of a stalwart officer; women in men's underwear; a kimono, a raincoat—anything to hide their nakedness. They were all bloody, thirsty, hungry.

Here is Miss Goodwin's pen picture of the horror:

Heat Intense

"Aboard R. M. S. Empress of Canada, September 4, 1923.

"Dear People at Home—I have thought of you hourly since the awful catastrophe. We were so afraid you would worry after you read the papers. We tried for hours to get a cable to you, but everything around Tokio and Yokohama are down. We were 400 miles from shore Sunday morning when we got the word from the Empress of Australia that was in the harbor at Yokohama. All that day we practically "walked" along because the captain was afraid there would be danger in the harbor. We first began to feel it when the captain sent out a call for fresh water to be used as sparingly as possible. Half of the water was cut off all over the vessel and we were asked not to wash any clothes. But the horror came to us in full force yesterday morning just after daylight when we came in sight of land. The air had been full of smoke the whole day before and the heat had been almost unbearable intense. But we saw the central naval base of Japan burn, the oil tanks had exploded and several of the ships had sunk.

"The harbor had been full of warships, merchantmen, etc., of every nation. When the big "shock" came, the "Australia" hurried out of harbor and in doing so ran into a cable and broke her rudder; so now she is helpless with no food supply!

People Naked, Horror-Stricken

"About 9 o'clock yesterday I began to realize what the word "refugee" means. Our life boats began bringing loads from the Australia shortly after breakfast. She had taken on 3,000 people the night before. You won't believe half I tell you. I wouldn't either if I hadn't seen it. But if you could have seen those boat loads of wounded, naked people with death and horror in their eyes, you could not forget it.

About 12 it began to rain, but our Chinese coolies and our English officers kept up and down those rope ladders in a ceaseless stream. One officer came up the ladder with tiny baby on his back. A young woman came up on her hands and knees with an old man on her back who had a broken leg. And those people—you can't imagine those people. Splendid looking American business men in night-shirts—absolutely nothing else, not even socks!—one boy in a raincoat his worldly goods—women in men's underwear, kimono, bathing suits, a night gown, and very sparse attire. Very few of them had on stockings, their hair all down, bloody, dirty, sick and hungry.

One Girl's Thrilling Escape

"During the day we took on 1,400 people—Americans, Russians, Hindus, Japanese, Chinese, English, and from every country—even one American negro, who is badly wounded. In 30 minutes relief work was well under

way. The ship was a perfect hospital. Our 10 missionary doctors worked like Trojans along with the two ship doctors. Immediately the captain sent out a call for clothes. Everybody on board plunged in and worked until we were exhausted. Trunks were unpacked, the baggage room was raided. Every passenger took a refugee to see what he could do for him. The one I got was a lovely girl, the wife of an American naval officer. She was in the Imperial hotel, and the horrors she tells! She fled to the canal, got into a boat with 20 Japanese coolies—the only woman in the boat. The boat capsized. She swam ashore and spent the night in a creek up to her waist in mud. The next day she got into another boat but it burned and she was the only person on it who was saved. You should have seen her when I took her into my room. The sparse clothing she escaped in was caked with mud. After she had a bath and had put on some of my clothes (she was too small for my dresses!) she looked like she was of a different nationality. I gave her a tooth brush, a comb, and a box of powder. You would have given your own last cent almost.

Baby Born Amid the Horror

"One of the Japanese missionaries has one of my night dresses. She is old. Had not had off her clothes in four days. Another missionary had her arm broken on Saturday morning when her house fell in. She lay on the mountainside until noon Monday, her arm still unset; then her husband carried her on his back down the mountain to the boat. Her arm was set here on the boat. She, too, had an outfit from my trunk.

"A baby was born this morning on board. You may not believe it but I practically made a dress for it. It was a Chinese boy. About 20 women passengers were sewing furiously for it and the mother. Another baby that was brought on board unconscious strapped to a plank, died soon after and was buried at sea today. The Spanish consul and the British vice consul are on board. The British vice consul was horribly cut and bruised and was brought in on a stretcher. There are about 20 stretcher cases. An old man about 75 years of age had both legs broken. But I cannot go on. The condition cannot be exaggerated. Our ton men looked almost as bad and as motly as the refugees do. They have given so generously. We see everything on deck—from overalls to bathing suits. I couldn't help but laugh at one thing yesterday. One boy about 21 came on board up the rope ladder in the rain with nothing on but his underclothing and one of those gorgeous Chinese opera coats. I worked on deck all day yesterday until ether, blood and iodine made me afraid they'd have another patient.

"I'm sending this down to Shanghai to be mailed.

"A young Japanese refugee on board, who has studied in America, has lost 10 members of his family."

HARD COAL MEN BACK IN THE PITS

Union Leaders Say Large Output Assured This Winter

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 19.—After an idleness of more than two weeks, due to the suspension ordered by their union leaders, the 185,000 mine workers in the anthracite region resumed work today. The new wage scale, covering a period of two years from September 1 and embodying the terms of the Harrisburg agreement based on the settlement submitted by Governor Pinchot, formally was ratified by the tri-district convention of the United Mine Workers on Monday and the suspension order officially lifted.

The new scale includes a 10 per cent increase in wages, an eight hour day, recognition of the union and the principal of collective bargaining. Union leaders said that a large output this winter was assured, although it was not expected that normal production would be restored for several days.

Operating officials said the mines generally were in excellent condition. Tools of the workers and the mine miles were lowered into the underground workings yesterday and thousands of men were waiting at the mouths of the mines when the whistles blew this morning for a resumption of operations.

BRITISH DISLIKE BOOZE PLANS

Reply to Hughes' Proposals on Ship Liquor Are Not "Sympathetic"

Washington, Sept. 19.—The British reply to Secretary Hughes' proposals for a reciprocal agreement on ship liquor and liquor smuggling was received at the state department today and was described by officials as "in general, not sympathetic to the proposals." The British government plans, however, to present the question to the British imperial conference which meets in London next month.

State department officials view the British communication as leaving open the possibility of negotiating a double-barreled treaty to curb rum-running and also to facilitate legitimate liquor shipments in foreign bottles. There was no attempt however, to disguise the fact that the British government had indicated general disapproval of the plan and raised objections against it.

In his proposals, made to several powers, including France as well as Great Britain, Secretary Hughes pointed out that the draft treaty he submitted was designed to make a special arrangement extending the right of search and seizure up to 12 miles off shore for the particular purpose of preventing wholesale smuggling of liquor into the United States. It was emphasized that no project was being put forward by the United States for any change in general rules of international practice that fixes the limit of territorial waters at three miles off shore.

Heres Work for The Ku Klux

Greensboro Record.—The other day two young women were walking on South Elm street. Both being strangers in Greensboro they were naturally interested in its development and general commercial air. Imagine their consternation and chagrin when they were hailed from an automobile by two young men whom they had never seen before. Half a block further on, a similar pair in another car whistled shrilly to attract their attention. On the next block another of Greensboro's "mashers" sidled up insultingly close to them.

The above occurrence is typical of a condition that exists in this city. There are certain young men who, vicious of thought, unclean of mind, and insulting in manner make it almost impossible for a young woman to walk the streets in safety. The activities extend to motor cars that roll leisurely up and down Elm street until they see one or two young women unescorted whereupon they whistle, wave or openly invite them to go for a ride.

There is only one means that can be employed to stop this condition, and only one weapon capable of dealing with these fresh young gentlemen. That is for public opinion to assert itself and drive these gentry back into their holes. The dirty, filthy, obscene, carnal-minded scum should be dealt with in no uncertain terms. They should remember that there are still a few men in this city who won't stand for any such tactics.

When the colleges were opening recently for the fall term hundreds of young women were on the streets and many gained an unsavory impression of Greensboro that four years in college and contact with the city will hardly be able to eradicate. They were whistled at from doorways and hailed from automobiles, subjected to unbecoming remarks and vicious ogling by these "mashers." Such a reception is not typical of Greensboro and the sooner these sinister gentry find it out the safer it will be for their collective hides.

Dollar Worth 65 Cents Compared to June, 1913.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The purchasing power of the dollar last June based on average wholesale prices for various commodity groups, was equal to only 65 cents as compared with its purchasing power in 1913, according to calculations announced today by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor.

The value of the dollar in commodity terms, on the 1913 basis of comparison, dropped to its lowest level in May 1920, when it was 40 cents. By the end of the first half of 1922 it had advanced to a point above 70 cents when another decline brought it to the 65 cent level last June, during most of 1914 and 1915 the purchasing power of the dollar was greater than the 1913 dollar. For the different commodity groups the bureau pointed out, there was a wide variation throughout the period from 1913.

CO-OPS HAD OFF DAY BEFORE JUDGE GRADY

Seven Cases Brought by Co-ops Dismissed... Restraining Order Dissolved

Kinston, Sept. 23.—Co-operative marketing had an off day in court here yesterday. This is an unprejudiced view. About 27 defendants in injunction cases, alleged to have violated the co-operative marketing contract of the Tobacco Growers' association, faced Judge Henry A. Grady in what was the equivalent of a session in chambers. A summary of the results shows:

Seven of the cases were dismissed. Temporary restraining orders issued by judges during the past four weeks were dissolved for various reasons.

Questions of fact were brought up by the 14 or 15 lawyers engaged in the cases, and most of them continued for hearing by juries, provided the association pushes them.

Judge Grady held with Judges Calvert and Horton that a member landlord cannot require a non-member tenant to market his tobacco through the association. "That is common sense," Judge Grady said.

Because of the fact that a member landlord has no control over a non-member tenants' crop as to marketing, the association cannot collect the fixed penalty of five cents a pound from the landlord.

Not in years has there been more interest in litigation in the courts here that was manifested by the throngs in the Lenoir county courthouse yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of tobaccoists, farmers and others were present from several counties. The defendants were from Lenoir, Jones and Onslow.

In 27 cases there were of necessity many technicalities, and many opinions from spectators. No two attorneys, even, agreed fully as to what occurred in the hearing. It was gathered from one source that Judge Grady had not passed definitely upon the landlord-tenant matter. This was not correct. At one stage of the hearing a lawyer wanted to know who was keeping the record. This was gotten together after a few minutes, but appeared that an important detail had been in danger of being forgotten by some of those most interested.

Most of the lawyers were on the defendants' side. It is natural that this should be the consensus of legal opinion regarding the outcome: "Everything seemed to favor the defendants." However, one unbiased opinion from a defense attorney was this: "The co-operatives were not necessarily defeated. Where they seem to be bound by the contract defendants were required to await fuller hearings." One association lawyer declared that such cases as the organization had pushed were not lost at all, and professed satisfaction over the status succeeding the hearing.

The cases were heard in an independent stronghold. Some breaks on the local auction market this season have approached the 500,000-pound mark. The co-operatives on their biggest days have handled less than 150,000 pounds. Tobaccoists claimed to see a set-back for the association.

Maj. Stedman Says Ford Can't Get Nomination

Greensboro, Sept. 20.—"I do not think that Henry Ford has any chance whatsoever of winning the presidential nomination," declared Maj. Charles M. Stedman, Democratic congressman and the only Confederate veteran in congress, who is registered at the Guilford hotel.

"I have not changed my opinion concerning my prediction made some time ago that Mr. Davis of West Virginia, would receive the Democratic nomination," Congressman Stedman replied on being questioned as to who he thought would be the democratic standardbearer.

"McAdoo will undoubtedly receive the largest vote of any candidate on the first ballot, but should be fall to get the nomination on this ballot there is every probability that Davis will be nominated, as he is universally popular with all who know him," he stated.

The venerable congressman reported that the forthcoming session of congress would be unusually long, predicting that it possibly would last six or seven months, "because the Republicans have made so many promises to the people that it will be necessary for them to fulfill a few of them before the next presidential campaign," he stated.