

## CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM SALVATION OF FARMER

**Farmers, Buying in Price-Controlled Market, Must Control Their Products**

Rocky Mount, Oct. 3.—"In this hour when mysterious and indefinable forces combine to work revolutions in almost every land, we find increased justification for pride that we are citizens of the United States. In spite of frequent blunders by public officers and occasional unreasonable agitation which proposes no remedy, our is the safest and freest country in all the world."

Such was the gist of a ringing message delivered shortly after noon today by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader in the United States senate, to a throng of several thousand persons gathered here from all over eastern Carolina today for the second day designated "Wash-Edgcombe school day," of the eighth annual Rocky Mount fair.

Senator Robinson, recently returned from a trip to Europe gave first hand information of European conditions as he had found and seen them. He contrasted affairs in the European nations and this country and showed much an American had to be thankful for.

"Notwithstanding recognized advantages of life in the United States," said the senator, "great issues challenge the patriotic and intelligent deliberation of our citizens, and prominent among these issues must be included the nation wide discontent among farmers, due in large part to the disproportion in the profits they receive and that derived from other necessary phases of activity. The complaint of American farmers finds justification in the opinion of economists and experts who, while concurring in the facts, find themselves unable to agree upon adequate remedies."

**Troubles of Farmer**  
Among the causes cited by the speaker as conducive to the farmers' problems were inability to find a foreign market on account of bankrupt conditions in many European countries; instability of foreign exchange and high freight rates, tariff and taxation. He pointed out that price fixing by the government would prove disastrous and that improved machinery tended to increase the danger of overproduction as to some commodities.

"It is not surprising," he said, "that the co-operative principal is growing in favor, for its adoption by agricultural producers is advanced by many scientists as the natural and logical force through which farmers may protect themselves against the disadvantages of selling on competitive markets while purchasing everything they use under price or trust control."

Senator Robinson then went into a detailed discussion of the co-operative marketing system which he had seen in Denmark, declaring "the co-operative system has redeemed Denmark and made her people the most prosperous and contented in the world. The question is, will a similar system prove effective for the relief of American farmers?" "Nevertheless," asserted the speaker, after mentioning the obstacles which had been thrown in the path of the movement in America, "co-operation has become the slogan of the American farmer, and if arbitrary price fixing continues as to the things the farmer must consume, he will be driven to apply a kindred principle to the things he sells."

The senator then turned his attention to the European situation, giving a survey of conditions in several countries including France, Germany, England and Italy. He particularly dwelt upon conditions in Germany, declaring that the policy of repudiation pursued by Germany has had the effect of increasing the riches of German industrialists and strengthening their power, while at the same time "this policy has almost crushed the middle classes." He asserted that the conditions would have caused a bloody revolution in any other country, but that the German is not a revolutionist and in spite of the sufferings of the masses the people have refused to lend a sympathetic ear to the bolshevist and communistic agitator.

**Debt Opinions Vary**  
Telling of the difference of opinion among the European nations on the interrelated debt problem, Senator Robinson declared that "until Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium accept the decision of the United States on this subject, we can not hope to be influential in settling the reparations or any other political dispute now distressing Europe."

## MACHINERY IN MOTION TO HELP THE FARMERS

**President Coolidge Sends Agents to Northwest to Organize Co-op. Association**

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Coolidge today set in motion a plan designed to ameliorate agricultural depression. He designated Managing Director Meyer and Director Mondell, of the war finance corporation, to proceed into the northwest immediately and assist in the formation of co-operative marketing associations, promotion of which the President believes will result in direct benefit. Meanwhile the President and cabinet are seeking to devise additional remedies.

Directors of the finance corporation began at once the formulation of a program and itinerary for their tour. It was stated that Mr. Meyer and Mr. Mondell, together with a representative of the department of agriculture experienced in co-operative work would visit the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana and probably Nebraska, and other wheat growing districts.

The directors familiar with the co-operative methods in use among tobacco, rice and cotton growers of the south and the fruit growers of California, will carry detailed plans for organization into every section visited. They also will give assurance to the farmers who enlist in the co-operative movement that ample government funds will be available through both the war finance corporation agencies and the intermediate credit banks, created by the last Congress. Orderly marketing and the way of financing will be the foundation of the efforts to which the corporation directors will address themselves.

Mr. Meyer feels that the co-operative movement is the solution for the agricultural problem and frequently has urged organization of the producers. He and his assistants contemplate the formation of as many local organizations as possible. They will talk against speculative holding and seek to show benefits to be derived from disposing of grain holdings at the proper time.

After the White House announcement of the plan to send delegation into the northwest, Senator Frazier, Republican of North Dakota, issued a statement declaring the time had come for an "official reckoning" with the farmers' problems. He asserted there had been too much sympathy and too little actual help given agriculture and again urged the passage of remedial legislation. His statement contained references to the Norris-Sinclair bill of two years ago and several other measures which he said would have proved beneficial had they been enacted.

"As usual," Senator Frazier said, "we are hearing the same line of suggestions about new credit agencies, and Congress undoubtedly will be besieged by the kind of politicians and bankers offering the same kind of credit schemes. The farmers never received any real relief from this source and they need not expect any now. These so-called rural credit schemes generally benefit the man who farms the land instead of the man who farms land, who is the one in need of relief."

## Man at Funeral Ends Life

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4.—John H. Pleasants, 40 walked into the chapel of an undertaking establishment while a funeral service was being conducted yesterday, stopped at the casket and asked:

"Is this a funeral?"

"Yes," some one replied.

Pleasants then drew a pistol and shot himself in the head. He died one hour later.

## Falls in Asphalt; Have to Chop Him Loose

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 3.—After chopping with axes for more than two hours today, workmen succeeded in rescuing P. P. Hassan, 36, from a block of asphalt where he had been imbedded all night. Only his head, right arm and shoulder were visible.

Hassan fell over a small embankment into a pool of warm asphalt while walking near an asphalt plant last night. He became exhausted trying to free himself, and lay down. In the meantime the asphalt hardened.

His calls for help were finally heard by a workman shortly before six o'clock this morning. Remaining conscious, Hassan directed the cutting away of the asphalt which held him a prisoner. Hassan apparently suffered no serious effects.

## A Letter From Japan

In a personal letter to her sister, Mrs. F. L. Smith, Mrs. Frank, wife of Rev. J. W. Frank, missionary to Japan writes about her experience in the Japanese earthquake. The letter was written in Kobe where they stopped, en route from their summer home to their mission station at Uwajima.

"Long ere this letter reaches you, you will have heard of the terrible earthquake near our summer home and also our safety, although mother earth made us Niinooka folks, together with our houses go through a number of contortions from Sept. 1, 12 o'clock until we left Sept. 6, 2 p. m.

"We had only a few minutes respite between quakes, even throughout the night she shook us rather unmercifully if we even dared to close our eyes in sleep. Some of the Niinooka homes were shaken off their foundations but our home was so sturdy that she did not move an inch from her foundation and was quite in plumb when we left. The roof was covered with corrugated iron instead of tiles so that remained intact, but the Niinooka houses that were covered with tiling lost their roofs during the first and second set of shocks.

"Some few houses in Gotemba Station (a town) fell down and a village about four miles from our summer home had every house in the village knocked down. Eight or nine people in the village were killed and nine were killed in old Gotemba, about two miles from us. In Suruga a factory town five miles from our summer home over three hundred Japanese one foreigner were killed when the large factories were shaken down by the terrible earthquake shocks. No one was hurt to amount to anything in Niinooka, Mr. Frank re-hurt his lame leg. About a month ago he broke a small tendon in his leg below the knee while playing indoor baseball, it was so nearly well that he forgot about it when mother earth be-

gan to make him reel and stagger like a drunk man. The shocks were very severe at first but got lighter and less frequent as the days passed.

"The last night we spent in Niinooka we were only roused up twice by the shocks, though they said there were at least five shocks during the night. "There are crowds and crowds of refugees in Kobe, some of them badly wounded, some crazy and a large number homeless and penniless. The doctors, nurses and residents of Kobe are having their hands full looking after the refugees. Every day the trains and ships bring in some. Grady and I are going on to Uwajima this afternoon but Mr. Frank will stay on here a few days to help look after the refugees who are here in the Mission House and to attend a Policy Committee meeting of our M. E. South Mission.

"I shall be glad to get back to our own Uwajima home and get down to our regular routine of work and try to help the people who are yet alive to see their need of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind. What a comfort He has been to the christians during these awful experiences in Tokyo and Yokohama and neighboring towns and villages."

A note written by Mr. Frank before he mailed the letter for his wife adds that he is acting as a kind of steward for the new Mission at Kobe where they are caring for refugees, among the number being some high class Russians and musicians, once rich but now, pinched by poverty, added to their exile. Yokohama, their home twenty years ago is in ruins. The railroad was torn up within five miles of their summer home, but fortunately for them not in the direction that they must travel. Mr. Frank reports his injured leg much better.

Neither the Rev. or Mrs. Frank in their letters dwell on the horrors of their experience, but five days and nights of earthquake shocks must be a very trying experience.

## Blowing Rock Swept By a Midnight Blaze in Business Section

Lenoir, Oct. 4.—Fire swept the business section of Blowing Rock late last night, completely destroying nearly an entire block of business houses. The big stores of Lentz Brothers and H. C. Haynes were burned to the ground. The fire did not stop with these but swept through the block and completely burned Young's cafe and shop, and H. C. Martin's drug store and a small shop adjoining Lentz Brothers, belonging to Mr. Hannon, of Charlotte, was also in the Wake of the flames.

The fire started about 11 o'clock in Lentz Brother's big store. The origin is unknown, but it is believed to have been started by rats gnawing matches. The alarm spread rapidly throughout the village. The entire citizenship turned out and formed bucket brigades, but were unable to get the flames under control. From Lentz Brothers the flames rapidly spread to Young's cafe and hotel building. Local fire fighting equipment had very little effect on the flames and this building which included the postoffice was within a few minutes enveloped in flames.

In rebuilding the fire-swept district the new buildings, according to information given out this morning will be set back to afford a wider street. Plans were already under way to move these buildings back several feet for this purpose. The new buildings will be of better construction and more modern in design. The new Haynes building will be of brick veneer type with modern front.

## Little Girl's Foot is Cut Off by Mower

Reidsville, Oct. 3.—Juanita Jones, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Jones, of Locust Hill, was carried to a Danville hospital Friday evening with her right foot amputated above the ankle. The child was injured Friday afternoon by a mowing machine which was being driven in a field by her father. The child managed to get in the path of the blade which caught her above the ankle and completely severed the member. She was given attention by physicians called from Yanceyville and was carried to the hospital as soon as the injury had been temporarily dressed and a tourniquet applied. Her condition yesterday was reported as being satisfactory, though it was expected that she would have to undergo an operation.

## HINTS AT 'BLACK MAIL' ON PART OF OFFICERS

**Motor Club Official Strongly Condemns System of Arresting "By Mail"**

Vigorous condemnation of methods employed by certain constables in some sections of North Carolina in arresting "by mail" alleged violators of traffic laws is contained in the October issue of the Carolina Motorist, official publication of the Carolina Motor club, in an article written by C. W. Roberts, active vice president of the club.

Under the caption, "Traffic Offenses Do Big Mail Order Business," sub-headings, reading as follows, appear: "What is Blackmail? Officers Ignorant of the Law." The article asserts the "constable system is all wrong" and "We would like to see a progressive, energetic State legal officer use his initiative to work out a modern, more practical system. North Carolina is awake in everything else but we seem to be years behind in our motor vehicle laws."

The club, the article asserts, will recommend to the next general assembly that the so-called fee system be abolished, that all highways be properly patrolled and that arrests be made "on the spot" for alleged violations of the speed laws.

"Several days ago," says Mr. Roberts in his article, "a member of the Carolina Motor club informed us that he and his wife quite often visit a certain town for the purpose of shopping, but that on two recent occasions a constable in that county had arrested him by mail. This particular person has never been accused of violating any law and he doesn't believe his machine capable of outspeeding any traffic officer. He found it cheaper to fill the constable's mail order than to appear for trial but the merchants of the town will lose a good customer."

W. E. Mangum, who uses the title of traffic officer of Wake county, uses the following sentence at the close of his printed form: "I would hate to embarrass you by serving a state warrant on you at your home or on the street," and following this he places the amount \$13.95. We would like for the state attorney general to give his opinion as to the legality of the form and method which Traffic Officer Mangum is using.

Numerous multigraphed fill-in form letters are sent to motor car owners by A. M. Maddy, constable of Durham county, so many in fact until motorists are being advised to avoid Durham, if they would take the precaution not to be arrested after they get home.

"W. Luther Cates, of Burlington, has a regular printed form which he sends to motorists on the bottom of which is printed "section 2618 Automobile laws of North Carolina: No person shall operate a motor vehicle outside incorporate towns at greater speed than 25 miles an hour on any public highway."

"Cates is not the only officer of the law who we have heard of that's behind the times. The state highway speed law is not 25 miles an hour; it is 30 miles, and has been for a long time; yet if you pass through Cates' place of business you are likely to receive a notice to forward him so much or be arrested. We would like to ask the attorney general why it is necessary for innocent, law abiding citizens of the state to pay officers for the privilege of riding on the highways for which they are paying? Why is an officer permitted to send, what would be termed a black mail letter, if it were mailed by anyone other than a person with an officer's authority? Why is a man given authority to enforce the law when he doesn't even know the law?"

**Funeral Pyres Still Are Burning in Tokio**

Tokio, Oct. 3.—A month after Japan's greatest earthquake finds funeral pyres still burning in Honjo and Fukujiwa wards and other districts of Tokio where bodies are being taken from the ruins. Beside the pyres are many shrines where relatives of the dead flock to worship and to pray for the spirit of the departed.

Despite the novel of haste in disposing of bodies to prevent epidemics and in clearing away debris as the city can be rebuilt in a measure before the rigors of winter set in, the bereaved area is finding time to perform the simple rites of mourning.

## Claim to Fame Was That He Thrashed Kaiser

London, Oct. 4.—The death occurred here recently of Alfred Russel Price, and passed almost unheeded whereas it was worthy of special notice, for he succeeded in accomplishing what thousands of Americans have itched to do but could not, he gave the boy who later became German emperor a good, sound thrashing.

It happened years ago when Wilhelm was the crown prince and was visiting Htracombe an English seaside resort, with his tutor, Wilhelm, in a playfully destructive mood, began to throw stones at some bathing machines belonging to Mr. Price's father. He was told to stop, but took exception to this infringement of his royal rights. Young Price took off his coat and began to belabor the royal youth so successfully that he had administered a black eye and several cuts and bruises before the tutor succeeded in calling off hostilities.

## ARMED CONVICTS HOLD THEIR GUARDS AT BAY

**Kill One, Wound Three Others, and Are Be sieged in Kentucky Prison Building**

Eddyville, Ky., Oct. 3.—Three convicted murderers, cornered in the dining room of the Eddyville state penitentiary plant here today after they had killed one guard and wounded three others in a desperate attempt to shoot their way to liberty still were besieged tonight.

Engaged round with a grim circle of prison guards, reinforced by reserve citizen riflemen, the convicts held to their barricade, exchanging an occasional shot with the besiegers.

No concerted attempts to rush the improved fortress of the convicts were made during the day and tonight, with a machine gun atop of the national guard from Hopkinsville and the tear gas squad from the Louisville police department, coming to help prison authorities meet the situation, officials expected to determine what course to pursue after a conference with leaders of the reinforcements.

Hodge Cunningham, of Cadiz, guard, was killed in the first fusillade fired by the convicts. Guards wounded were W. M. Gilbert, of Breckenridge county, believed fatally shot; W. P. Gillihan, Lyon county shot through hips, and V. B. Mattingly, Letchfield, shot through the body. Gilbert and Gillihan were taken to a Paducah hospital, but Mattingly, whose death physicians said was a matter of hours, was kept here.

Mattingly laid for nearly six hours in the spot where he was shot down, exposed to fire from the barricaded convicts. His fellow guards were unable to respond to his appeals for water and attention for his wounds. A prisoner took water to the wounded man. Mattingly refused to let the convict carry him to safety, fearing the barricaded men would shoot him to death in his rescuer's arms. He was able eventually to drag himself to a point where rescuers could reach him without being exposed to fire.

The convicts, Monte Walters of Louisville; Lawrence Griffith, Mayfield, and Harry Ferland, Covington or Newport, initiated their desperate bid for freedom in the shirt factory of the prison early today, according to Guard Gillihan. Between 40 and 100 convicts were in the room. Gillihan said, when the three men seized and bound Lee Scholes, lone guard there, and with automatic pistols in their hands made a dash for the main entrance to the prison yards, firing at every guard they met.

The shots attracted guards from all parts of the prison to the scene and under a heavy fire the convicts were forced to take refuge in the dining room, a two story brick building in the center of the prison grounds.

From vantage points in upstairs windows of the dining room the convicts were able to direct a withering fire which forced the guards to take cover. An alarm quickly was sounded and citizens from the neighboring countryside, seizing such nondescript arms as were available quickly added their strength to the besiegers.

Prison officials obtained a machine gun from a coal mine company at Nortonville and this was trained upon the barricaded building during the afternoon. Governor Edwin P. Morrow ordered troop C, of the national guard machine gun company at Hopkinsville to the scene and Louisville sent four tear gas guns in charge of the tear gas squad of the Louisville police department to the scene.

## May Increase The Tariff on Wheat Above 30 Cents Bushel

Washington, Oct. 5.—Instructions have been given the federal tariff commission by President Coolidge to consider the possibility of increasing the present duty on wheat above 30 cents as a means of relief for the western wheat grower. The chief executive however, does not believe that any material benefit could thus be rendered to the farmers.

A suggestion that the tariff on wheat be increased from 30 to 45 cents a bushel under the flexible provision of the Fordney-McCumber act recently was laid before the President by Representative Anderson, Republican, Minnesota, who was chairman of the congressional commission on agricultural inquiry. The proposal also has been advanced and opposed by others who recently have conferred with the President on the agricultural situation.