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Noted Writer Paints A Vivid Picture of the Lonely Arctic

Cruel Far North Appears Even More Cruel From Lofty Airplane

ESKIMO ONLY HUMAN CONQUEROR OF REGION

Early Approach of Winter Seriously Interferes With Plans of Party

(In the following dispatch, transmitted by the Associated Press, Maynard Owen Williams, widely known writer, describes the perils of the charmed circle afloat, afloat or on Arctic to those who invade its wings):

By MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS (Staff Correspondent of the National Geographic Society.)

Aboard the Bowdoin, MacMillan Arctic Expedition, Pandora Harbor, Greenland, Aug. 21.—The Arctic as I have just seen it from an airplane is the same cruel Arctic—only more so.

Sledging is hard and dangerous, but the dog motor provides a cheery companion. The dog can live off the country and be used as food in an emergency, and an airplane motor cannot.

The Eskimo canoe, known as a kayak, is a fragile paper shell that takes an agile individual to manipulate. But it protects a man who cannot swim in water so cold that death would result from the attempt.

The sealskin tujuk, the Eskimo's summer cottage, is frail, but it can weather a gale. A rock igloo, the Eskimo's winter bungalow, is dark and gloomy enough, but it is a welcome haven from cold and storm.

Helpless Craft

Under the conditions we had this summer, it almost seemed as if an airplane flying over the beach where the Charles Francis Hall Arctic ship, the *Polaris*, was wrecked, is actually more helpless than were the nineteen men and women who floated 1,300 miles on an ice pack to the coast of Labrador.

The region between Cape Alexander and Cape Hatherton, on Greenland's westernmost coast, has sheltered many Arctic explorers, including Kane, Hayes, Hall and Peary, but it had no equally safe landing place for planes this season.

Trips across Ellesmere Island this summer meant that the flyers took their lives in their hands every time they crossed, and too much cannot be said about the courage, the judgment and the ingenuity of the United States Navy's personnel under the most adverse conditions.

The very landing places they used before might harbor jagged masses of ice the next time they arrived. Within a few hours after some caches have been deposited planes have found it impossible to land again within miles.

As To Eskimo

The Smith Sound Eskimo is primitive, but he can live where a Ph. D. would starve. It would be interesting to apply an intelligence test to these Eskimos. MacMillan has paid high tribute to their ingenuity and resourcefulness. And our party has been amazed by them. Their manner of living is crude, they know nothing of the outside world, there are tribes which think they are the only people who inhabit the earth. They display not the faint beginnings, in many cases, of the cultural advancement of the pre-Columbian Indians which Dr. Judd has found in Chaco Canyon. Yet they are able to cope with emergencies which would baffle highly educated men. And they survive in an environment where they and the tiny insects are the only conquerors.

The Polar regions, hostile to the resourceful Eskimo, who asks little, but harsher limitations on modern man who asks much and trusts to machinery instead of individual cunning and endurance.

The Eskimo's weapons against hunger and cold are reliable, because they are simple.

Day before yesterday (August 19) we flew above Etah and the vicinity more than an hour and the only safe haven in sight was over our starting point. Even there one plane nearly sank and the others were seriously threatened by drifting icebergs. The hills northward toward Refuge Harbor were covered with rocks across which a man travels by stepping only

on tips and having smaller ones roll under his tread. The coasts are covered with ice.

Out we swung over Smith Sound with the northern horizon solid with jagged ice, punctured by icebergs and broken by narrow, winding water leads. We sighted Cape Sabine where the National Geographic Society erect a farthest-north memorial tablet in memory of the heroic sacrifices made by Gresley's men, but we had to stay south of the grinding ice pack which bulged from Kane Basin.

The Crystal Palace Cliff region, carved by glacier and wave, was especially picturesque, but not one sign of life did we observe between the sea and the interminable ice cap caked with gullies. Etah seemed a real haven, because there was the fuel and the food which has been brought from thousands of miles away in cans. Did you ever think what the can means to civilization.

The scene was one of exquisite beauty under the bright sun, and we hope our cameras can convey to those back home some of the unusual features of these landscapes, never seen except by a few intrepid explorers in each generation. But there comes over one an indescribable feeling of loneliness—the scene is without one companionable feature, or a single sign of life.

The Far North, so apathetic even to its primitive inhabitants, is brutally repellent, it seems, toward any machine, or any of the complexities of civilization. Those who can mount on wings as eagles are making new conquests but they are running far more danger in their pioneering work than those who can run and not be weary.

All the world honors Peary but it is small wonder the men who have been up here, especially those of us to whom Arctic exploration is a new chapter of experience, come home to revere him.

Alongside us is the Canadian patrol ship, the *Arctic*, which has been north 13 times in 21 years. This ship has bulwark walls more than three feet thick, yet its captain this season cannot drive this moving fort north to Annotok, 19 miles up the coast. In other years vessels have steamed the length of Kane Basin without seeing ice packs.

Now, with young eider ducks straddling about on unseasonable ice, the old ice of years is blocking bays confidently counted on by Commander MacMillan as landing places for the planes.

With an open season the flyers could have cast wing shadows over a far wider untrodden area than that they have so laboriously explored.

SAMPSON CITIZEN IS SENT TO ROADS

Prominent Sampson County Man Tried and Convicted for Blockading

Clinton, Aug. 23.—A two weeks' term of Superior Court has ended with a large crop of fines and sentences to its credit. Isaac Williams, a prominent citizen of excellent connections of Newton Grove, drew a two-year term on the roads. He was under a suspended road sentence for bootleg traffic. At this court, he was tried and convicted for blockading and was sentenced for two years on the roads, the former one-year sentence to run concurrently.

Ed H. Sutton, a former Newton Grove citizen and more recently of Clinton, also member of a prominent family, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. He appealed to the Supreme Court and is out under bond. He has until recently had a music store here, but has lately changed his business to that of running a cafe.

Sheriff A. A. Jernigan and Deputy Sheriff Wrench were tried for negligence in allowing escapes from the county jail. Deputy Wrench was jailed at the time. The escapes occurred in February and May. He resigned as jailer but continued to act as deputy sheriff. The trial which was hotly contested resulted in the acquittal of Sheriff Jernigan and the conviction of Deputy Wrench. He was not suspected of any personal collusion, only negligence. The sentence automatically removes him from office as deputy sheriff, but he was permitted to continue to act until January the first.

REIDSVILLE MAN KILLS BURGLAR

Heard Intruder Moving Around Room and Fired; He and Wife Wounded

Reidsville, Aug. 22.—Edward Carter, 25-year-old white man, was shot and instantly killed at about ten-thirty last night by R. R. Franklin, in the latter's home on Thomas street, East Reidsville. Carter and another burglar entered Franklin's home, the second man plunged through a window when the shooting began and made his escape.

Carter fired several shots, two of the bullets inflicting flesh wounds in Franklin's neck and leg and Mrs. Franklin being wounded in the shoulder from behind after she had run into the yard to give the alarm.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will recover from their wounds which are not considered serious. Both were highly nervous today after their experience and are suffering from shock. Franklin's successful lead struck the midnight thief below the heart and he dropped in his tracks.

Window Was Not Fastened

Carter and his companion for whom search is being made entered the house by a lower window which was not fastened. Carter had removed his shoes and left them in a shed so, as to make as little noise as possible.

The two men gained access to the bed-chamber of the Franklin's and Carter had hold of Franklin's trousers when the other man in the darkness touched Mrs. Franklin's foot awakening her. Realizing that there were persons moving about the room in the darkness and that her husband was beside her she screamed.

Franklin awoke, realized in a flash what was happening and reached for his gun, which he kept near his bed. Carter opened fire several times successively and Franklin wounded, returned the fire. In the meantime the second intruder had made his escape. Neighbors hastened in. Calls were sent for the police and doctors who quickly arrived.

Carter is described here as a bad character. Three weeks ago he was stabbed by a young woman employed at the local cotton mills. He had no particular calling it is said.

Yesterday Carter visited Franklin who is a barber and ascertained that the latter carried a roll of money on his person. Carter followed Franklin in the darkness to his home bided his time and entered the room as soon as Franklin had returned.

This afternoon Dr. M. H. McBryde, county coroner, empaneled a jury, viewed the remains and continued the inquest until next Tuesday night. Carter's body is now at a local undertaker's parlor awaiting instructions from his mother.

Carter after being shot attempted to flee from the Franklin home walking out through the door into the yard bleeding profusely. He fell on the sidewalk some twenty-five feet from the room in which he was shot.

Diamond Backs Travel 200 Miles in Five Years

Stumpy Point, Aug. 22.—Long distance touring records for Diamond Back terrapin are believed to have been broken by three specimens recently taken on Roanoke Island and delivered to Inspector Clarence Wise here for the State Fisheries Commission brood pens at the government hatchery in Beaufort.

Five years ago several dozen Diamond Backs were carefully marked at the Beaufort hatchery and turned loose in the marshes in Carteret county. Beaufort is 125 miles by water from Roanoke Island, and it is probably twice that distance by the route the terrapin would naturally follow. It has taken the five years to cover it. They had families of young with them.

Local fishermen were surprised to find them so far from home, but a careful checking of the identification marks on their shells left no doubt as to the fact that these were the same terrapin let loose at the hatchery five years ago. They had grown approximately two inches, but the markings were still distinct. The brand had grown larger with the shell.

Fishing for terrapin has been stopped in the waters of North Carolina for five years in an effort to rehabilitate the almost extinct species. The Commission has undertaken breeding on a large scale, and has now about 35,000 young terrapin in its pens at Beaufort. Inspector Wise has been buying brood stock for the Commission.

CHANNEL BALKS ANOTHER GIRL

Miss Ederie Forced to Stop After Covering Two-thirds of The Distance.

Boulogne, France, Aug. 18.—Gertrude Ederie, the 18-year-old American girl failed to swim the English channel today. She matched strength and the endurance of the muscles of her young womanhood against the treacherous waters in a superb battle, but was defeated.

The end came suddenly six and a half miles from Dover after eight hours and 4 minutes of one of the greatest exhibitions the old channel ever has seen. She had swallowed great quantities of salt water repeatedly during two miles of a choppy sea which was encountered about mid-channel, and she was unable to withstand the effect this had on her.

Miss Ederie entered the water at Cape Gris Nez at 7:12 o'clock in the morning and ended her strenuous task at 3:58 in the afternoon. She sobbed as if her heart would break when she was dragged aboard a row boat after having been kept afloat by Ishak Helmy, the Egyptian swimmer, who at a sign from Jabez Wolfe, the ever watchful trainer, threw his arms about the sinking girl.

Starting as if she would conquer the channel in record time, the American champion broke all speed marks from one hour until she abandoned her attempt. Almost without warning and just as the cheers for her wonderful endurance for eight hours were quieted, Miss Ederie faltered as if in pain. Mile Sion, the French swimmer, gently, and Helmy gruffly urged her on. Wolfe gave her beef tea, but the girl's hands shook as she took it. She went bravely on, however, after a minute's rest, making for the English coast, which was just coming into sight through the haze.

Her strokes which until then had amazed the experts by their vigor, began to lack force and regularly, and the hope of a record breaking crossing gave way to pessimism on the tug. She went stubbornly on, but, wining with pain, the Olympic champion had to stop every few yards roll over on her back and massage her body.

Then came the collapse. The limp and crying girl was hauled aboard the tug a strange contrast to the powerful swimmer who had left Cape Gris Nez almost 9 hours before. She was disconsolate, saying:

"I just could not do it; that salt water was too much for me." She recovered quickly as she did not suffer from the cold as is generally the case for the temperature of the water was 62 or 63 fahrenheit throughout, which is warm for the channel.

After she ate a bar of chocolate, Miss Ederie slept so soundly that she had to be awakened when the tug reached Boulogne at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Her failure to swim the channel, has not shaken the faith of Wolfe, Burgess, Helmy and other channel experts.

"The girl was short of her best physical condition," old Bill Burgess said. "She will do it if she trains properly."

Miss Ederie's progress for the first eight hours was marvelous. She was eight miles from Cape Gris Nez at the end of three hours, a performance heretofore believed impossible. Then the tide turned when she was about abreast of Boulogne and the weather, which had been perfect, changed.

The wind veered to the southwest, a choppy sea, as thrown up, and the channel, living up to its reputation, became a seething, foaming expanse of water. Even some of the passengers on the tug were seasick.

Fall Weather Follows Heat in Middle West

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The first faint whiff of football weather spread over the middle west and east today, sending temperatures down into the late 50's and early 60's with scattered showers.

Oklahoma yesterday was visited by a freak snow storm, and at White River, Ontario, last night the thermometer fell two points below freezing.

The MacMillan north pole expedition reported unusually early signs of winter in the Arctic region. New York's weather dropped from 84 yesterday to 57 this evening. Kansas slid from 106 a few days ago to 61 and around Chicago a steady drop in the mercury was crossing 60 tonight.

The weather man offered a different promise of slightly warmer weather tomorrow as indication that football was yet a few weeks away.

State Highway Engineers to Build Roads for Mexico

O. N. Connor, State Construction Engineer Goes to Mexico

Raleigh, Aug. 21.—North Carolina State Highway engineers will have charge of the construction of the new Mexican federal highway system as the result of the adoption by the Mexican Government of a report made a few weeks ago in the new system by Charles M. Upham, state highway engineer. O. N. Connor, State construction engineer of the State Highway Commission, will leave on Sunday for Mexico City to accept the position of acting Federal Highway Engineer of Mexico.

Mr. Upham will continue as consulting engineer for the Mexican Government but will do most of the work by correspondence from Raleigh.

Twenty five American engineers, many of whom will come from the North Carolina Highway organization, will go to form the Mexican federal highway organization. All of these men will receive salaries of \$9,000 per year which is considerable more than they now receive from the North Carolina Highway Commission.

Mr. Upham returned two weeks ago from a trip to Mexico where he made a survey of the proposed road system for the Mexican Government. He recommended the purchase of a half million dollars worth of road machinery which has already been secured. All of the recommendations of his report were adopted.

The Mexican Government has begun road building operations at the rate of \$1,000,000 per month which is secured by taxes on gasoline and tobacco, all funds from gas taxes and tobacco taxes going into the road program. The monthly income will increase as the taxes from these sources increase.

Mr. Upham while in Mexico presented the features of the road program in North Carolina and the Mexican plan will be almost identical with that in use in North Carolina.

Two contracts for the road system were let during Mr. Upham's recent visit, to Burns Brothers, of Chicago, who will do the work. These were let because it was found that the old roads built hundreds of years ago were laid out with marvelous engineering skill. The great bulk of the roads, however, will have to be relocated before construction.

The road building work will be simplified by the presence along the proposed highways of material which can be used in the construction of the roads.

Plan 2,000 Miles

Already 2,000 miles of proposed highways have been outlined. They will connect Mexico City with the United States and will be a part of the Meridian Highway from Canada to Mexico City. The highway is expected to become a great tourist route.

The Mexican highway organization will be built around the group of men from the North Carolina Highway Commission who are leaving to take charge.

Mr. Upham found the Mexican engineers a superior type of men.

Use Aerial Photography

Mr. Upham has devised plans for locating the Mexican highways by aerial photography which is the first time it has been used in road construction work. The contract for the aerial photographic work has been let to Brock and Weymouth, of Philadelphia.

During his visit to Mexico, Mr. Upham was splendidly entertained by Mexican Government officials and engineers.

"The vast undeveloped resources of Mexico only need a good system of transportation to bring about a great prosperity in Mexico, Mr. Upham declared.

Mr. Upham told of the great beauty of Mexico and the vast possibilities there.

"It is a great church going country," declared Mr. Upham in describing the beauty of the mission, built in 1530 by the Spaniards, "in one district which I visited there are 365 churches."

"The cities are like the old world cities with narrow streets and courts. All the cities have beautiful carved work and paintings done by the Spaniards hundreds of years ago. It is a beautiful country. They haven't our ideals of sanitation, however. Peddlers in the streets let dust get into

their wares but nobody cares particularly," he said.

Mr. Upham declared that the conditions along the border are bad but the country grows better as the interior of the country is reached.

In part of the country through which he traveled there has been no rain for two years. In Mexico City, however, the rainy season is on and every afternoon it rains hard for an hour.

TOBACCO MARKETING IN SOUTH CAROLINA BELT

Quality Not As Good as Expected But Much Better Than Last Year

Fairmont, Aug. 22.—The official sales and average for the week ending yesterday on the Fairmont tobacco auction market were 1,242,710 lbs. which sold for \$257,230.67, an average of \$20.70 per 100 pounds. Monday's average was the best of the week, it being \$22.57. Wednesday's was the lowest, it being \$19.39. This variation in average was due to the offerings Monday being superior in quality. History is repeating itself as the farmers tributary to this old established market are following the custom of the east, so it seems, in bringing in their best tobacco the first day of the week.

The sales on this market so far this season are 2,736,076 pounds, which sold for \$592,119.33; an average of \$18.02 for the whole.

In this report for the week as well as for the season, the "scrap" is included. It seems to be the custom on many markets in this belt to eliminate the scrap in reporting, or else merely "guess" at things like some of the markets did down in Georgia just for the purpose of "boosting" some particular market, but this is unfair to the farmer. What he wants and what he is entitled to is facts, not estimates. I have never seen any "estimates" sent from any market, that were not over-estimates. They are never under.

The crop of tobacco in this belt is not as good as was expected. While it is a much better crop than last season, yet it is not above normal in quality. Its got right much weight and this is a great help to the farmer. Conditions in the whole of the South Carolina and border market belt this season are similar.

AMERICAN FARM METHODS SOUGHT

Lloyd George, Who Would Introduce Them Into England, Sees Capper

London, Aug. 22.—Former Prime Minister David Lloyd George has his eye on the American farmer with a view to introducing in England American agricultural methods which might help the British farmer.

When Lloyd George heard that Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, farm bloc leader and publisher of six weeklies with circulation among 5,000,000 farmers, was in London, he immediately sent a luncheon invitation.

Senator Capper accepted eagerly, looking forward to gaining much first hand information from the British statesman regarding the British Empire and Europe at large. For two hours the two statesmen sat in the House of Commons' dining room, overlooking the Thames, while the Welsh leader fired a literal barrage of questions at the Kansan. He wanted to know all about wheat, oats, rye and barley; how much American farmers realized a bushel for their grain; how American co-operative organizations were organized and operated and a hundred and one other things about agricultural life in the United States. Every question was answered fully and authoritatively. Then the luncheon party was abruptly interrupted while Lloyd George was hastily summoned to the House to vote on the Daylight Saving measure which the farmers of Great Britain opposed.

While Senator Capper was waiting it occurred to him that he had been so busy answering Lloyd George's queries about all the little ins and outs of American farm life that he had not had an opportunity to subject Mr. Lloyd George to a similar cross-examination. Lloyd George had been so enthusiastic in his search for knowledge about America that Senator Capper had to postpone his questioning about the affairs of Great Britain until a later meeting.