

SAYS NEGLECT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR GIRL'S DEATH

FATHER OF MISS RUTH CAIN TESTIFIES BEFORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

RALEIGH, Feb. 25.—The direct charge that Miss Ruth Cain, daughter of J. P. Cain, 127 N. Dawson street, died as a result of neglect while she was a patient at the State Sanatorium was brought before the legislative committee investigating Dr. L. B. McBrayer's conduct of the Sanatorium yesterday morning.

Question of further hearings during the session of the general assembly, which has now settled into high speed, was discussed by members of the committee yesterday morning, but definite decision as to the program was deferred until a later meeting.

Miss Ruth Cain, according to the testimony of her father, was a patient at the Sanatorium from November 26, 1921, to January 5, 1922, when she was brought home on account of unsatisfactory treatment she received. She died about a week later.

Mr. Cain told the committee of frequent complaints of his daughter in letters home as to food and in attention. He said that he visited the institution and one Sunday dinner consisted of a salad, a piece of chicken and some celery.

"I can't eat this food and it is always that way," Miss Cain said, according to her father.

He presented a letter which his daughter had written him and his wife, and which, after counsel for Dr. McBrayer had objected to its admissibility as evidence, was allowed to be introduced by the committee "for what it may be worth."

"This young lady is dead," said Mr. Hinsdale, insisting on the admission of the letter, "and we claim that she is dead by reason of neglect at the Sanatorium. This letter tells how she was neglected and how she contracted leucemia as a result of it."

In that letter Miss Cain stated that she was sick, with "nobody to do anything for her," that she had called for a doctor at noon but none came until the next afternoon.

"If you are sick in this place, you can't get any attention," she said, "determining how some trouble with a doctor made it necessary for patients to go through a long cold and stay in hall at night to reach it."

Miss Frances Rouse, who was a patient in the institution from July 22 to August 8, 1919, and who left the Sanatorium at that time because of what she declared to be unbearable conditions, stated that she had no complaint to make about the quantity of food if it had been cooked right and had been clean.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD RAISE ENOUGH POTATOES

Every farmer in Martin county raise enough potatoes, both Irish and sweet to last his family twelve months. Now is the time to plant Irish potatoes. The farmer who does not plant will have to pay high freight rates and many profits or he cannot get potatoes to eat.

NOTICE OF SALE We, the undersigned duly qualified administrators of the estate of Dr. R. A. Loyd, deceased, under and by virtue of law, will on the 16th day of March, 1923, at eleven o'clock, a. m., on the premises formerly occupied by the said Dr. R. A. Loyd, as an office and drug store, offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

One iron safe, drugs, fixtures and personal property of every kind and description, now situated and located on the premises formerly occupied by the said Dr. R. A. Loyd, as office and drug store, also various other personal property, including mules, farming utensils of every kind and description.

H. L. LOYD, ELIJAH BAKER, Administrators

POPULATION DRIFT IS NOW TO SOUTH

FOLKS WILL LEAVE NORTH BECAUSE OF HUGE JOB OF KEEPING SO MANY WARM

The cold weather of February will tell to the man who cares to listen to a story of North Carolina's prospects. North Carolina is destined to be one of the great manufacturing states of the union, and when that time comes, one of the foremost of farming states, for the farming that will be done when this is a great manufacturing state will be farming of a vastly different kind from the present one. It will be intensive and productive and profitable.

Cold weather is one of the most foreeful influences that will dominate the industry of the future. Today the great problem in the north is to keep warm, a problem the people of the south do not understand. It is now thought by a great many that the big use of coal is to run factories. But that is not the case. Moving trains is the biggest task of the coal mines, and keeping the people warm is another of them. North Carolina has 53 people to the square mile. Rhode Island has eleven times that many, Pennsylvania four times as many, New York eight times as many, and Massachusetts nine times as many. These six states contain over a fourth of all the population of the United States. They have an area not quite twice that of North Carolina. If North Carolina had the same population to the mile it would have over fourteen million people.

The 28,000,000 inhabitants of the six states must have coal to keep them warm during about eight months of the year. But one of the six states has any coal, and that is Pennsylvania. In the east it has anthracite in a limited territory, and in the west it has soft coal. Outside of the two fields that produce coal in Pennsylvania, all the rest of these six states must haul coal during two thirds of the year to keep the people warm. Coal is the biggest item of freight moved by the railroads. About one third of all the tonnage hauled is coal. The coal moved by the railroads is about three times the tonnage of all the products of the farms moved by the roads. It is twice the tonnage moved from mills and factories. It is three times the tonnage moved from the lumber establishments. Hauling coal to keep the people warm in the north is the big job of the railroads and the coal the roads use to make steam to haul coal to keep people warm is one of the biggest factors of consumption of coal.

EXECUTIVES OF TOBACCO ASS'N TO MEET HERE

OFFICERS OF EACH LOCAL IN COUNTY ARE URGED TO ATTEND THE MEET

There will be a meeting of the Tobacco Growers association, Saturday, March 3rd at two o'clock at the court house.

The chairman and secretary and executive committee of each local in the county is urged to attend, as well as all other members of the association. Be sure to come; another payment will soon be made.

True economy on the farm starts with self support of the farm family.

NOTICE NORTH CAROLINA, MARTIN COUNTY.

To A. E. Taylor, you are hereby commanded forthwith to surrender yourself to the authorities of Martin county, for the felony and crime of which you stand charged.

And if you fail so to do, the sheriff of Martin county is hereby empowered and directed to take such powers and force with him as he shall think fit, and necessary for the going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending of you, the said A. E. Taylor.

And if you, the said A. E. Taylor, continues to stay out, lurk and conceal yourself, then any citizen of North Carolina may capture, arrest, and bring you, the said A. E. Taylor, to justice, and in the case of your flight as resistance, after being called on and warned to surrender, may slay you without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

This 16th day of Feb., 1923. C. B. REDDICK, J. P. ASA T. CRAWFORD, J. P. J. W. HINES, J. P.

HOGS HAVE A CASH VALUE FOR TENANT FARMER

DEMONSTRATION IN PERQUIMANS COUNTY IS MAKING GOOD SHOWING

HERTFORD, Feb. 25.—Milton Dail, a tenant farmer in Perquimans county, is feeding 69 head of hogs in a demonstration put on by County Agent L. W. Anderson. According to the records being kept by Mr. Dail, these hogs ate during the 28 days of January, 4,253 pounds of feed, worth at market prices \$86.88. "Looks reckless, doesn't it," asks W. W. Shay, swine specialist for the State college and state department of agriculture in reporting this demonstration.

But he answers his question by adding that the hogs gained 1970 pounds during the 28 days. At ten cents per pound this gain is worth \$197.00, giving a clear profit on the venture and above feeding costs of \$110.12. This is the provision that the hogs sell for 10 cents per pound during the latter part of March, and they usually do that, according to records kept by Mr. Shay.

Mr. Shay states that by the latter part of March these hogs will be worth well over \$1,000 and this gives an excellent weapon with which to argue with the fertilizer supply man. Cash in March is usually scarce on the average tenant farm in North Carolina but Mr. Dail seems to have found how to have it.

Mr. Shay says, "Somehow we can't get away from the belief that cash for fertilizer is even better than credit, no matter how easily obtained. A great many farmers have not yet recovered from the effects of the ease with which they got credit during 1919.

"What we especially like about hogs is the fact that with proper management one has two crops per year. March sales help out on fertilizer, and sales during the latter part of August not only bring the highest price of the year, but money comes as handy at that time as at any other.

"Oh, yes! Some of the land that was formerly in cotton will have to be devoted to raising corn. There are ways should be at least 100 bushels for each brood sow kept, and 125 bushels is safer, as she may raise more than 12 pigs, two litters of six each."

THREE FOURTH COTTON MIDDLING OR BETTER

TOTAL ADVANCES ON COTTON TO MEMBERS REPORTED AS BEING \$9,230,000

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—Three fourths of the cotton delivered to the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association averaged middling good better, according to a financial statement prepared by Secretary Ashley Bing as of close of business at the end of January.

Out of 106,634 bales on hand at the time, 39,759 bales was strict middling or better while 37,165 bales was graded middling, making a total of 76,924 bales. Thirteen thousand bales of cotton had not been classed.

Sixteen thousand bales were graded as strict low middling, right up next to middling, leaving only 5,543 bales in the lower grades.

The cotton cooperatives report 8,543 bales of long staple on hand, which includes all cotton of 1-1/8 inch or better.

Twenty three thousand bales of cotton sold and delivered prior to the date of the financial statement are described as having been of the lower grades, as the demand has been greater for this class of cotton and the average price obtained was 26 25 cents. The statement showed the value of the cotton market price then prevailing to be fourteen and a half million dollars.

The association reported loans on cotton of seven and a half million dollars. Total advances on cotton to the members is reported as being \$9,230,000.

Production of peanuts in the United States declined from 841,474,000 lbs. in 1920 to 829,307,000 pounds in 1921 and to 623,507,000 pounds in 1922, according to the United States department of agriculture.

The commercial production of apples is estimated to have been about 15 per cent of the total crop in 1922, compared with about 20 per cent in 1921, according to the United States Department of agriculture.

EASTERN TRAINING SCHOOL APPROVED

JOINT APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE ENDORSE MEASURE FOR ANOTHER INSTITUTION

RALEIGH, Feb. 25.—Establishment of an "Eastern Carolina Normal and Industrial school for delinquent boys" similar to the Stone-well Jackson Training school at Concord, was yesterday approved by the joint committee of the house and senate on appropriations.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Fountain of Edgecombe, carries an initial appropriation of \$50,000 for permanent improvements and \$5,000 a year for maintenance, but it is proposed that the institution shall eventually equal in scope the school already established at Concord.

The measure received disapproval from Senator Armfield, of Currituck, and received support from all members of the senate, the general understanding being that the Stone-well Jackson Training school will be revised at a capacity of 400 and draw out of it in the western half of the state.

Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of welfare, and Senator L. R. Varner, a member of the budget commission, both spoke briefly in behalf of the bill, advancing the opinion that when the Stone-well Jackson Training school, which now has provision for about 300 inmates reaches the 400 mark, the new institution should be started.

The Fountain bill calls for appointment by the governor of a board of directors of five members, who shall meet not later than September and determine the site for the school. This matter was left open, but it was intimated that some of the eastern counties will probably offer sufficient land for a site.

Negro Is Killed At Robersonville

WERE HUNTING AND ONE OF THEM WAS CARELESS WITH USE OF HIS GUN

Charlie Webb, colored boy, had just killed George Franks, another colored boy Saturday afternoon.

Webb states that they were rabbit hunting and that he shot at a rabbit and the other boy, who was struck in the chest by the load of shot, from which he died two hours later.

At first the Webb boy denied shooting saying that the boy shot himself accidentally and that he was unprepared. The suspicious circumstances caused the authorities to arrest Webb and he is now in jail awaiting a preliminary hearing.

The Webb boy claimed to be only 12 years old, and the Franks boy was 11 years old.

It looks much like the careless handling of guns by children, with one being killed and the other frightened into making up a story claiming the other boy accidentally killed himself, thinking that it would pass better than to say he did the shooting not knowing the other boy was directly ahead of him.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Martin County Savings and Trust Company, will be held at its banking rooms on Thursday, March 1st, 1923 at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., for the election of a board of directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. E. POPE, Cashier.

TRUSTEES SALE

By virtue of the authority conferred in me by a deed of trust executed to me by A. Corey, on the 20th day of March, 1915, and duly recorded in the register of deed's office in Martin county, in book K-1 at page 150, to secure the payment of a certain bond bearing even date therewith, and the stipulations in said deed of trust not having been complied with, I shall expose at public auction, for cash, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1923 at 12 m., at the court house door in Martin county, the following property:

All that tract of land lying and situated and being in the County of Martin, State of North Carolina, in the Town of Jamesville and being lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block E, on plot of land formerly owned by Mrs. L. M. Brown and known as the Brown subdivision, plot of which is on record in Martin county register of deed's office, in book 1, page 338, to which plot for a more perfect description reference is hereby made. This, Feb'y 24, 1923. J. D. LILLEY, Trustee.

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

WANT BETTER CARE TAKEN OF THE YOUNG BABIES IN THE COUNTY

At a recent meeting of the Martin county board of health, the following resolutions were adopted:

That all midwives practicing midwifery in Martin county shall be instructed by the county physician as to their duties, especially in regard to the use of nitrate of silver solution to new-born babies' eyes. The midwives can be instructed by their physician in this duty if they desire to do so.

Resolved also that a certificate be required from the physician that they have conformed to this ruling.

SELECT SCHOOL BOARD NOMINEES

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY DISAGREEMENT SHATTERS USUAL CALM OF PROCEEDING

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—The perfect ory placidity that usually attends the biennial session of the House Education committee for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill vacancies on one hundred county school boards was exploded with vigorous cross fire of invectives Friday afternoon when the Fields-Melrose interests clashed over whether R. Frank Mebane should continue a member of the board in Rockingham county. By vote of the committee he will not so continue.

The other 99 counties got their agreed upon nominees written into the omnibus bill without difficulty. There will be a sore spot for years to come on the Rockingham section of the roster of counties, and the thunder of battle has not ceased to echo in the vaulted halls of the capitol.

Nominations made by the committee on recommendation of the house members for Martin and the adjoining counties follow:

Martin—K. B. Crawford, R. M. Worley, W. H. Holliday, Nathan Rowers, John Gotsinger.

Perquimans—J. H. Miller.

Hertford—John E. Van, R. G. Williams, G. C. Piprot.

Bertie—T. A. Smithwick, R. A. L. quart, W. A. Taylor.

Beaufort—John B. Sparrow.

Pitt—A. G. Cox, 6 years.

Washington—William R. Hampton, William Wiley.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT

NORTH CAROLINA, MARTIN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

J. G. Staton, receiver of The Peoples Bank

vs Mrs. Helen S. Rhodes and Jas. S. Rhodes.

The defendant, Mrs. Helen Rhodes, will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against Mrs. Helen Rhodes and Jas. S. Rhodes, defendants, on the 21th day of February, 1923, by R. J. Peell, clerk of the superior court of Martin county, North Carolina, for recovery of the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) with interest thereon from January 1st, 1923, due upon two promissory notes each in the sum of six thousand dollars, executed to The Peoples Bank, of Williamston, Martin county, by the said Mrs. Helen Rhodes and Jas. S. Rhodes, on date May 20th, 1921 and payable January 1st, 1922, and one dated November 1st, 1921, and payable December 31st, 1921, given for money borrowed, which summons is returnable on the 2nd day of April, 1923, before the said clerk of the superior court of Martin county, at his office in the town of Williamston, in said county.

The said defendant Mrs. Helen Rhodes will further take notice that in the said action a warrant of attachment was issued by the said clerk of the superior court of Martin county on the 24th day of February, 1923, against the property of the said defendant, Mrs. Helen Rhodes, which said warrant of attachment is returnable at the time and place above stated for the return of the summons in said action.

And the said defendant, Mrs. Helen Rhodes, is hereby required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the said action, or the relief demanded in the complaint will be granted.

This 24th day of Feb'y, 1923. R. J. PEEL, Clerk Superior Court, Martin County.

SEEKING TO LIFT ARSENATE TARIFF

MEN INTERESTED IN WAR ON WEEVIL CONTEND TARIFF IS NOT SPECIFIC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Efforts to have the attorney general pass on the legality of the tariff on calcium arsenate, used in fighting the cotton boll weevil, were begun today at a conference between a delegation composed of Senator Smith, South Carolina, Senators Harris and George of Georgia, Representatives Crisp and Larsen of Georgia, Cullier of Mississippi, all democrats, State Director of Markets Jackson and State Entomologist Williams of Georgia, and Ernest W. Camp, chief of the division of customs of the treasury department.

The delegation brought to the attention of Mr. Camp, that calcium arsenate is not specifically mentioned in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law and contended that the discussion in congress during consideration of the tariff bill plainly indicated that it was the intention to place the commodity on the free list.

Customs officials have taken the position that a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem should be assessed under the general clause of the law putting a tariff on "chemical compounds." The white arsenic, the main ingredient of calcium arsenate, was put on the free list, after a fight in congress.

Mr. Camp agreed to place the matter before the department of justice for a ruling, if permission was given by the high officials of the treasury. Assistant Secretary Clifford of the treasury, in charge of customs, will be asked by the delegation to formally put the matter before the attorney general.

BAD ROAD WAS WATERLOO FOR AUTO THIEVES

LOCAL GARAGE MANAGER GETS INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS SUSPICIONS

Sunday afternoon Messrs. W. H. Gorkin and J. E. Harrell of this city were driving on the Williamston-Washington road about nine miles from here and came up to a large new Studebaker sedan stuck in the mud. They inquired if they could help the people with the car, and were told that they had been helped by several people, but they had all been unable to get the car out, but they would like to get passage to town, so Mr. Harrell and Mr. Gorkin brought them with all their luggage into town and carried them to the Atlantic hotel.

They said they would stay there until they could have their car brought to town.

But when the evening train going to Plymouth came in, they took it and went to Jamesville and spent the night there and walked to Plymouth Monday morning.

Mr. R. K. Barnhill of Barnhill's garage had been engaged to go out and get the car before the couple left on the train, which he did. When the parties did not return for the car he suspected that something was wrong and called the Charlotte chief of police and inquired if such a car was missing. He was told that one was missing and that it had been stolen late Saturday night. The local authorities were notified and Sheriff Reid of Washington was informed and he soon had them arrested.

The man who first gave his name as Warrington and later in Plymouth as Charles Markham, was rather small in stature and appeared to be about thirty years of age. The woman said she was his wife and was also young.

They were brought back to Williamston for identification by Messrs. Harrell and Gorkin.

The car had a Charlotte city license No. 973, and was almost new, causing the hearing to burn up at the high rate of speed they had made from Charlotte here.

Have you signed the pledge? If not ask your school teacher for one of the blanks recently sent out by the Agricultural Extension service. It will this year.

CARD OF THANKS

I want to thank my friends and neighbors for the kindnesses and sincere sympathy shown me during the illness and at the death of my beloved husband. May they all take this as a personal card of thanks.

Mrs. Annie Biggs.

THIS FORMER WASHINGTONIAN HAD A \$250,000,000 IDEA

WILLIAM T. BONNER IS MADE A MILLIONAIRE BY THE COURT'S DECREE

The following special from Brockton, Mass., to a recent issue of the Boston Post, will be of interest to many North Carolinians in this section of this state:

William T. Bonner, formerly of Boston and Brockton, a quiet, studious appearing man, who had a \$250,000,000 idea flash through his mind while he was seated with other guests on a Trenton, N. J., hotel porch as the racers in the 1907 Glidden auto tour limped through the street with smoking brakes, is just about to reap the benefit of his invention and leap from comparative poverty to wealth.

Bonner, who 24 years after seeing the crippled cars with their cotton brake linings smouldering from the friction of the grueling contest, invented the brake band which "stops the world" today, has just won a hotly fought suit in the New Jersey state courts, which have awarded him a half million, an amount, an amount claimed in the back royalties from the large-st band makers in entire America.

With little thought of the millions which he and his family would have enjoyed during the last 12 years had not a lawyer gone off on a vacation and forgot to file his patent application, allowing others to "horn in". Bonner was celebrating his victory with pals in Brockton tonight—friends who a few days ago eloped—him on the back when they met him on the street, little aware of the fact that on the morrow he would become a millionaire by court decree.

"No, I can't tell you what I am going to do with the money. For one reason, I never count my chickens until they are hatched and for another I am not a business man. Probably if I have my way I will shut myself up in some research laboratory, leaving the world behind to make a scientific study of the cause of some of the ills of mankind, especially tuberculosis and pneumonia. But that's conjecture so far," Mr. Bonner said here today.

He is a short, scholarly man, moderately dressed, with a little of the carriage of a typical "southern gentleman." A man easily lost from view in a crowd perhaps, but as events have proved one who is to be found in the front rank when the smoke of battle has cleared. William T. Bonner is a research engineer and inventor. If he was a business man his name would probably be among the financial leaders of the United States today, for every automobile that has been driven over the roads of the world for more than 12 years has stopped by means of his device, the asbestos brake lining.

Mr. Bonner is a native of Washington, where he lived until attaining manhood, when he ventured north to seek his fortune. He has a number of relatives in this section of the state as well as boyhood friends who will rejoice with him on hearing the news of his victory over the manufacturers who have been coining money from his idea.

BRIDGE OVER HAW RIVER COLLAPSES

SEVEN WORKMEN INJURED AS SECTION OF NEW CONCRETE BRIDGE CAVES IN

HAW RIVER, Feb. 24.—Seven white men were injured here this afternoon about four o'clock when a fifty foot span of the concrete highway bridge being built across Haw river near here collapsed while they were at work upon it, and were precipitated a distance of 15 feet among the wreckage into about three feet of water.

The crash occurred as he men were smoothing down the concrete which had been poured into the molds. The work of pouring the concrete had started early this morning.

It is thought that the heavy beams supporting the span gave way beneath the weight of the concrete, and causing the collapse.

State inspector T. A. Harris is the only one seriously hurt, his chief injuries are in the chest, several ribs being fractured. Physicians state that chances are good for his recovery. Mr. Pearson, bridge superintendent, suffered a dislocated rib and minor injuries. The other five men suffered lacerations and sprained ankles.