

Women in Rush to Gold Fields

Elbow Men in Scramble for Locations in Oatman District in Arizona.

BLOOM NOT OFF FIRST RUSH

Soldiers of Fortune, Young and Old, From All Sections of the World—Old Mine Resumes in Search for Wealth.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Soldiers of fortune— young and old, both men and women— are still flocking to Oatman, in Mohave county, to prospect for gold, and many of them are finding it. The Oatman gold fields are the most active on the North American continent and the bloom is not yet off the first rush. Weather-beaten adventurers who got the word while digging away in far-away parts of the world like Africa are arriving with all the enthusiasm of their first hunt.

The old Goldroad mine at Oatman has resumed, and to those who know about gold mining that news carries significance. It means a permanent camp in all likelihood and development akin to that of the gold fields of Nevada. The United Eastern Mining company is cutting a drill station on the fourth level (1,300 feet) and at the breast of the 1,000-foot crosscut into the hanging wall. The drill will be pushed down an angle 2,000 feet, it being intended to cut the known big vein at a depth of 2,600 or 2,700 feet below the apex. That is one of the biggest operations going on at Oatman, one that may mean millions.

Work on Big Scale.

The Lucky Boy Mining and Milling company has started another hole on its property which is expected to strike a vein at 600 feet. The Lucky Boy is financed in New York and its campaign is on a big scale. The Bonanza Placer company has run across a silver ledge paying \$50 to the ton and work has been begun to take out the profit. The Frisco mine is pushing its drilling, with pay in hand and more in sight.

Other companies, big and little, are scratching and gnawing at the earth in all directions. Not far from Oatman work is going forward evenly at Mineral Park in the turquoise mines, among the largest in America, owned by the Tiffany's of New York, which first led adventurers up into the region from Mexico as far back as 1530. It is history that at that date several hundred Spaniards and 14,000 Indians left Mexico City to find the precious treasures of the Seven Cities of Cibola. In the present state of Arizona, and that from 1530 to 1539 Cortez sent four expeditions up from Mexico, one of which he headed himself. Friar Marco de Niza it was who brought back to the Spaniards the wondrous tales of the Cibola villages where "they use vessels

of gold and silver, for they have no other metal."

But the present prospectors at Oatman are all of the sort of folk who never look back. They live romance instead of reading it; their lives are filled with the adventure of pioneering, unchanged from the days of Cortez except for modern settings. There's still danger enough to make it attractive, what with dynamite and moonshine whiskey and the age-old impulses that follow in the train of sudden wealth.

Named After Early Settler.

Oatman was named after Royce Oatman, a settler, who came with his family from Missouri in 1851 and located at Oatman Flat. The parents were killed by Indians and two daughters, Mary Ann and Olive, seven and sixteen years old, were carried off as slaves. Mary died after having been traded to several tribes, but Olive survived and was recovered by American troops five years later. She was sent East to be educated and returned to Arizona, where she lived to a ripe old age and was a leader in social affairs. However, she always wore a veil in public, for the Indians had tattooed their tribal insignia on her chin and lower jaw.

Gold was discovered in Oatman by United States soldiers in 1865. Johnny Moss made the first big strike. The gold hunters of California heard of it, and soon George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst; Levi Parsons, Joe Clark and other notable figures came over and started a prospecting syndicate. Many a fortune was taken out of the earth in the years that followed. But the real Oatman boom began with the finding of a fabulously rich ledge by the United Eastern in 1914, which shows no signs of ending.

HIGHEST BID GETS HIM



Bobby Churchill of Los Angeles, six months old, is offered to the highest bidder by his mother because, she says, her war-disabled husband cannot give the blue-eyed little one a chance in life.

HE BELIEVES IN RECIPROCITY

A Negro Tells Judge Buckner "Same to You" When Offered Advice.

Kansas City, Mo.—It happened at the session of the Jackson county parole board. Sixty-five men on parole from sentences in the county jail or the penitentiary were being questioned by the Circuit court judges as to whether the various provisions of the paroles were being obeyed.

Jesse Harris, a negro, was one of those questioned. Jesse declared he was working now and keeping out of trouble. As the negro started to leave the courtroom Judge Thomas B. Buckner, a member of the parole board, admonished:

"You be a good boy, Jesse."
"You do the same, judge," returned the negro.

MANY STATE-WIDE BILLS INTRODUCED

TWO BILLS RELATING TO AUTO DRIVING REPORTED FAVORABLY.

17 MEASURES BEFORE SENAEE

Baggett Bill Would Have Surgical Operations Performed on Criminals.

Raleigh.—Committee activity again boomed and somewhat offset a comparatively dull session of the house although the senate after going along for nearly two weeks with 10, 12 and 15-minute sessions, jumped to the fore with a mass of new bills. Seventeen measures came before this body—the largest number for any one day since the general assembly convened on January third—and 15 of these measures were of state-wide importance.

Late afternoon activity of house committees again brought that body forward, judiciary committee number two, the finance committee and the committee on education passing upon many bills of general scope and interest. The senate roads committee and judiciary number one furnished the late day activity for the upper house.

Representative Nettles, of Buncombe county, with his co-worker, Representative Taylor, succeeded in getting a favorable report from house judiciary number two on two bills relative to the driving of motor vehicles. One would provide a minimum fine of \$500 for any person convicted of exceeding the state speed limit of 30 miles per hour in Buncombe county, and the other would provide severe penalties for conviction for having driven a motor vehicle on the roads of Buncombe county while in an intoxicated condition, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

When unfavorable action on these measures seemed imminent, Mr. Nettles supported his argument for the legislation by letters and telegrams from various lawyers, business men and officials of Asheville and the county.

The Martin bill to provide the posting of 15 days' notice of intention to marry with the registrar of deeds before a license could be issued was passed over for further action due to the absence of Mr. Martin. The committee attitude, however, was expressed as unfavorable to the measure by several members.

The Gaston-Ervin bill which would provide that juries could recommend mercy in cases where the death penalty was attached, was reported favorably.

Representative Fountain's measure to provide an eastern North Carolina training school for boys along the lines of the present institution, Stonewall Jackson training school, was reported out favorably by unanimous vote and was, under the rules, referred to the appropriations committee for further action and consideration.

The committee on education passed out favorably several measures connected with public school government and administration of affairs, chief among which were two bills which would extend to the respective counties the right to elect the superintendent of public instruction by vote of the people, and the right to elect by popular vote the boards of education. This movement, committee members stated, was one which was in fair way of becoming the most powerful in legislative circles, and they intimated that sooner or later this method of electing public school superintendents and educational boards would be sponsored by every county in the state.

The house finance committee passed on several tax measures, but these were finally held over until the general revenue bill could be considered because of a chance of conflicting legislation.

Two institutional measures were offered by Senator Baggett, of Harnett, a member of the board of directors of the Caswell Training school. One of them provides that the age limit of 30 years shall be removed for applicants for admission to the Caswell Training school and the other gives to the medical staff of any institution the right to perform an operation upon any inmate when in their judgment such an operation would improve the mental, physical or moral condition of such inmate.

D. R. Crissinger, the president's appointee to be governor of the federal reserve board, will be invited to address the general assembly in joint session here at any time that suits his convenience, according to a resolution introduced in the senate.

Federal Taxes Piling in.

North Carolinians are paying taxes into the federal treasury through the office of Gilliam Grissom, collector of internal revenue, at a rate which indicates a total for the fiscal year of approximately \$130,000,000 he announced.

The office is receiving daily an amount in excess of \$400,000, Mr. Grissom said, despite the fact that the present is not the period in which the bulk of the quarterly remittances is paid.

Everett Appointed Secretary of State.

Governor Morrison tendered the appointment of secretary of state to W. N. Everett, of Rockingham, member of the lower house of the general assembly and one of the leading business men of the Sand Hill section.

Mr. Everett is expected to accept the place, though he was not ready to make an announcement at present. He looks upon the tender of the appointment as a high honor and his close friends anticipated he would make known his willingness to assume the office, delaying, however, actual acceptance until the legislature adjourns.

A boom for Mr. Everett was started by the members of the general assembly and at the same time movements in behalf of James A. Hartness, clerk of court of Iredell county, and Alfred M. McLean, of Lillington, secretary to Senator Overman, launched. It was understood that the governor had not been approached concerning the candidacy of either of the three, and the tender of the appointment to Mr. Everett was entirely voluntary on his part.

Mr. Everett, despite an active business life, has been interested in public affairs for years. He served as mayor of Rockingham three terms, served as chairman of the board of education of Richmond county and held offices of trust in the county. He was a member of the state senate in 1917 and in 1921 he became a member of the house. He is one of the leaders of the present house and an outspoken champion of Governor Morrison's program. He also has been a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina for some years.

Both the governor and Mr. Everett are anxious that the representative keep his seat in the house for the remainder to the session. For that reason actual acceptance of the appointment may be delayed until then.

Clerk Supreme Court Resigns.

Owing to his declining health, Joseph L. Seawell has resigned as clerk of the North Carolina supreme court and the court, in session recently, Edward C. Seawell, his son, who has acted as assistant for the last eight years, as his successor. He was elected for a term of eight years.

For thirty-six years, "Joe" Seawell, as he was known to the legal profession throughout the State, has been connected with the supreme court and since 1911 has been clerk of the court. His son, who, during the recent illness of his father, administered the affairs of the clerk's office with full responsibility, giving thorough satisfaction to the court and the attorneys of the state who come before the court, steps in as the seventh clerk of court in the history of the state.

Mr. Seawell's letter of resignation to the court follows:

Honorable Sirs:

Owing to my declining health, I beg leave to tender to your honorable body my resignation as clerk of the supreme court.

I regret thus to sever the very pleasant relations which have existed between your honorable body and myself for the past thirty-six years and I appreciate your many courtesies to me. I am,

Most respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. S. SEAWELL"

The list of clerks who have served the supreme court since 1844 follows: 1884—Edward B. Freeman, Raleigh. 1847—James R. Dodge, Morganton. 1868—Charles B. Root, Wake. 1870—W. H. Bagley, Perquimans. 1886—Thomas S. Kenan, Wilson. 1911—Joseph L. Seawell, Wake. 1923—Edward C. Seawell, Wake.

Twenty-one Road Projects Are Up.

Twenty-one projects aggregating 192 miles, will be offered to contractors Thursday, February 1, 1923, when the State Highway Commission assumes the letting of roads on a large scale in the first big award of contracts since last August. The program was temporarily halted to enable the commission to concentrate on construction.

Every district in the state is represented in the list of 21 projects advertised for letting, with the First district, which is somewhat behind in its contracts, leading with a total mileage of 71.08 miles out of the total of 192.24 miles to be awarded. The hard surface mileage totals 84.78 and the gravel mileage 107.46 miles.

Within three months of its third birthday when the bids are opened, the commission will have let to contract a total of 1,446 miles of gravel, road and a total of 1,071 miles of hard-surfaced road. Not included in the mileage are more than a score of large bridges that have been built during the past three years.

Awarding of contracts was held up six months ago when the commission found it had practically reached the capacity of production of raw materials and the ability of contractors to find economical labor with which to do this work.

Sell \$10,000,000 of Bonds.

A total of \$10,073,000 of North Carolina bonds was sold to a syndicate of New York and North Carolina banks and bond buyers represented by B. J. Van Ingen Co., at 4 1/2 per cent with a ninety-day option on the remaining \$10,000,000 for sale by the state at par.

Bonds offered for sale included \$1,700,000 public school building bonds; \$3,273,000 permanent improvement educational and charitable institution bonds, and \$15,000,000 highway bonds.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Gastonia.—Robert L. Grice and John Carswell were jointly charged with the murder of John Ford in a true bill of indictment returned by the Gaston county grand jury.

Statesville.—A resolution opposing bills now pending in congress which would make certain amendments to the present farm loan act, was adopted to the Statesville Farm Loan association at a recent meeting.

New Bern.—Calvin C. Brown, chief of the business organization bureau of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has accepted an invitation to be principal speaker at the annual meeting and dinner of the New Bern chamber on February 6.

Greensboro.—Gus Matthews, the second man wanted in connection with the robbery of the Bank of Summerfield on last May 29, has surrendered of his own volition and given bond of \$1,000 for his appearance in Guilford superior court in March.

Hamlet.—Statistics by the Fruit Growers' Express company recently compiled and available for information through their local agent, H. B. Nash, gives the total number of cars of peaches shipped from the Sandhill section for 1922 to be 1,250.

Charlotte.—Miss Eula Redfern, of Monroe, shot and killed herself at her home there, according to word received by relatives here. It was added that no cause for the act was known unless the girl, who was a pupil in the tenth grade, had been brooding over the suicide here of her cousin, Miss Martha Harper.

Asheville.—The attempt of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association to secure the passage of a bill in the general assembly prohibiting the sale of medicines in stores other than drug stores in the state, is drawing opposition from the North Carolina Merchants' Association and the fight will be carried to Raleigh.

Charlotte.—Seventy-four spaces for motor car exhibits at the third annual Carolinas Automobile show here February 5 to 10, have been contracted for by manufacturers, distributors and dealers, Osmond Barringer, chairman of the space committee of the Charlotte Automotive Trade Association, which is sponsoring the show, announced.

Hendersonville.—A posse is searching for the person or persons who shot and killed Harvey Case, and then mutilated his face with knife wounds. Bloodhounds followed a trail that led to a thicket near Balfour, on the outskirts of this city.

Winston-Salem.—The annual convention of the North Carolina branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers will be held in Winston-Salem beginning Monday, January 18.

New Bern.—A fire, caused by an oil stove explosion, was responsible for the death of a three-year-old negro infant and the serious burning of his aunt, Hattie Hardison, on Carroll street. The house, owned by Mary Bell, grandmother of the child, was a complete loss.

Franklin.—W. H. M. Jenkins was named chief of police for Franklin at a meeting of the board of commissioners. Mr. Jenkins is a popular young man of Franklin and succeeds J. T. Strother, who recently handed in his resignation of this post.

Kinston.—Miss Bessie Hudson, 18, an employe of a local knitting mill, died in a hospital here from a fracture of the skull, sustained when she slipped down before an automobile. The car was driven by Alderman O. T. Boney, who placed her in the machine and rushed her to the hospital.

Lumberton.—With deposits of more than two and a quarter million dollars Lumberton's three banks—National Bank of Lumberton, First National Bank and Planters Bank and Trust Co., are in a prosperous and healthy condition. The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the three banks were held and all the old officers were re-elected.

Winston-Salem.—Robert Woods and Robert Montgomery, negroes, for years in the employ of the city, were caught in a slide of earth while working in a ditch here, Woods being completely buried. A hole was speedily dug through the earth to Woods' mouth, so that he might breathe while workmen effected his rescue. His injuries were not serious.

Wilson.—Perhaps the largest hog ever raised in this section was slaughtered by J. H. ("Hick") Proctor on his plantation, seven miles east of this city. The monster is of the Poland-China breed, three years old, weighing 827 pounds and stood three and a half feet high, measured from tip of nose to end of tail 9-1 1/2 feet.

High Point.—Plans for the state convention of the Baptist Young People's Union, to be held in High Point next June, were made at a meeting of the executive board of the City B. Y. P. U. at the home of Miss Mary Annie Sharpe on Thurston street.

Greensboro.—Prohibition history was made in Guilford county with the capture of a still and eight hundred and seventy-six quarts of whiskey by deputies. This represents the biggest amount ever taken on one haul in the county. The capture was made near Summerfield.

Predicts Long Life for Sun

Swedish Scientist Advances Theory of Light Arising Through Radioactivity.

TELLS OF SOLAR CONDITIONS

Dead Celestial Bodies May Flame Up Again if They Wander Into Regions Where Production of Heat Takes Place.

Stockholm.—"The sun can keep on shining at the present rate for another 85,000,000,000 years, and if human culture is to perish it will not be for lack of sunshine." This startling and whimsical statement was made in the course of a recent lecture by Dr.

Svante Arrhenius, the Swedish authority on astrophysics, in which he explained certain theories and discoveries regarding solar conditions.

"Suppose the sun were a mass of coal," said Doctor Arrhenius, in order to illustrate his problem. "Giving forth heat energy at the present rate, it would then have lasted only 4,000 years, or about half as long as the period of known human history. But since there were living things of some kind on earth at least 1,000,000,000 years ago, and since there has evidently been very little deterioration of the sun during that period of time, any theory of the expenditure of solar energy must provide for upward of 100,000,000,000 years."

His Theory of Light.

Though it is difficult to interpret Doctor Arrhenius in popular language, it may be of interest to state his general theory. Heavenly bodies begin as cold nebulous masses of hydrogen, helium and the so-called nebulium. Light is then, arises through radioactivity. The hydrogen is condensed to form the other elements, helium and nebulium, and from these develop a whole series of heavier elements, the most abundant of which is iron.

After this stage has been passed, the radioactive elements again resolve themselves into unstable elements and produce helium. This chemical process, going on in cycles, accounts for the lavish production of light and heat by the sun.

What becomes of dead suns and stars? Doctor Arrhenius replied to this question that celestial bodies which have burned out may flame up again in case they happen to wander into nebulous regions where condensation and production of heat again takes place. Thus he explained the discoveries of new stars.

Doctor Arrhenius paid a tribute to the successful work of American astronomers, remarking wistfully that, in addition to bright skies, they are also favored by ample funds for research and experiment.

Not Used to Their Snowshoes Yet



This is what happened when a team at Truckee, Cal.—land of deep snow—struck the first drift while out of practice with their snowshoes. But horses, like humans, require a bit of practice before they can travel handily on the snowshoes.

BOILING HOT ON MOON AT NOON

Temperature Drops Below Zero at Night, Says Professor.

Heat Measurement Involves Use of Delicate Instrument Which Will Detect Heat of Candle Miles Away.

Cambridge, Mass.—The temperature on the moon probably ranges from well above the boiling point at "noon" to far below zero during the night, scientific observations indicate, Prof. Donald H. Meazel of Princeton said in a paper submitted to the American Astronomical society.

The paper outlined new methods of calculating the temperatures of the planets, emphasizing that the tentative results reached by these methods were not final.

"Whatever the amount of water vapor present in our atmosphere," he said, "the indications are that the

surface of the moon is definitely heated.

"The values for Venus and Mars are very dependent upon the water vapor and very little can be got from the observations. Both planets have an atmosphere, Mars' being very thin, and that of Venus more like ours. The results indicate the temperature at the quarter of Mars during the day may be as high as 20 or 25 degrees centigrade, with a large fall during the night. Venus' temperature is higher than our earth's.

"For the two larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn, they radiate some heat of their own. If they were warmed only by the heat of the sun they would be 160 to 190 degrees below zero centigrade.

"The temperatures obtained for these planets are probably fairly accurate and we have for Jupiter obtained something less than 90 below zero centigrade, while Saturn is hotter by some 20 degrees."

Woman Deposits 2,800 Cents and 634 Nickels

Pittsfield, Mass.—A deposit of 2,800 pennies and 634 nickels, making a total of \$59.70 was deposited in the Great Barrington Savings bank in that town by a woman residing in New Marlboro.

The coins weighed 18 pounds and were the accumulation of nine years' savings.

This is the first time in the history of the bank that a deposit of this size in small coins has been received.

The heat measurements as made at the Lowell observatory in Arizona, involve the use of a delicate instrument known as the thermocouple, which is capable of detecting the heat from a tallow candle at a distance of many miles.