

DESTRUCTIVE STORM VISITS LINCOLN

One of the most terrific rain and wind storms of years visited the section west of town last Friday afternoon. Large buildings were blown to pieces, roofs were taken off, trees twisted off, live stock killed and crippled and human beings had narrow escapes.

At the farm of Dr. R. B. Killian the storm developed into a cyclone. His large stock and feed barn, one of the largest in the county, was completely destroyed, flattened out on the ground, and part of the roof carried a considerable distance upon a hill by a terrific wind.

In the barn when the storm came were Dr. Killian, Ransom Killian, Max Blackburn, and Demps Logan negro, and two negro boys, all of whom by a miracle escaped from the farm as the cyclone caused it to crash to the ground.

In the barn also there were several animals, hay, tools etc. The best mule on the farm was killed over right and the doctor's bay mare received a wound by a timber piercing its body that may cause death, one milk cow was killed. Six calves were completely pinned underneath the barn and had narrow escapes, being removed by men. One cow lost one horn and had a narrow escape from death.

Robert Rhyme and about 20 men on an adjoining farm came to the aid of Dr. Killian following the storm and assisted in clearing up the debris and releasing the stock pinned under the demolished barn. A large herd of fine cattle of Dr. Killian were in the field and escaped injury. Some mules hitched in the barn standing near a gasoline engine escaped injury only by reason of the fact that the engine supported the timbers until they could be rescued.

Wheat in the fields in that section was scattered and damaged; growing crops suffered severely, but no loss of human life is reported.

One half of the roof of the Reformed church at Daniel's was blown off and this entailed considerable damage. The rain and wind was so terrific that it was impossible to see more than a few feet distance during the storm.

HARDING'S REFUNDING BILL IS CRITICISED

Washington, June 24.—Criticism of the administration bill for refunding the \$10,000,000,000 allied debt was voiced today in the senate. Senator Ashurst, democrat, Arizona, protested against giving the secretary of the treasury authority to expend payments of interest; Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, assailed provisions which he said would permit the secretary to "swap" America's good credit for "worthless German, Austrian or Turkish repatriation bonds," and Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, said "frankly," that the bill would confer "too much power" on Secretary Mellon.

The principal attack was made by Senator McKellar, who said the provision authorizing the acceptance from debtor nations of their bonds or those of any other nation, in the refunding process, should be stricken from the bill.

SAUCE FOR SIMS IS SAUCE FOR HARVEY.

Washington June 23.—Senator Pat Harrison, the dynamic and eloquent young orator and statesman from Mississippi sees no justice in the recall of Admiral Sims for his alleged slander of a part of the American people unless Ambassador Harvey, whom he accuses of slandering all the people as well as the Government, is also recalled. He had introduced a resolution requesting the President to report whether he (Mr. Harrison) was consulted or knew of the speech before it was made; whether he or the Secretary of State have protested or reprimanded Harvey; whether there is as much reason and justification for the reprimand or recall of the Ambassador as there is for the Admiral; whether the order recalling Admiral Sims was issued at the direction or with the approval of the President, and why a similar order was not issued against Ambassador Harvey; whether the President or Secretary Hughes has received any communication from the Ambassador in reply to any protest, and, if so, to transmit the same to the Senate. The resolution on objection from Senator Curtis (Kan.) the Republican Whip, went over under the rules.

TWO AVIATORS IN BOMBING TESTS OF ARMY ARE KILLED

Washington, June 23.—Two of the leading fliers of the army air service, Captain Howard T. Douglas and Lieut. Marj J. Plumb, were drowned in Chesapeake Bay today after a collision of their planes in the course of a bombing raid directed at the hulk of the old battleship San Marcos off Tangier Island. Reports received by the War Department from Langley Field, Va., said the accident was one of the most peculiar on record. Lieut. Plumb flying a fast single-seat plane, was dropping bombs and Capt. Douglas, in a similar machine, was observing the raid from above. Plumb's plane had just dropped a bomb and was climbing upward as is the custom after releasing the weapon when it struck Capt. Douglas' machine cutting off its tail.

Both planes fell into the bay and disappeared with their pilots, whose bodies had not been recovered tonight although sought by a number of army and navy craft ordered to the scene after the accident.

BRISTOL THREATENED BY FLOOD, IS WARNED

Bristol, Va., Tenn., June 24.—At 10:30 o'clock tonight police began notifying merchants that the business district of Bristol was threatened with a flood. The waters of Beaver creek, rising at the rate of four feet an hour, had backed up in the lowlands and residence in several sections of the city were flooded.

Merchants of West Side street began moving their goods to safety. At the present time it was said that the creek would overflow into the main street in an hour. Preparations were also being made to rescue those who might be caught in their homes by the onrush of water.

Hundreds of people crowded the bridges across the creek to watch it rise. The flood is caused by a cloudburst to the north of Bristol.

WHITE POPULATION OF COUNTRY AS REVEALED

BY CENSUS 94,822,431

Increase For the Past Decade Was Only 16 Per Cent—The Negro 6.5 Per Cent.

Washington, June 23.—The racial composition of the population of the United States in 1920, announced tonight by the census bureau shows the country to contain 94,822,431 white persons, 10,463,013 negroes, 247,959 Indians, 111,025 Japanese, 61,686 Chinese and 9,485 others. The Japanese race exceeds by far the rate of growth in the last 10 years of all other races.

Unofficial estimates in the number of Japanese in the United States, particularly on the Pacific coast, were borne out in the official tabulation which revealed a rate of expansion of 53.9 per cent during the decade of 1910-20. California absorbed 30,596 of the total growth of 38,868 Japanese in this period. January 1, 1920, there were 71,962 Japanese in California.

The remainder of the increase was distributed largely in the states of Washington where 13,388 make their homes, Oregon 4,151, and Utah, Colorado and New York, with between two and 3 thousand each.

Only 16 Per Cent Expansion. The white population showed only a 16 per cent expansion for the decade and the negro 6.5 per cent. Both the Indian and Chinese groups dwindled 8.3 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively. The growth in the white population was considerably less than the rate for the previous decade which was 22.3 per cent. This decline, the statement said, was due principally to the marked reduction in immigration during the world war. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths, and the excess of immigration over emigration showed a difference by only a small fraction of one per cent from the actual increase.

The greatest numerical increase in the white population was shown in the east, north central division, embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, where the increase was 3,011,363. In the south Atlantic and east and west south central portions the whites showed a combined increase of 3,586,107.

Negro Increase Lowest on Record. The rate of increase in the negro population, which was not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, was the lowest on record, according to the statement.

Evidence of the migration of the negro to the north and west was found in the figures showing nearly three-fourths of the increase in the negro population, or 472,418 of the 635,250 gain, in these sections. A growth of 462,852, or about one fourth, was reported for the south, despite that 81 per cent of the total negro gain is below the Mason-Dixon line. The percentage increase of the negroes in the west was 55.1; in the north 43.3 per cent and in the south 1.9 per cent.

Michigan with 68,081 negroes led all states in percentage with 251 per cent. Illinois and Ohio with increases of 67.1 per cent showed further evidence of the northward movement of negroes.

Pennsylvania's negro population growth for the period was 46.8 per cent, its black race now exceeding in number those of Maryland and Kentucky.

Decrease in the Indian race in the 10 years' period was probably due in part, it was said, to the emigration of Indians in 1910 and as whites in the 1920, persons have slight traces of Indian blood.

Georgia leads with the largest negro population, numbering 1,206,365. Other states having more than 100,000 negro inhabitants are: Mississippi, 935,184; Alabama, 900,652; South Carolina 864,719; North Carolina 763,407; Texas 741,728; Louisiana, 709,237; Virginia, 680,117; Arkansas, 472,250; Tennessee 451,758; Florida 323,487; Pennsylvania 284,494; Maryland, 244,479; New York, 198,433; Ohio, 186,183; Illinois, 182,254; Missouri, 178,241; Oklahoma, 149,407; and District of Columbia 109,966.

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They gave a big ovation to Bill Hayward when he reached Russia. He is under sentence for twenty-four years for a crime in America. The trouble with Russia in that some of its leaders confound conviction of crime with persecution. Hayward and other criminals, welcomed in Russia, do that country great harm.

NEGROES DROP FIGHT AGAINST FRANK LINNEY

After Hearing Statement Say They Misdemeaned Him—Confirmation Is Likely.

(By H. E. C. Bryant in Charlotte Observer)

Washington, June 24.—The Linney row was patched up today. Henry Lincoln Johnson, speaking for the North Carolina negroes who protested against the confirmation of the republican leader of the state, said that Mr. Linney's attitude had been misunderstood. He explained that, after hearing Mr. Linney state his views and explain his position and action, he felt that the protest should be dropped.

It looks now as if Linney would be confirmed within a week or 10 days and the rest of the republican side duly sent to the senate. No doubt there was a "getting together" of elements. A score or more of leading negroes from various states called the North Carolina colored delegation today.

The capital looked like an old-time republican convention today. It was well filled with white and colored politicians in their best clothes.

Where Butler Stands. There is some curiosity to know just where Marion Butler stands tonight. He did not want any compromise on the negro issue, and the impression is that is what happened.

National Committeeman Morshead was in the city today but not at the capitol at the time of the hearing. Gilliam Grissom was not about. Neither was A. E. Holton.

At the hearing before the subcommittee, which was appointed to hear testimony for and against confirmation of Frank A. Linney, the nominee, said the letter sent out by the republican state committee during his absence, with his name attached, expressed his sentiments on the negro in politics, but it did not mean that, if he were made district attorney, he would fail to do his full duty by the negro in court. He said his attitude had been misunderstood.

Isaac M. Meekins took the responsibility for the Linney letter that provoked the protest from the negroes. He said he wrote all of it except one or two paragraphs which were written by A. E. Holton, of Winston-Salem, and Gilliam Grissom, of Greensboro. He also explained that, unable to locate Mr. Linney on the long-distance telephone, they sent the letter out. Mr. Meekins told the committee that the letter expressed his sentiments exactly and he had nothing to retract. He declared that if Linney's nomination was turned down no white republican in the state would serve as district attorney.

Black Committeeman Speaks. After Dr. D. C. Suggs, president of Livingston college, had read the protest against the Linney appointment and Mr. Linney had stated his case, Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro leader of Georgia, addressed the committee, as the representative of the protestants, and said they were satisfied with Mr. Linney's explanation, and would not push the matter further. He said there had been a misunderstanding and that negroes were now ready to drop the fight.

Two negroes, one from Salisbury and the other from Winston-Salem, told the committee that registrars refused to put their names on the registration books, and they were deprived of their vote. They said the Linney letter not doubt had something to do with the action of the registrars.

Mr. Linney was asked if negroes made charges against registrars if he would prosecute them. He answered in the affirmative. He said the letter in no way had any reference to the law. Senator Cummins asked him if he thought any good citizen should be willing to prevent a negro from voting just because he was a negro, and he answered in the negative. He had him say that he would prosecute any registrar who had discriminated against a negro because he was a negro.

"I would no more hesitate to indict any one on account of his interference with a negro who was entitled to vote than I would an illicit distiller," said he. "I am opposed to illiterates, both white and colored, voting."

Says "Linney Yielded." When the meeting was over Dr. Suggs said, "Linney yielded." Prominent republicans have been very busy on the Linney case, and today when it was announced that the subcommittee would close its doors for the hearing was apparent that Linney would yield.

The subcommittee at first agreed to have open hearings. That was an unusual attitude, for it was against precedent. At the time that understanding was reached leading republican senators had taken fright on account of the negro protests and were trying to have the President withdraw Linney. After that negro politicians were asked to call off the North Carolina negroes.

It was evident today that the administration had used its rabbit foot to relieve the situation for prominent negroes were at the committee room to smooth down ruffled feelings. Johnson did the trick. The subcommittee will meet within a day or two, vote to recommend the confirmation of Linney, and the full committee will follow that lead.

Senator Borah, first to protest against the Linney appointment, has indicated that he would not persist if Mr. Linney convinced him that he would enforce the law regardless of color.

Cloudburst in Tennessee. Bristol, Va., Tenn. June 24.—One woman was killed and several severely injured by a cloudburst this afternoon. Several streets in the business section were flooded and great damage was done to property.

Declaring peace is not making it. Springfield Republican.

LIEUT. B. W. MAYNARD HEARD IN LINCOLN

Lieut. W. B. Maynard and W. B. Stuart addressed an appreciative audience at the Lincoln auditorium Friday evening.

Speaking under the auspices of the Maccabees, Lieut. Maynard's account of his experiences as a flier which has won for him his famous title of "flying parson" proved very thrilling and exceedingly instructive.

Lieut. Maynard obligingly answered all questions asked by the audience in reference to airplanes, and his experience as a flier, in France, during the war and during his race across the United States, when he won the greatest air race ever pulled off using one of Uncle Sam's planes equipped with the Liberty Motor. This expert flier says Uncle Sam has as good if not the best plane engine in the world.

Following his address here the audience had the pleasure of meeting and shaking hands with the flying parson, who is a handsome young man, of a sunny disposition. He is now preaching and engaged in Christian work in the great city of New York and has been several months on vacation. He returned to New York Saturday.

Lieut. Maynard was introduced by Rev. J. A. Snow, of this city. The Lincoln brass band furnished music at the auditorium before and during the evening's entertainment.

"The Flying Parson" spoke for nearly an hour on "The Conquest of the Air and My Experiences in the Great War." He gave some interesting history of America's flying operations during the World War, showing our inefficient equipment when we first entered the war telling of the struggles of the country in developing the Liberty Motor, and of how we finally became "masters of the air" in the fighting front before November 18.

He thinks that America's flying accomplishments shortened the war by several months, and that the Germans were utterly helpless and so far as air fighting was concerned, and gave up early as the only reasonable thing to do. He also went into details as to his cross continent race after the armistice, of his experiences in crossing the Rocky Mountains, and the dangers and difficulties overcome, and of his final run to victory back to New York as the winner. He told it so, and in a very dramatic way.

He seemed, in a very dramatic way, to be a person present wanted to know more about flying, and about the detailed experience of a daring aviator. In telling of his experiences with snow storms thousands of feet above the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, he stated that ordinarily rain storms bothered the flier very little.

He stated that a swift machine would fly over the mountains in a matter of minutes, and that the same was generally true of snow storms. Lieutenant Maynard's address was very gripping and he supplied just enough wit and humor during the course of his talk to keep his hearers in the proper mood.

The Flying Parson is a most interesting character. He is easy to approach, and is very democratic in his outlook. Despite the fact that he is honored wherever he travels throughout the United States, he is just a plain "Tar Heel" Baptist preacher. He appears much younger than one might expect from one of his prominence and experience, having almost the face and manner of a boy. He is full of life, and that dashing, daring spirit literally bubbles out as he talks.

He has a keen eye that fairly lashes at times, unmistakably erroring the soul of the man within. Those who failed to hear him missed a great treat. It was worth the admission fee just to see him and shake his hand.

SHELBY TO VOTE IN JULY ON SCHOOL BOND ISSUE. Shelby, June 24.—The board of aldermen of Shelby has issued a call for a special election to be held July 23rd on the question of issuing \$75,000 worth of school bonds. Of this amount \$25,000 will be necessary to pay for indebtedness incurred in the erection of a new colored building last fall and a temporary wooden structure to the rear of the present main building to take care of the overflow. The remaining \$50,000 will be used for the erection of a grammar school building in the southern part of town which will be more accessible to the patrons than the present building in the northern part of Shelby. It is planned if the election carries to have the new building ready for occupancy in the fall of 1921.

LENOIR COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL. On June 14th the second summer school for teachers to be conducted at Lenoir College, opened and the school is now in full swing. The attendance this year is 200. These teachers have come from twenty counties in the State of North Carolina and from three states beyond North Carolina. A strong faculty of eleven instructors are doing excellent work. Dr. Q. A. Knehrer Ph. D., professor of Education at Lenoir College, is director of the state approved summer school. Professor M. S. Beam of Newton is director of the county summer school.

Courses are being given to meet the requirements of any certificate offered by the State Board of Education. The school is fully approved and full credit will be given for all work.

Most of the courses given in the state school are of college grade, and college credit will be given for them. This summer opens will be able to secure the degree of Bachelor of Arts as full graduates of the college. This fact will doubtless be of great advantage to the teachers and is very much appreciated by them.

For The Defense. Let us not be unreasonable. People went crazy before there were moving-picture shows.—Toledo Blade.

DR. PEACOCK SENT TO STATE INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH FOR LIFE

Not Right To Turn Him Loose On Society—Judge Finley Says Jury Acquitted Peacock Solely On The Insanity Plea.

Greensboro, June 23.—Dr. J. W. Peacock, who was acquitted of the murder of J. E. Taylor, Thomasville chief of police by a Kowan county jury at Lexington week before last, was committed to the asylum for the remainder of his life by Judge T. B. Finley after a hearing held here yesterday afternoon, the order being signed by Judge Finley about 3 o'clock.

Dr. Peacock was in the courtroom, being in the custody of Sheriff Fred C. Sink of Davidson county. He did not show very much interest in the discussion but appeared to be slightly nervous, rubbing his hands together frequently.

In announcing his decision to place Dr. Peacock in an insane asylum Judge Finley declared that this action was not done in order to punish the defendant who had been acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury but to protect society; that experts had testified that Dr. Peacock was insane, that he was suffering from an insanity, nervous disease which is progressive; that he is likely to lose his senses on slight provocation on account of the disease from which he is suffering.

Judge Finley declared that the jury acquitted him solely on the testimony of experts who declared him crazy and that if he is not now crazy, as Mr. Raper contended, he is likely to become a menace to society if he could pretend to have a lapse of sanity, perform any crime and plead insanity as an excuse.

Solicitor Bower and H. Hoyle Sink appeared for the state while E. E. Raper, leading counsel for Dr. Peacock in the trial at Lexington, appeared for Dr. Peacock. No evidence was presented nor was the testimony of the alienists at the trial read, all attorneys agreeing that Judge Finley, who presided over the trial at Lexington, was familiar with the case.

Mr. Raper, who was chief counsel for Dr. Peacock at the Lexington trial and whose chief defense in his speech to the jury, it is said, was the plea of insanity, protested vigorously against the commitment order. He declared that there was no evidence that Dr. Peacock is now an insane man. He told the court that he had no doubt but every alienist who testified during the Lexington trial would now declare Dr. Peacock a sane man. He furthermore declared that every expert testifying at the trial admitted on cross-examination that Dr. Peacock was not insane; that he had been only temporarily insane. Clyde R. Hoey, attorney for the prosecution, according to Mr. Raper, told the jury that Dr. Peacock was a sane man. Mr. Raper asked Judge Finley to forget about the crime. He contended that a jury of men had acquitted him and that for this reason he could not be held liable to any punishment for the crime.

Mr. Raper contended that Dr. Peacock was made temporarily insane by reason of the burning of his barn the night before the murder of Chief Taylor occurred; that on account of the nature of the disease from which the murderer was suffering his mind was unbalanced by the incident. However Mr. Raper declared that he does not now believe Dr. Peacock is a menace to society and that he believed he would not have any other outbreaks.

Solicitor Bower spoke but a few minutes. He declared that he was astounded at the remarks of Mr. Raper. Mr. Raper, stated Mr. Bower, hammered the idea of insanity into the minds of the jury and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of not guilty for his client, a man who had committed one of the most horrible crimes occurring in North Carolina in many years. Mr. Raper made the point during the trial, declared the solicitor, that paranoia is a progressive disease. He claimed that at the time that the disease combined with the excitement on account of the fire, caused Dr. Peacock to murder a man in cold blood and yet, said Mr. Bower, his same attorney actually came before the same judge who presided over that trial and declares that Dr. Peacock is now a sane man; that he is not a menace to society; and that although he admits that one bit of excitement drove him to commit a murder he does not believe it will happen again. Mr. Bower declared that it would be a travesty on justice for Dr. Peacock to be turned loose and he asked Judge Finley to merely consider the evidence given by witnesses for the defense during the trial at Lexington.

H. Hoyle Sink, appearing with Solicitor Bower, stated that one of the principal arguments made by lawyers for the defense during the hearing at Lexington, including Mr. Raper himself, was that Dr. Peacock would be confined in an insane asylum for life if he were acquitted. One of the attorneys for the defense, John J. Parker, told the jury that if they acquitted the defendant he would not ask that he be turned loose, declared Mr. Sink. The jury accepted this statement, and acquitted Dr. Peacock, said Mr. Sink, and how one of his attorneys asks that he be turned loose.

Dr. Peacock was taken to Raleigh yesterday afternoon on No. 22 leaving Greensboro about 4 o'clock. He was accompanied by Sheriff Sink. No members of his family were present at the hearing yesterday and only a few people heard the arguments which were made just prior to the convening of Superior court for the afternoon.

Judge Finley stated that the order of commitment Dr. Peacock could be reversed from the asylum by only two methods. A special act of the legislature will have to be passed or a writ of habeas corpus issued and signed by the solicitor.

A hundred little pleasures come along every week. If you are clever enough to enjoy them just as they come you will always be happy.—Queen's Gardens.

At any rate two can fly as cheaply as one.—Baltimore Sun.

CITIES TO BE CALLED ON FOR BALANCE SHEET

Governor and Council of State Must Have Concrete Figures.

Raleigh, June 24.—Governor Morrison and his council of state, sitting for more than four hours today, practically concluded to call upon the municipalities of North Carolina for a "show down" of their financial conditions before giving further consideration to the extra session of the legislature proposed in the resolution recently adopted by the municipal association.

Every member of the council of state attended the double session today, three hours this morning and nearly two this afternoon. Attorney General James S. Manning also sat through the entire session. Another meeting is to be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock but the conferences today there are many reasons to believe the special session is a long way off.

The information the cabinet wants is the information the association went on record as opposed to giving Mayor Gallatin Roberts, president of the association, and Willard Dowell, the secretary, thought the figures ought to be given the governor at the time the resolution was presented requesting him to convene the legislature in extraordinary session. Publicity of the financial condition of the cities was opposed by the mayor of Stateville and two or three other members of the association and the minority view finally prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA LAWYER DEPLORES LOWERING OF MORAL STANDARDS. Des Moines, Iowa, June 22.—The year of 1921 marks a "crisis of the ages," the Hon. Ernest L. Tustin, president of the North Baptist Convention and a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, declared today in his opening address at the fourteenth annual convention of Northern Baptists in session in this city.

He laid emphasis upon the "great extravagances in living," the "deplorable lowering of morals in our social life," the "moral degeneration and breakdown in the habits of our young people" the "morals in our local politics perhaps lower than ever before" and the "non-church-going and non-religious people, whose knowledge of the sacraments is chiefly confined to those of marriage and of death" as evidence of such a crisis. There is he declared, "a clear, distinct call thruout the land for the unification of all forces of Christianity to consider the great questions confronting the political, business and religious world."

"Countless thousands of our people are running beyond their means, and living without the economic care and saving of our forefathers, Mr. Tustin said. "There has come into the minds of the many a desire for equality of condition. In business lines, the whole assumption seems to be get money; get it honestly if possible but get money. In our local politics the morale is lower perhaps today than ever before. In nearly every city of our country the word of the boss is supreme."

As an evidence of the lowering of our social morals, Mr. Tustin cites the "terrible indictment" of young women, contained in the advice recently given by another denomination, which charged them not to swear, to give up drinking, quit gambling, refrain from immodest dress and stop joy-riding. He said that there was an "equal degeneration and let-down in the habits of our young men."

The cure, he said, can come only "by a united effort of all Protestantism." The marked decrease in church membership, he said, while fraternal and worldly organizations are increasing in membership, is due to the fact that "the great lack of the followers of Christianity of the present day is that we do not possess the fervor, the heart throbs, which characterized the Christianity of a century ago. We allow worldly affairs to crowd out our devotion and loyalty to our religious life."

Better Sunday schools and Bible schools would counteract the moral let-down among young people today, he declared. He urged the Northern Baptists to sustain the development of twenty-two colleges and 43 schools of the denomination, and to earnestly strive for the religious education of all our people from the cradle to the grave. He also urged the practice of tithing upon the denomination.

"Let us try humbly, prayerfully and sincerely with the opening of this convention to inaugurate a tremendous forward movement for another Pentecost," he said in closing.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OF LEXINGTON DROWNED

Morganton, June 22.—A tragedy which cast a gloom over Morganton and brought grief to the entire Epworth league conference in session here, was the drowning late this afternoon of young Roy Crouse, of Lexington one of the delegates from the Lexington league. The young man and a number of companion had gone to Asbury's lake about four miles from Morganton, to go in bathing and swimming. Just how Crouse was drowned will probably never be known, but since he could swim and had swam across the lake once with the other boys, the most plausible theory advanced is that he had a heart attack while in the water. When the others were attracted by his apparent struggle he was going down for the last time.

The body was recovered in a short time but all efforts at resuscitation proved futile. It was brought to Morganton and prepared for burial. Disposition awaits advice from his relatives in Lexington but it is presumed that the remains will be sent home tomorrow.

At any rate two can fly as cheaply as one.—Baltimore Sun.

SHORT ITEMS

The Association of Superior Court Clerks of North Carolina will hold its annual convention at Wrightsville Beach July 6-7, the program of which has just been issued. The annual address will be delivered by Judge John H. Kerr.

Shelby, June 23.—Thomas S. Ewers who died Tuesday afternoon in Greensboro of heart trouble, spent most of his later life in Shelby, where he was twice married, the first time to Miss Mamie Borders, and the second time to Miss Stella Lipscomb, a popular lady who ran a millinery store here at the time of their marriage. One daughter, Mrs. Charlie Williams, of Lexington, survives. Mr. Ewers was about 60 years of age and a native of Virginia, being a cousin of the late railroad multimillionaire, Thomas Fortune Ryan.

It is high time that the law regarding the stealing of automobiles be provided with a few teeth. Unless something is done to put a stop to the epidemic of car thievery, it won't be safe soon for a car-owner to allow his car out of his sight.

Some time ago a girl in S. C. claimed damages from a young man for breach of promise. In court she made the astounding statement that the youth had kissed her 3,764 times. His counsel challenged the statement. But the girl produced her diary, where every kiss had been recorded with the date. She won.

Dr. Peacock, the man who on the insanity plea escaped the electric chair or a life term in the pen for the murder of Thomasville Chief of police, now goes to the criminally insane asylum for life. But who had not rather be in the pen for life than to be in an insane asylum for life, that is unless you were insane.

Road Superintendent Edleman was in Cherryville yesterday looking out a location for the convict stockade. The Gaston County convict force will be here within the next two or three weeks to begin the hard surface of the Burke road from Freedmen town to the creek at the Lincoln County line.—Cherryville Eagle.

Raleigh, June 24.—Dave Settle, prominent Greensboro man, was today paroled by Governor Morrison from a road sentence imposed for carrying concealed weapons, upon condition that he pay a trustee the sum of \$1,500 for the use of Mrs. Settle. Settle had served two months of a six months' term, according to the records filed with the application for a parole. The governor referred to the need of Settle's wife and children for his services, but before turning him loose required the trust fund to be raised. Any violation of the conditions of the parole will automatically put him back on the roads.

BAND OF AUTO THIEVES NOW BEHIND JAIL BARS

Organized Thievery Is Believed Broken Up By Arrest At Columbia And Elsewhere. Columbia, S. C., June 23.—Four men are behind the Richland county jail bars and others are to be arrested, and the Richland county authorities believe they have rounded up what was a regularly organized business in automobile thievery. Other arrests are to be made and other cars recovered. So far 15 stolen machines have been found belonging to owners in the two Carolinas.

The four men under arrests here are Will Burns, Asheville, N. C.; Emory Rickard, Lexington, S. C.; J. E. Williams, of Asheville, and Will Glenn, of Greensboro, Williams, in a signed statement, tells how he began the business of stealing automobiles a year ago when he was a cigar store clerk in Spartanburg. The men would bring their cars to Rickard's place in Lexington county, where a large barn was fitted up as a shop and where the cars would be disfigured, numbers erased, bodies changed and where they would be stored pending initial searches by the officers.

Cars were stolen from owners in Columbia, Spartanburg and Batesburg S.