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The Death Of The Industrial News.

Greensboro, N. C. Jan. 30.—The decree made by Judge Boyd in U. S. Court yesterday afternoon in the bankruptcy proceedings against the Industrial Publishing Company, ordering the suspension of the Daily Industrial News and sale of its effects at public auction, marks a close of a venture into journalism storm-tossed from the beginning and ending in failure.

To one who is familiar with affairs of a political nature in North Carolina, the history of this newspaper is not without interest. The genesis of the movement may be traced back to the spring of 1905, when Spencer Blackburn organized his now defunct but once flourishing "Tar Heel Club."

After the establishment of his club, Blackburn's next move was towards the founding of a newspaper. But here the faction of the Republican party then opposed to Blackburn and now known as the "organization," began, in the words of the street, to "sit up and take notice." And so talk of another newspaper was begun. Two charters were obtained almost simultaneously from the Secretary of State; one by Blackburn and the other by the faction having control of the State organization, headed by Marion Butler, Spencer B. Adams and Thomas S. Rollins. Blackburn's paper, "The Tar Heel" came out as a weekly and died some time ago. The other charter was the beginning of the Daily Industrial News. It was to be avowedly

the organ of the dominant faction of the Republican party in North Carolina and all the power and machinery of the State committee was put behind it. Marion Butler, who was then sitting high and honored in the seats of the mighty, was the only one of the crowd who had any newspaper experience and he seemed to be the leading spirit in the matter. The next important step was the selection of an editor. The place was finally filled by the selection of Robert D. Douglas, now postmaster at Greensboro, but then a practicing attorney. Douglas was without newspaper experience, but had been attorney general of the State, was well educated and had made some reputation as a speaker. At the time Douglas openly announced that he was not an applicant for the place and would not be dictated to in the editorial policy.

Finally the Daily Industrial News made its appearance in the early part of October, 1905, as a morning daily. For some months nothing important happened except that it was rumored that the undertaking was proving more expensive than its promoters had anticipated and that the faithful were not coming forward with the cash as readily as they wished. But with the spring of 1906 came the memorable fight for the Republican State Chairmanship. Rollins had resigned and the committee had elected Adams to fill the unexpired term, and was a candidate for reelection at the hands of the State convention. Blackburn was also an applicant and for weeks the fight waged fast and furious. The News stood by the organization with a will, and to it may be attributed in no small degree the election of Adams to the chairmanship.

The succeeding fall Robert M. Douglas, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, headed the Republican ticket as candidate for Corporation Commissioner and came with a letter in the nature of a platform, which was known to be at variance with the wishes of some of the leaders

of the party. Here seems to have occurred the first split between the paper and the organization. For Douglas stood by his father's platform, being, as it were, a side from the relationship, of the same way of thinking.

After the election the paper, according to popular rumor, was on the verge of bankruptcy but was finally pulled through. It was also rumored that the men in control of the paper machinery and the editor began to have strained relations, asserting that whenever they wanted an editor they were welcome to have one but that as long as he was editor he would be editor; they on the other hand complaining that Douglas was not running the red-hot Republican newspaper for which they had paid their money. During the summer of 1907, while the agents for the various Republican candidates for the presidency were overrunning North Carolina and the leaders of the party in the State were known to be flirting with all, the News was outspoken for Taft. Finally in October it was announced that Douglas had resigned and that Walter A. Hilderbrand, editor of the Asheville Gazette-News, had been selected to take his place.

An immediate change was noticed in the attitude of the paper, especially with regard to railroad regulation and the Republican presidential nomination.

The change seemed to please the Republican leaders and there was talk of increased financial assistance and prosperity.

But about this time another move was made. Butler, who had been one of the leading organizers of the paper, and Adams, chairman of the party, "fell out and fit" and the paper fell on the Adams side of the wall.

The public is familiar with the letter Editor Hilderbrand wrote during the last campaign about J. Elwood Cox, later the Republican gubernatorial nominee, in which the editor swore by the great gods that he would not vote for Cox (and he didn't).

In the meantime there had also been a breach between U. S. Attorney A. E. Holton and the big guns of the Republican State organization. During its entire life the paper had been published in a building owned by Holton and when the clouds began to lower Holton's rent began to fall behind. The end of it was, that a few days after the election Holton brought suit in a magistrate's court, got judgement and put an execution in the hands of the sheriff. The sheriff was about to take possession of the plant when the paper was thrown into bankruptcy, and a movement was started to reorganize the company. Judge Boyd agreed to allow the receiver to continue the issue of the paper if its friends would put up the necessary money to pay expenses. This they did and the paper was continued. The next step was the request that the receiver advertise for sealed bids for the sale of the property. This he did and yesterday the bids, or rather the single bid, was opened. This was E. C. Duncan in the sum of \$15,000. This bid was, however, coupled with the stipulation, which was denied by Judge Boyd. Duncan refused to give \$15,000 straight and through his attorney withdrew the bid. Judge Boyd then directed Receiver W. I. Underwood to sell all the property of the bankrupt at public auction after fifteen days notice of the sale.

Thus the matter now stands, and one can only speculate as to the probable outcome. It seems

to be the general belief that someone will again run the paper, but its politics is a more doubtful question. One theory is that Duncan and his associates are holding off in the hope of buying the paper cheaper at public sale. Another is that they contemplate buying another outfit and letting anyone who chooses buy the present paper. Another theory, but this seems scarcely tenable, is that Duncan and his crowd will quit. Another interesting phase of the situation is the rumor that a movement is on foot to buy the paper, change its name and conduct it as an independent newspaper.

But whatever the outcome, the rise, decline and fall of this latest of several Republican efforts to maintain a daily newspaper in North Carolina is an interesting chapter in the political history of the State.

How Sitting Bull Came to Be Given His Name.

Two of our States, as boys and girls know from their geography are called Dakota—one North Dakota, the other South Dakota—and this was also the name of Indian people of different tribes speaking the same language, who lived in the country north of the great Platte River, and between and along our two greatest rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi. The word Dakota means united by compact, and there were several united tribes who called themselves the Dakotas.

Sitting Bull was a Dakota Indian. He was born near an old army station, Fort George, on Willow Creek, and his father was Jumping Bull. The Indian chiefs are very fond of giving boys new names when they begin to do something which their friends notice. If a boy runs fast with his head up, they call him "The Elk," "The Deer," "The Wild Horse," or some such name. Or perhaps if he has quick or sly ways, they name him "The Fox," "The Wolf," or "The Coyote."

In North Dakota, at this time, there were great herds of buffalo, and the largest of them were the bulls. These were the leaders when a herd was swimming a river, or jumping across a gully. Even when a lad, Sitting Bull's father could hunt for buffaloes, and quickly jump the deep gullies so frequent in that country, always with his bow in his hand, so his uncle, an Indian chief, named him Jumping Bull.

His son was a strange boy. His hair was straight like an Indian, but of a reddish brown color. His head was very large and his features were more regular than that of the Indian. He was so odd in his looks and his ways, keeping much by himself, thinking and planning how best to have his own way, that his father named him when quite young "Sacred Stand."

Once, at ten years of age, he went with some hunters on a wild chase for buffaloes and came back to his father's wigwam very happy and proud, for he had succeeded in killing a buffalo calf; but he did not have a new name till four years later. At this time he frequently made drawings of his totem, what we might call his family coat of arms. This was a buffalo bull settled back on his haunches in a sitting posture, and from it the boy was named "Sitting Bull."—St. Nicholas.

Many Women Women Prasso This Remedy

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CHECK FORGER ARRESTED.

Statesville Landmark.
Robt. Cloer, a young white man of Catawba county, who is wanted in this county to answer charges of forging checks, has been arrested at Inman, Va., and Sheriff Deaton will leave tomorrow for Virginia to bring him to Statesville. Knox, Poston & Co., and Mr. Lee Albertson, of Statesville; and the Merchants & Farmers' Bank of Mooresville, are among those who cashed bogus checks for Cloer during the latter part of December, and it is understood that he passed a number of bogus checks in this and Catawba county prior to that time. The check cashed by Knox, Poston & Co. was for \$25 drawn on the Statesville Loan & Trust Co. It was written on one of Mr. J. O. Gaither's printed checks, made payable to Cloer, and had Mr. Gaither's name forged to it. The check was accepted by Knox, Poston & Company in payment for a suit of clothes on December 19th, and they did not realize that it was taken to the bank, where it was found that the signature was not that of Mr. Gaither. About the same time Mr. Lee Albertson, who conducts a store near the depot, cashed a bogus check for Cloer for \$19.

After "doing" the Statesville people Cloer went to Mooresville and had the Merchants & Farmers' Bank there cash a check for \$25.50. This check was on a Newton bank and the name of a Mr. Setzer was forged to it. Cloer gave his name at Mooresville as W. L. Cook.

As soon as it was learned that the checks were forgeries the case was reported to the officers and the Mooresville bank offered a reward of \$25 for Cloer's arrest. Sheriff Deaton and Deputy Sheriff Ward went to work on the case at once and Cloer was traced as far as Greensboro. Officers all along the line from Greensboro to Washington—at many places in Virginia—were notified to look out for Cloer and Wednesday morning Sheriff Deaton received a telegram from an officer at Stone Gap, Va., stating that he had Cloer located. Mr. Deaton wired the Virginia officer to arrest Cloer and a second message Wednesday night stated that the arrest had been made at Inman, Va.

Jo. Cloer, a brother, of Robert is in jail at Newton to answer charges of forging a number of checks in Catawba county and one in Statesville. The check forged here was for \$26.90 and was cashed by the Evans Hardware Co. about three weeks ago. When the Catawba authorities are through with Jo. Cloer he will probably be brought here to answer for the bogus check cashed by the Evans company, and when the Iredell authorities get through with Robert Cloer he will doubtless be tried in Catawba for flashing checks in that county.

From all evidence obtainable it seems that the two brothers had made a business of forging checks and had taken in a large sum of money. In some way they managed to get hold of a lot of blank checks on different banks in this section and filled them out, forging the names of a number of Iredell and Catawba people to them. In some cases the men used assumed names for themselves in their efforts to deceive.

The following from the Winston Journal probably bears on this same case:
A smooth swindler is working some of the banks in this sec-

tion. He is a man about 30 years of age and passes as a workman. R. L. Clour is the last name he gave.

Dressed in a suit of worn overalls with a dinner bucket on his arm, he went into the Merchant and Farmers' Bank at Elkin last week and opened a savings account—depositing \$20, and taking a deposit certificate for it. The next day he went back to the bank and informed the cashier that he had lost the original certificate and asked that a duplicate be issued. This was done. Next day he called again at the bank and informed the cashier that he had taken a position with the Chatham Mills at Winston, was going away and wanted to cash his certificate. The cash was paid him and the "duplicate" certificate taken up.

When he arrived in this city he immediately looked up a gentleman who could identify the signatures and a certificate on the Elkin bank and stated to him that he was here without money and working in Elkin; that he needed money to get back, and asked that he call with him at the bank and help him get the money on his certificate. The gentleman is question readily consented to this and did go with him—a poor workman—and got the money for him.

The certificate was sent to Elkin for collection. The bank refused to honor it and the point is; who stands the loss? Clour is gone and nothing has been heard from him.

Cover My Defenseless Head.

It was Sunday evening on board an ocean steamer, and the passengers had met in the cabin to sing hymns. One gentleman, hearing a very rich and beautiful voice behind him and having his memory stirred by it, turned round suddenly, and asked the singer if he had been in the Civil War.

"Yes," was the answer "I was a Confederate soldier."

"Were you at———on a certain night?"

"Yes, and a curious thing happened that night. The hymn recalls it to my mind. I was posted near the edge of a wood, on sentry duty. It was dark and cold, and about midnight, when everything was still, I found myself home-sick, tired and afraid. To comfort myself I began to sing this hymn:

"All my trust on Thee is stayed,
All my help from Thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

"It brought me into a better frame of mind. Peace came down upon me, and all the rest of that long night I felt no more fear."

"Now," said the other man, "listen to my story. I was a Union soldier, and I was in the woods that night with a party of scouts. I saw you. My men had their rifles focused upon you. They were awaiting the word to fire. But when you sang—

"Cover my defenseless head

With the shadow of Thy wing,"

"I said, 'Boys, lower your rifles. We'll go home.'"—Pittsburg Gazette.

Buy Your Own Paper.

From The Kansas City Journal.
A man who was too economical to subscribe for his home paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and, failing to notice a barbed-wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a \$5 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upset a four-gallon churn of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In her hurry she dropped a \$26 set of false teeth. The baby left alone, crawled through the spilled cream into the parlor, ruining a \$20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.

GERMS IN HER SYSTEM.

Every Woman Should Read This.

The number of diseases peculiar to woman is such that we believe this space would hardly contain a mere mention of their names, and it is a fact that most of these diseases are of a catarrhal nature. A woman cannot be well if there is a trace of the catarrhal germs in her system.

Some women think there is no help for them. We positively declare this to be a mistake.

We are so sure of this that we offer to supply medicine absolutely free of all cost in every instance where it fails to give entire satisfaction or does not substantiate our claims. With this understanding, no woman should hesitate to believe our honesty of purpose, or hesitate to put our claims to a test.

There is only one way to cure Catarrh. That way is through the blood. You may use all the snuffs, douches or like remedies for years without getting more than temporary relief at best. Catarrh is caused by a germ. That germ is carried by the blood to the innermost part of the system until the mucous membrane is broken, irritation and inflammation produced, and a flow of mucous results, and you can probably realize how silly it is to attempt to cure such an ailment unless you take a medicine that follows the same course as the germ or parasite.

Rexall Muc-Tone is scientifically prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician who for thirty years made his specialty Catarrh, and with this medicine he averaged 98 per cent of cures where it was employed. No other remedy is so properly designed for the ailments of woman. It will purify and enrich the blood, stop mucous discharge, destroy all germ matter, remove all impurities from the system, soothe, heal and strengthen the mucous tissues, and bring about a good feeling of health and strength.

We want you to try Rexall Muc-Tone on our guarantee. If you are not benefited, or for any reason not satisfied, simply tell us and we will hand back your money. Rexall Muc-Tone comes in two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. The Ashcraft Drug Co. Mt. Airy, N. C.

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