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HOW THE EARTH WAS MADE

The Chicago Professor's Theory and the Story in the Book of Genesis.
Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Professor Moulton, associate professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago, says that the earth was born in a solar storm. Probably so; but there is no way to prove it. It may be true, as the professor says—indeed, we think that it stands to reason, arguing from the known conditions on this planet of ours—that "storms so terrific that the human mind is unable to comprehend their force, are common on the sun." It may also be true, as the professor says, that "matter is sometimes thrown out 275,000 miles" although he can't prove it by us. It may be true, further—that is to say, we cannot deny it—as the professor says: "The attraction of the sun usually draws this nebula back; but when the world was formed, another sun, with a counter pull of gravity, drew the new material out into space. This mass solidified and formed the earth."

That was really remarkable, if it were done exactly in that way, and we shall not deny it; but there is another story about it that is not less wonderful and that is at least as likely as the story told by the professor at Chicago. It is contained in a remarkable book and reads: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void. And God said: Let there be light, and there was light. And God said: Let there be a firmament. And God made the firmament. And God called the firmament Heaven. And God said: Let the dry land appear; and it was so. And God called the land and the seas. And God said: Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night. And God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: He made the stars also."

That is a wonderful story. There is not a word about the terrific storms that are common in the sun, or about it throwing out matter for the distance of 275,000 miles, or about how another sun somewhere, with a counter pull of gravity, drew the nebula back and out of it formed the earth. Not a word. It is enough that God "spoke, and it was done; He commanded and it stood fast." There is something really sublime, something divine, in that account of the making of the earth. We like it so much better than the account given by the Chicago professor.

Hurricane's Work in Florida.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 12.—The first West Indian hurricane of the present season to strike the Gulf coast swept over this city and vicinity late yesterday and continued until early today.

Although the wind reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour and there was a heavy downpour of rain, Pensacola suffered comparatively little, timber interests and small vessels being the hardest hit. For a time today Pensacola was cut off from the outer world by the loss of telegraph wire. Communication was restored late in the day.

Fears are felt for the little steamer Tarpon which was due to arrive at 7 o'clock this morning from Panama City, Fla., with a cargo of freight and a small number of passengers. Nothing has been heard of her since she left Panama City.

Attack Like Tigers.

In fighting to keep the blood pure the white corpuscles attack disease germs like tigers. But often germs multiply so fast the little fighters are overcome. Then see pimples, boils, eczema, salt rheum and sores multiply and strength and appetite fall. This condition demands Electric Bitters to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to expel poisons from the blood. "They are the best blood purifier," writes C. T. Budahn, of Tracy, Calif. "I have ever found." They make rich red blood, strong nerves and build up your health. Try them. 50c. at E. H. Heals Drug Co.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN LIVERPOOL.

One Policeman is Killed—Mob of 100,000 Men Fight Desperately Using Sticks and Stones With Vigor.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.—Serious rioting growing out of the strike which is in progress here occurred this afternoon. One policeman was killed by being struck on the head with a brick and many persons were injured.

An altercation between a policeman and strikers during a transport workers' demonstration at St. George's hall, started the trouble, which culminated in a general melee. When after this disorder had been put down and the strikers scattered, they gathered again in the Islington quarter and resumed their attacks on the officers with serious results.

One hundred thousand men were gathered in groups about St. George's hall listening to speeches by labor agitators and the scenes of violence following the attack upon the policemen necessitated the calling out of police reserves. When they arrived one party of fifteen men was surrounded and disarmed, the rioters attacking them with their own batons. In this fight, the commanding officer of the police was dangerously wounded.

Sticks and Stones.
So great was the disorder that the riot act was read and troops were called out to assist the police. The mob fought desperately with sticks and stones. Gradually, however, by the combined efforts of the troops and the police, the crowds which were surrounding seven speakers' platforms erected on the plateau fronting the hall, were cleared away.

Many policemen and rioters were injured in the hand-to-hand fighting.

Driven from the center of the city, the crowd sullenly repaired to the Islington quarter, one of the roughest in Liverpool. Here the police were baffled in the narrow streets for the desperate rioters barricaded themselves in the houses and volleyed down bricks, slates and chimney pots from the roofs upon their heads.

Threaten Newspaper Office.
Constable Cookson was killed by a blow on the head, and Superintendent of Police Bolton was taken to a hospital in a precarious condition.

The outbreak, it is alleged, was largely due to the strikers' resentment of what they termed a brutal attack by a Birmingham constable on one of the strikers. The strikers have threatened to attack the newspaper offices which are closely guarded.

Scenes After Each Charge of Police Sickening.

London, Aug. 14.—The Daily Telegraphs Liverpool correspondent describes Sunday's disorders as one of the bloodiest battles ever fought between the police and people.

"The violence of the mob is indescribable," he says. "The air was filled with brick, pieces of granite, iron missiles, broken glass and bottles which must have been brought to the scene intentionally. After every baton charge by the police the scene was sickening. There were scores of prostrate victims bleeding from the head and face, some of them insensible."

"When the rioters dispersed the place was like a shambles. Blood was everywhere. Ambulances and cabs were used in removing the wounded. The police force was totally inadequate to the situation."

Serious Disorders Occur in Glasgow—Many Are Injured.

London, Aug. 13.—While the strike troubles in London are ended, the situation in the provinces is rapidly growing worse. In addition to rioting today at Liverpool, there were serious disorders at Glasgow, where the street car service had to be completely closed down.

Thirty thousand workmen met on Glasgow green and the strike leaders threatened drastic measures if the nonunion men continued to take the places of strikers. Scuffles with the police led to wider disorders in

which there was stone throwing on the part of the workmen and baton charges by the police. Much damage was done to street cars by the strikers before the service was suspended. Cars were pulled off the tracks and their volley poles removed, windows were smashed and timbers were laid on the rails or strikers sat on the tracks in a body in order to impede the progress of the cars. Many persons were injured.

LABOR TROUBLES GRAVE

Great Britain is Confronted With Labor Troubles That Are More Serious Than She Has Faced For Years Past.

London, Aug. 13.—Great Britain appears tonight to be confronted by a grave labor movement compared with which the London strike just ended would be a small affair. Together with street battles in Liverpool of a most furious description and serious riots at Glasgow comes the news of meetings of the railway employes at Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield and other large cities at which threats were made of a general strike of all railway men, transport workers and dockers unless existing disputes are settled promptly and satisfactorily.

Everywhere the workers appear encouraged by the success of the London strike to take energetic steps to secure better terms for their services. In London itself, both a railway and street car strike still threaten. The men held a meeting today and discussed the situation, but have not yet taken active measures for going out. As in Glasgow, London's railway service is run by the municipality.

A serious feature of the situation is the deep resentment the strikers display at the employment of military and of police from other towns to mitigate the effects of strikes on the supply of food and other necessities. The Socialist party is doing its utmost to fan this resentment. At a meeting of 2,000 London railway men belonging to the Midland, Great Central and Metropolitan lines, it was decided tonight to call a general strike on all the railways and tubes in the London district next Saturday unless their grievances are remedied in the meanwhile. It is rumored that the London tramway men also have sent an ultimatum to the county council.

Child Caged With Hyenas.

Rapid City, S. D., Aug. 9.—Kept in a cage with a pair of South American hyenas, which were being shown at a carnival, and bitten and scratched until he moaned when anyone touched him, was the experience of a 5-year-old boy named Jenre, according to the charges of State's Attorney Drue, who caused the arrest of the child's foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Johnston.

The petition of the State's Attorney tells a story of treatment almost incredibly inhuman, in which the child was exhibited throughout Minnesota and Iowa. When the child was 18 months old his father placed him in an orphanage in Omaha. Later the Johnstons secured possession of him, although the records do not show the child was legally adopted by them.

While the child was being exhibited in Spring Valley, Minn., the Minnesota Labor Commission was induced to bring an action against the Johnstons, but they fled from the state.

The mother of the boy, who is now Mrs. Henry N. Weakley, of Omaha, learned of the matter and she started proceedings to take him from the Johnstons. State's Attorney Drue has agreed to have Judge McGee, in the Circuit Court, hear the Johnston case, when the control of the child will be decided. It seems probable that there will be no criminal prosecution if the mother is given possession of her child.

MAKE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Workmen Dig Day and Night to Rescue Entombed.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 12.—Working in relays and constantly urged on by faintappings, a large party of rescuers are frantically digging into a mountain of coal and rock tonight to reach three entombed anthracite mine workers who were caught behind a heavy fall of roof at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon in the vast colliery near Ashland. When the fall occurred it was believed that the men had been either crushed to death or had died of suffocation and the mine officials set about in the ordinary way to dig out the bodies. While this work was in progress late last night faintappings were heard on the tracks over which mine cars are hauled. Investigation convinced the officials that it came from the men caught in the fall and extra help was quickly summoned.

Whether only one or all three of the men are alive cannot be determined, but the mine officials late tonight announced that they hoped to reach the men alive tomorrow morning.

The three imprisoned men are John Dolan, a miner, married, with five children, and Anthony Thomassanner and Peter Zeebuskie, his laborers. They had completed their day's work and were on their way out of the mine when the roof over the gangway on which they were walking fell without warning.

TRUST PRICES STILL SOARING

"Let Us Alone" Has Been the Cry of the Trusts for Many Years.

Washington, D. C., Monday, 14.—Nearly all the trust officials who have testified before the various Congressional investigating committees in Washington this summer, including George W. Perkins, Morgan's former partner, and a directing influence in many of the big corporations, have bewailed the activity on the part of the Democrats of the House to inquire into their business methods.

"Let us alone" has been their cry since the days of Mark Hanna, and since it has been clearly demonstrated that "letting them alone" is not to be a part of the Democratic program they are much disturbed.

Testifying before the Stanley steel committee this week Mr. Perkins said: "The tendency to distrust the big corporations is having a deterrent effect on business, and hurting the prosperity of the country."

The Perkins viewpoint would be a sad one, and the ninety million ultimate consumers of the country might well be alarmed were it not for the evidence on every hand that the trusts which have a monopoly on all the necessities of life are maintaining prices at the highest level ever known in this country. Even in war time, when most of the able bodied men were away to the front, and the requirements of the two armies were so great that at times enough food stuffs and wearing apparel could not be produced to supply them, prices were not as high as they now are, when every granary and store house is full.

Below is a comparative table, showing that war itself is not as great a menace to the country at the greed of trusts, from the standpoint of prices.

War Time	Article	Now
\$4.10	Flour	\$7.75
14c. lb.	Pork	18-20c. lb.
3 1-2c. lb.	Hams	20-22c. lb.
8-12c. lb.	Lard	12 1-2c. lb.
15-20c.	Butter	30-35c. lb.
14c. lb.	Cheese	35c. lb.
10-18c. lb.	Sugar	6-7c. lb.
30-35c. a gal.	Molasses	32-35c. gal.
6 1-2c. lb.	Beef	15c. lb.
5c. lb.	Shoulders	20c. lb.
13-16c. lb.	Coffee	25-40c. lb.

Flour sold for \$3.50 per barrel during the war than it does now, and in nearly all commodities except sugar the strain of the great conflict had less effect in boosting prices than does the greed of these trusts, who only ask to be "let alone."

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Pennsylvania Mob Inflicts Cruel Death on Negro.

Coatsville, Pa., Aug. 13.—Zachariah Walker, a negro desperado, was carried on a cot from the hospital here tonight and burned to a crisp by a frenzied mob of men and boys on a fire which they ignited about a half mile from town. The negro, who had killed Edgar Rice, a policeman of the Worth iron mills, last night, was first dragged to the scene of the shooting begging piteously for mercy. He had been arrested by a posse late this afternoon after a search which had stirred the countryside. When the posse finally located him, he was found hiding in a cherry tree and with the last bullet in his revolver shot himself in the mouth, falling from the tree. He was removed to the hospital and placed under police guard.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock a crowd numbering almost one thousand persons appeared at the hospital. The leaders were unable to gain admission, but quickly smashed the window frames and crawled through the corridor. A policeman who had been placed on duty to watch Walker, was the only person in the building beside the nurses and patients. The leader of the mob placed his hands over the policeman's eyes while others, who had entered the building, set about to take their man from the hospital. When Walker was taken to the hospital, he was strapped down in order to prevent his escape. The mob seeing this gathered up the bed and placing it on the shoulders of four men, started for the country.

They left the town by way of the Towerville road, and when half a mile from the hospital, stopped at a farm house. Here they entered a field and quickly gathering up a pile of dry grass and weeds, placed the bed containing their victim upon it. The negro was begging piteously to be released, but his pleadings fell upon deaf ears. A match was placed to the pile of grass and the flames shot up quickly, entirely enshrouding the screaming victim. That not a vestige of the murderer be left the mob tore down the fence along the road and piled the rails upon the burning negro.

After waiting for half an hour, the mob dispersed as quietly as it had come. A curious feature of the burning was the fact that there were almost as many women in the crowd as men. During the march from the hospital to the scene of the burning of the negro, a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile, not a policeman was encountered by the determined mob. Even the man on duty in the hospital made no effort to stop the fifteen or more leaders who had gained admittance to the institution.

The only masks worn by the members of the mob, were handkerchiefs drawn loosely over their faces.

That the burning of the negro was designed and carried out by cool headed men there can be no doubt. It was not the work of men whose nerves had been wrought up to the danger point by over-indulgence, but rather that of a body of determined men who were ready to take any kind of a chance to avenge the death of a respectable citizen who had been shot down in cold blood.

Coatsville is a town of about ten thousand persons, and is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad about thirty miles west of Philadelphia.

Tragedy Near Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 12.—J. B. Bissett, a young white man of Raleigh, was found dead tonight on the roadside a mile east of the city, a bullet hole through his collarbone. He was only half clothed, and with his clothing were the clothes of a woman, a pistol being found a few feet away. The woods are being scoured for the woman.

CONVICTS ARE GIVEN A FEAST.

Lady of West End Gives Gang a Watermelon Picnic.
Winston Salem, Aug. 13.

Worn with the weariness of withering despair born in the heart beating under convict stripes and straggling in the sweltering heat and covered with dust from the long day's toil, more than a score of prisoners wend their way down the fashionable streets in West End every day when the shadows are long. Guards with their Winchester march before and behind the long line, bringing the convicts to the county jail to sleep. And when the dew is fresh they march back to their chains and their picks and their shovels on the country highway a little way out of the city.

Every evening the children stop playing on the lawns of the palatial homes to stare at the men in stripes as they go by. Tender hearts of the gentle quicken with pity and lean to mercy even at the expense of justice.

Then a good woman of the fashionable center, after watching the marching prisoners from her piazza for days and days, let her feelings speak out. And here is the story of the sunshine her beautiful kindness sent deep into the hearts of the convicts.

It was Friday afternoon, and she had made the guards promise to bring the squad along earlier than usual. You can imagine the surprise of the prisoners when they were told to halt in front of the beautiful residence, then ordered through the gate and into the back yard. Here a feast was spread. A score of melons, of the juicy variety, lay before their devourers.

Twenty-five prisoners, mostly negroes, were told to help themselves. And they did. For half an hour they revelled in the feast and forgot—forgot the cell that awaited them and the stripes.

"Lo'd bress de good lady," and the old negro wiped his mouth with his striped sleeve. He was the spokesman for all the rest.

When they turned to go, but before departing Aunt Rachel Bissett held the force long enough to preach this sermon:

"You nigrabs doesn't 'arve dis treat. If you hadn't a done nothin' you wouldn't be wifur you is."

But it was with a lighter step, and brighter eye that they filed out of the back yard and resumed their march to jail.

And a happy woman sat on the piazza and smiled down upon the convicts.

Twelve-Year-Old Lad Plays Havoc in Railroad Yards.

Rocky Mount, Aug. 9.—Less than a dozen years old, his big eyes gazing uneasily from out of a coal black face, little Henry Smith, as he sat in Mayor Ramsey's court this morning, did not look as if he had attempted to start a big Atlantic Coast Line engine out in the yards, crushed it into a yard engine of the detriment of both machines; started to throw a switch in front of an approaching freight train and shut off and turned on the air on all trains he could find which he thought needed attention. That, however, according to the testimony given before the mayor this morning, was what the diminutive Henry had been doing. The court sent him to the roads for 30 days, hoping that the sentence would teach him to work and get him away from the wandering habits which he had seemed to have formed even at his tender age.

Seemed to Give Him a New Stomach.

"I suffered intensely after eating and no medicine or treatment I tried seemed to do any good," writes H. M. Youngs, Editor of The Sun, Lake View, Ohio. "The first few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gave me surprising relief and the second bottle seemed to give me a new stomach and perfectly good health." For sale by all dealers.