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WILLIAMS LIQUOR CASE.

Much Litigation About a Big Lot of Yadin County Liqueur That Has Aroused Much Feeling.

Statesville Landmark.

The 25,000 gallons of liquor stored at Williams, Yadkin county, since 1905, and which should be ripe and mellow by this time, has been a bone of contention for a long time and the end is not yet. In fact the situation has become somewhat tense.

The liquor was made and stored at Williams in 1905 by D. C. Foster. Mr. Foster dropped out and Mr. N. Glenn Williams became the owner of the liquor. The liquor was seized by the government for some irregularities but was released on the matter being adjusted. More than two years ago the liquor was again seized for other irregularities discovered, and was libeled and judgment given in favor of the government for about \$15,000, which was paid and the liquor again released. Then the question arose whether the sureties for Williams prior to this seizure were still liable or whether new bonds should be required. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ordered that new bonds should be given. The order was not complied with and Collector Brown, acting under orders from Mr. Cabell, the revenue commissioner, seized the liquor and advertised it for sale. Mr. Williams made the plea that the bonds were still good. The case went before Judge Boyd, who held with Williams and issued an injunction restraining the sale. The government appealed and Circuit Court of Appeals reversed Boyd. When this decision was handed down, Commissioner Cabell again instructed Collector Brown to seize and sell the liquor. The sale was to take place in Asheville, Williams made application to Judge Pritchard, Judge Boyd being absent, setting forth that he was ready to give the new bond. Judge Pritchard issued an order restraining the sale but when the bond was presented by Williams it was not executed according to the regulations and Collector Brown declined to accept it. The case was continued from time to time. Then Commissioner Cabell made an order abolishing the government warehouse at Williams and ordering the liquor transferred to Louisville, Ky. This order was made under section 3272 of the internal revenue laws, which authorizes the commissioner to order such a transfer whenever in his opinion the goods are considered unsafe or liable to waste, and the owner of the liquor is compelled to bear the expense of transfer. Notice was given to Mr. Williams of the order, the expense of transfer was not met and again Collector Brown, under order of the commissioner, seized the liquor and advertised it to be sold next Monday, 30th. This being another case, Judge Pritchard's injunction did not apply. Meantime the bonds for the liquor were properly executed but after the order of the commissioner had been made abolishing the warehouse at Williams.

Last Saturday at Greensboro Williams' attorneys appeared before Judge Boyd and asked leave to file amended bill. In making the motion Judge Bynum said, as reported by the Greensboro News, that Commissioner Cabell had refused to see Bynum and Strudwick, attorneys for Williams; that when Williams and R. H. McNeil, an attorney of Washington, called on the commissioner he refused to see Williams and told Mr. McNeil that if Bynum and Strudwick entered his office he would throw them out or have them thrown out; and it is also alleged that Cabell made threats of impeachment proceedings against Judge Pritchard and Boyd. It is reported that the commissioner's anger was kindled against Attorneys Bynum and Strudwick on account of certain allegations they had made against him in connection with the bonds required of Williams. In their amended complaint Williams' attorneys charge that Commissioner Cabell is actuated by malice against Williams.

Battle of Kings Mountain.

Charlotte Observer.

"September 25th, meet us at Sycamore Flats in the Watauga." The mountain men! We are coming, Carolina, coming! Here we are, boys! Colonel Shelby, 240 men; Colonel Savier, 240 men; 160 men of McDowell and Hampton; and Colonel Campbell with 400 men of Virginia.

A raised hand and bowed heads as the blessing of God is asked on these mountaineers. Then the mountains ring with their patriotic shout, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," as they start on their long journey.

Each man has a Decker rifle, a horse, a blanket, a cup and a wallet of parched corn mixed with maple sugar.

"They go up by the mountains; they go down by the valleys," to Quaker Meadows, the hospitable home of the McDowells. Here, September 30, they are joined by 350 valley men under Cleveland and Winston. Sunday morning dawns brightly as they march forth to catch Ferguson, but when they reach Gilbert Town the British "lion" has fled. Thirty of Clark's men and twenty South Fork boys receive a joyous welcome on the way to Broad river. "Three huzzas!" and on they go.

And here is a courier bringing word where Ferguson is, and about daybreak, October 6, 700 men are marching towards Cowpens, 21 miles away. When they reach there soon after sunset South Carolinians under Hill, Lacey and Williams and Lincoln county men under Graham and Hambricht.

Bang! bang! and soon strips of Tory Saunders' steak are sizzling on the camp-fire coals. In about 10 minutes 50 acres of corn are harvested and weary men and horses are refreshed.

Joseph Kerr, Mecklenburg's "crippled spy," has just come in from Ferguson's camp, and at 9 o'clock the order, "Forward, march," is given and 910 men, "the fittest," start "to catch Ferguson."

A dark, drizzly night settles in to a steady downpour but through the night they march, with only a few minutes' halt for a snack—provided the wallet contains one—many, alas, no not.

At noon, Shelby refuses to stop, but see, the rain is over and a fine breeze is driving the clouds away.

And here is a girl pointing to the low spur of Kings Mountain, three miles away, saying, "He is on that mountain."

Heretofore the men have marched as they pleased, but now they are formed in two lines, two men deep, Colonel Campbell leading the right and Colonel Cleveland the left.

Major Chronicle and Captain Mattocks have had a deer lodge on the northeast end of this spur they find 400 men awaiting them, of Kings Mountain and they are telling how it looks—a long, low mountain, running northeast and southwest, high and rather wide at the northeast end, but sloping down to the southwest where it is so narrow a man can shoot across it.

They plan to surround this ridge and take it, Colonel Campbell leading the southeast side, Colonel Cleveland the northeast, and on they go so quietly—up a branch between two rocky knobs and there is the mountain top with the enemy's camp in full view.

"Three o'clock in the afternoon!" and behind the trees and bushes the order is given—"Halt!"

"Dismount and tie horses!" "Fresh prime your guns and every man go into battle resolved to fight till he dies. When we are ready to charge you'll hear the yell—then every man face the hill, yell, and—at them!" Our men are hidden by the foliage until they are within a quarter of a mile of the enemy. Ah, boys, there's Ferguson's silver whistle and his drum-beat to arms.

Campbell is charging up the hill, shouting, "Shout like hell and fight like devils"—and the yell makes a circle round the mountain, while De Peyster is saying to Ferguson, "These are the damned yelling boys!"

The Rangers meet our onset with fixed bayonets and drive our men down the mountain; but Shelby is coming up on the opposite side shouting, "Now, boys, give them another hell of a fire!"

The men have encircled the mountain and the battle is raging all around the summit, around its base, and upon its sides—one long sulphurous blaze.

"Listen to 'Old Round About'—Yonder is your enemy and the enemy of mankind, a little nearer to them, my brave boys!" and with a huzzah they are up on the mountain side.

Chronicle and Hambricht are leading the South Fork boys up the steep ascent of the northeast end of the mountain. Chronicle is saying, "Face the hill!" and falls struck by a whizzing ball, but Hambricht leads them right on.

Here on the left Colonel Williams is calling, "For God's sake, boys, don't give up the hill!" as he falls mortally wounded in the thickest of the fight.

Three times the tide of battle has surged up and down the mountain sides and now Ferguson and his men are hard pressed. Ferguson cuts down the white flags of surrender that are being raised, refusing to surrender to such "damned banditti."

But now Ferguson is making a desperate effort to break through this living chain of "yelling boys" and Robert Young, taking a sharp sight, says, "I'll see what Sweet Lips can do."—Patrick Ferguson drops from his horse—many Sweet Lips sending him a death kiss about the same time. They carry him to the southeast side of the mountain where he soon breathes his last.

His followers are huddled together terror-stricken, and De Peyster is raising the white flag.

"Now, my brave men, close up around the prisoners—four circles of yelling boys! Now three huzzas for Liberty!"

The welkin rings and the hill resounds with their shouts of victory.

A strong guard is placed around the 600 prisoners, and what a sight as we look around—150 dead men scattered over the hill and 25 of them are ours. Comrades are doing their best but nearly 200 men are writhing in agony.

Every "yelling boy" who is able to crawl makes his way to where the "British lion" lies low in defeat and death, robbed of his glory.

Ah! Patrick Ferguson, you dared say, "Almighty God cannot drive me from this mountain top, and lo! His puny yelling boys" have laid you low forever. In that far away homeland of yours did you never read in The Book: "For God is King of all the earth: His foundation is in the holy mountains; the strength of the hills is His also."

Night with her stillness and stars envelops the mountain, but how the stillness is broken and what sleepless hours of suffering! Morning comes at last and people from the neighborhood are coming in wagons to carry the wounded home.

Litters are made and by 10 o'clock the army is starting with its wounded and prisoners on the march toward Gilbert Town.

Colonel Campbell and some men stay behind long enough to bury the dead and then the "Mountain of the King" is left with its newly made graves and its glory.

Progressives Sweep Deck in Burke County.

Morganton, Sept. 22nd.—With the holding of the Progressive or Roosevelt convention here yesterday the last vestige of the old stand pat Republican organization was swept away and the Bull Moosers have absolute control of the party organization and named a full county ticket.

The convention was marked by the conspicuous absence of the domination of two or three politicians that have formerly run things. Four years ago President Taft carried the county by a small majority while at the present time the most conservative estimates give him less than 50 supporters in the entire county.

TRESPASSERS WARNED, KEEP OFF THE TRACKS.

More Than Half the Total Number of Persons Killed on the Different Lines Were Trespassing.

A. A. Coult in Harpers Weekly.

There is hardly a city or village in the United States which cannot point to a tombstone in its cemetery marking the last resting place of some former inhabitant who was killed while trespassing on railway property, or to some crippled boy or man who is a living example of the danger attendants upon going on railway property not provided for use by the company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports 50,708 trespassers' lives sacrificed and 54,183 trespassers maimed and mangled from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1911. The total number of railway passengers killed during the ten years was 4,340; less than the number of trespassers killed during any one year of that period. The number of railway employees killed was less than two-thirds of the number of trespassers killed.

Fourteen trespassers killed and fourteen injured every twenty-four hours has been the average casualty roll on railway right-of-way and rolling stock in the United States during the last ten years.

Thousands of dollars have been spent by the railroads in erecting and maintaining signs along their property, warning trespassers to keep off, which relieved the companies in some instances from damage suits, but has not lessened the loss of life. Very few of the States have adequate laws for the punishment of trespassers, and the railway officials have had great difficulty in prosecuting the offenders successfully in the courts.

Of the trespassers killed and injured during the last decade, 13,000 were under the age of fourteen years, and 20,000 between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years. In other words, there have been enough minors killed and injured in the United States in the past ten years to make more than enough mileposts for the mileage traveled in a trip around the world.

The president of one of the railroads has recently written to the Governor of each State traversed by his road asking him to help to put a stop to trespassing. In part he says:

"All that is necessary to stop it is to recognize the fact that the property of the railways, excepting places provided for the public use, can never be otherwise than a place of danger for those who have no business on it, and to pass and enforce laws for the punishment of those who intrude upon it. This is done in foreign countries and one of the main reasons why the number of fatalities on foreign railways is less in proportion than on the railways of the United States. Representatives of the railways have repeatedly appeared before Legislatures to ask appropriate legislation dealing with this subject and innumerable times they have had trespassers arrested. But little progress seems to have been made in securing the passage and enforcement of proper laws. The fact has been well published over the country that in the year ending June 30, 1911, 10,396 people were killed on the railways of the United States. How many people know that if no trespassers had been killed the number would have been only 5,112—in other words, that of those killed, 5,284, or 51 per cent, belonged to this class?"

"Under these circumstances, it would therefore seem entirely proper that serious consideration should be given to this subject by every public officer in whom is reposed any public duty or responsibility relating to the regulation of our railways, and I feel justified in asking that you give this important subject your earnest consideration and support so that something may be done to correct these conditions."

Some figures compiled by Frank V. Whiting, General Claims Attorney, New York

Central Lines, and published in The Railway Age Gazette of March 8, 1912, are very instructive regarding the cause of death to trespassers, their social standing, etc.

"It is a significant fact that of the number of trespassers killed, practically 80 per cent., or 4,125, last year, are shown to have been 'struck by engine or car,' in other words were walking or standing upon the tracks; 420 were killed in 'getting on or off cars and engines'; 523 'while on trains'; and 116 from 'other causes,'" he writes.

"There are many trespassers on the tracks or railroads who are regularly employed and who make it a practice to use the right-of-way between streets or highways in going to or from their work. The tracks are also used to a considerable extent by pedestrians when public highways are wet and muddy or difficult to walk upon.

"We found that of 1,000 persons killed while trespassing, 489 resided near the place of accident, 321 resided at a place distant from where the accident occurred, and the residence of the balance, 190, was not ascertained."

Ex-Sheriff Edmund Marshall Passes.

Edmund Marshall died at his home, near Mayberry, Va. Sept. 27, 1912 aged 89 years, 8 months. He had been in his usual health until a few days before his death. "Uncle Ed" was a remarkable man. His education was limited but by hard study and close observation he acquired a wonderful store of knowledge. He was sheriff of Carroll Co., Va. twenty-two years. He was elected to that office during the War between the States. He filled that office during those times of terrible strife bravely and fearlessly. "Twas quite a job," said a friend of Uncle Ed's, "and after years tell of his many and varied experiences while filling the office of Sheriff and other positions of trust that the people of his county had conferred upon him. He retained a keen interest in the government of his country until the very last days of his life, reading the Congressional Records and daily papers.

He is survived by four sons and four daughters, who we trust may live long to bless his memory. He was buried at the old family burial ground beside his faithful wife who preceded him to the farther shore several years ago. Many were the relatives and friends who gathered to see him laid to rest among the mountains that he so dearly loved. Peace to his ashes.

Virginia Has Made Good.

Baltimore American. Virginia has paid \$12,500 to detectives for the capture of the Allen gang that shot up the court at Hillsville last March. All of the men charged with the crime have been caught, the last two having been captured in Des Moines a week ago. Two have been sentenced to the death chair, others to terms in prison, some acquitted, and the two last found remain to be tried. Few tragedies in the country's history were more shocking than this, few brought about such a wholesale murder of men who were seeking to carry out the law. It was a murderous defiance of the court's authority, a manifestation of outlawry at its worst.

The money paid the detectives can only be a small part of the expense to which the Commonwealth has been put for the capture, imprisonment, transportation, trial and punishment of these men. Virginia has by this outlay demonstrated to the country that its laws cannot be defied. It has taught its mountain gangs that they cannot defy and shoot up its courts without punishment. It has put the ban on their distilling of illicit whisky, which was the primal cause of the tragedy.

Virginia has made good in the Hillsville case. The whole country will honor the Old Dominion for its fine work. It has given the law a new meaning to those who had it in contempt.

Victor Aline Visits Roanoke.

Roanoke Times, 28th. Victor Allen, who recently was acquitted at Wytheville of responsibility for the murder of court officials at Hillsville, March 14, is in Roanoke for several days to visit his relatives in the city jail.

He arrived in Roanoke at 5:40 o'clock last evening and went immediately to the jail where his father and brother, Floyd and Claude Allen, under death sentence, are imprisoned, and where his uncle, Sidna Allen, and his cousin, Wesley Edwards, are awaiting trial.

The visitor shook hands with Jailer Allen and had a conference with Judge Hairston. When asked whether or not he had seen his relatives and what counsel Sidna Allen would secure, he replied that he did not know.

He has regained his position as rural mail carrier in Carroll county and apparently was much pleased that his pay has been increased. He spent the night in a room at the jail.

The Experiments at Corn Growing.

Last spring when the farmers of this county began to experiment with growing corn under the directions of the Department of Agriculture, as given out through the County Demonstrator we expected great things from the effort. The season was too dry to get the best results from corn on any kind of land. But while the season was entirely too dry the corn that was cultivated according to directions has made a yield that has astonished the farmers. In the Copeland section of the county about three farmers cultivated as much as an acre each. The work they did convinced their neighbors that it will pay to follow the plans laid down by the Department.

Mr. J. H. Doss, a farmer from that section, was here this week and he reports that nearly every farmer that he knows is planning to make corn next year after the approved method. Where three farmers were trying the new plans last year dozens of his neighbors will be in their class next. He says that many farmers are swapping work and helping each other subsoil the land before they sow a cover crop this fall. Many of his neighbors are planning to get as much as ten acres subsoiled and sown in rye before Christmas.

It is something of an eye-opener to see fifty bushels of corn grow on poor upland where only ten or fifteen have been grown in former years. The important part of this work is that a cover crop of rye be sown on the land to protect it during the winter months. It is also necessary that the land be subsoiled to a good depth to get the desired results.

Roanoke and Mt. Airy Southern Railway Co.

At a meeting of the above Company, held in Roanoke, Va., Sept. 26th the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Sam'l. G. Pace, President, Mt. Airy, N. C.; S. B. Pace, Vice President, Roanoke, Va.; R. L. Haymore, 2nd Vice President, Mt. Airy, N. C.; C. G. Ogden, General Manager, Roanoke, Va.; L. C. Stewart, Sec. and Treas. Roanoke, Va.

The following directors were elected from Roanoke: Messrs E. A. Thurman, S. B. Pace, Geo. W. Payne, C. G. Ogden, and L. C. Stewart. From Mt. Airy, Messrs Thomas Woodroffe, and J. B. Sparger. The President is also a member ex-officio. The total number was changed to nine from twelve.

We sincerely hope that with the present organization we may be able to keep things moving rapidly, so as to result in something more tangible than theory by the end of the year.

The stockholders instructed the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. L. C. Stewart, to collect the balance of unpaid subscriptions in 30 days. Sam'l. G. Pace, L. C. Stewart, Pres. Sec. & Treas.