

The Mount Airy News.

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NO. 1

AT GETTYSBURG AGAIN

Great Army of Blues and Grays in Possession of Great Battle Field.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 30.—In marked contrast to their invasion of Gettysburg 50 years ago, when the pride of the nation under General Lee of the south and General Meade of the northern army met in deadly conflict around Gulp's Hill, Devil's Den and Little Round Top, the Blue and the Gray, the vanguard of two of the greatest armies that ever met on the field of battle are again camping on the same ground where they did a half century ago, but today's meeting is not as a hostile enemy, but to celebrate what will be known as one of the greatest events of the world.

Some of the same men who fired cannon at each other in that memorable conflict tonight are the best of friends and are occupying bunks in the same tents.

North Carolina veterans to the number of 800 reached here late this afternoon and are camped on Seminary Ridge.

They were led by General Julian S. Carr, Colonel A. H. Boyden of Salisbury, D. C. Waddell of Greensboro, Judges Walter Clark and Montgomery, J. Bryan Grimes and W. J. Peeler of Raleigh, Major W. L. London of Pittsboro and G. L. Metz of Wilmington.

The Tar Heel veterans are proud of the part they took in the Gettysburg conflict. The state had 34 regiments of infantry, four of cavalry and four batteries of artillery.

There were over 4,500 Tar Heel soldiers who failed to answer the roll call after the three days' fight around this mountain town, and the veterans who are here tonight are proclaiming to all comers that the state's troops were "first at Bethel, furthest at Gettysburg and Chickamauga and last at Appomattox." Not only this, but flags bearing that inscription float from the tents of General Carr and all of his officers.

Every North Carolina veteran reached here in fine physical condition, not a single man so far has had to have medical attention.

Judge A. W. Graham, of Oxford, with a special train, another special from Charlotte and Salisbury and several special cars will arrive tonight bringing 500 to 600 more men.

"You will find North Carolina foot prints all over Gettysburg on Seminary Ridge, the heights of Cemetery Hill, Devil's Den and along both sides of Willoughby run," said Colonel Boyden.

"No history can ever be written of Gettysburg without giving North Carolina a prominent part for her heroism and bravery and loss of life.

"It's a shame upon the state that she has let 50 years pass and no monument here to mark the great deeds of her men. I trust this great reunion will bring out the patriotism and that immediately a monument fund will be started to erect not merely a shaft, but a temple of fame so that the great historians may be able to get their bearings of what North Carolina did."

That the sixth and 57th North Carolina got over the rock wall on Cemetery Hill, captured and spiked the guns was the statement of W. S. Adams of the 56th New York regiment, who was in charge of a gun at that point.

Adams declared to North Carolina veterans tonight that had they been properly supported at that time a different story would now be recorded of the famous battle.

Thomas Denson, will, on the 24th day of July 1913, apply to His Excellency Governor Locke Craig for a pardon, the said Denson having been convicted of murder in Second Degree at Fall Term 1896 Surry Superior Court and sentenced to twenty five year in State Penitentiary. Any persons desiring to oppose the granting of the petition are notified to present their protests on or before that day.

This June 28, 1913. Thomas Denson. O. E. Snow, Atty.

18 Deaths From Heat During 4 Days in Chicago.

Chicago, June 28.—Four days and nights of uninterrupted heat, brought a result here today in 14 deaths from heat stroke and four from drowning attributable to heat.

Tar Heels Bunk With Poes of Fifty Years Ago.

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POLICE AND SUFFRAGETTES FIGHT.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Led Unsuccessful Expedition to Capture Cabinet Ministers.

London, June 29.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, led an attacking party to Downing street this afternoon for the purpose of imprisoning the cabinet ministers. The expedition was unsuccessful. The attempt to capture Downing failed, but the victory of the police was not won without a series of fierce scourgings, in which both policeman and women were injured.

Miss Pankhurst appeared at a demonstration in Trafalgar Square in favor of free speech. She denounced the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, for "killing my mother." Then she invited the crowd to go to Downing street and "imprison the ministers in their own houses."

At the head of a large body of sympathizers, many of whom were dock workers, she marched down Whitehall, with the flag of the Women's Social and Political Union surmounted by a liberty cap.

The police, however, had been apprised of the intentions of the demonstration and had thrown a strong cordon around Downing street. The dockers tried to break through and some of the women went to their aid, but were severely handled. In the fighting women were thrown to the ground and the dockers were clubbed. Many were arrested. Finally mounted police dispersed the crowd.

The incident which led to the outbreak was Miss Pankhurst's objection to a resolution put to the meeting, because it contained no direct reference to votes for women.

"The men on this platform," said, "have refused to put the question of women's vote in the resolution. That just shows you what Democrats they are."

Then pointing toward Downing street she continued: "The ministers are just a handful of greedy cowards. They don't all go for week-ends and we could imprison them in their own houses even this afternoon if we went down there. What are you going to do?"

Cheers greeted this speech and there was a general movement towards getting into line. Between 1,000 and 2,000 persons followed Miss Pankhurst's banner, singing the Marseillaise. Having started the attack the suffragette leader left the active directions to her supporters. The police gathered reinforcements and ordered both ends of Downing St.

Finding they were unable to enter Downing street from Whitehall a separate contingent proceeded through St. James Park with the intention of forcing their way to the ministerial residences through the park and over to the street. This endeavor was successfully resisted. The police used the banner and cap of liberty and other trophies. The disturbance lasted half an hour.

Finding themselves repulsed Miss Pankhurst and her supporters marched back to Trafalgar Square.

During her speech she declared that her mother was slowly going—that her hair had gone nearly white in the past week.

Suffragettes in Burke County.

Margaret, June 28.—Among the large list of attractions planned for the Fourth of July celebration here there is one which is attracting more attention than all the rest and, one which is thought to be the first of its kind in North Carolina. There will be a fully organized suffragette parade, and the promoters have met with such success that it promises to be no small affair. The captain and city officers have been elected and a large number of business men have also promised to join in the parade.

The leaders are very much elated over the fact that Sheriff Berry is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the cause and will be with the parade.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, try Mother Gray's Aromatic Leaf, a pleasant herb remedy for women's ills and a great tonic laxative. At Druggists or by mail 50c. sample free. Address, Mother Gray Co. LeRoy, N. Y.

Changes in Postal Service Are Now in Effect.

Three important changes in the postal service went into effect July 1.

The new regulations in regard to sending packages collect on delivery follow:

The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on the payment of a fee of ten cents affixed, provided that the amount does not exceed \$100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss without additional charge, in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not exceeding \$50.

A C. O. D. (collect on delivery) package will be accepted for mailing only at a money-order office and when addressed to a money-order office. The parcel will be treated as ordinary mail matter until it reaches the office of address where, on payment of all charges, it will be delivered to the addressee, or, unless otherwise directed by the addressee, to the person, firm or corporation in whose care it is addressed, or to any responsible person to whom the addressee's ordinary mail is customarily delivered.

The addressee will not be permitted to examine the contents of a C. O. D. parcel until it has been received and all charges paid. A parcel may, however, be refused when it is tendered for delivery, but after delivery has been effected it cannot be returned on account of dissatisfaction with the contents.

The department will not be responsible for errors made by senders, in stating the collection charges or for any misunderstanding between senders and addressees, regarding the character or contents of parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not exceeding \$25, on payment of a fee of five cents, and in an amount equivalent to its actual value in excess of \$25 but not exceeding \$50 on payment of a fee of ten cents in stamps to be affixed. The amount of the insurance fee shall be placed on the receipt given the sender, and on the coupon retained at the mailing office.

On and after July 1 ordinary stamps, including commemorative issue, shall be valid for postage and for insurance and C. O. D. fees on fourth class mail, and distinctly parcel post stamps shall be valid for all purposes for which ordinary stamps are valid. The regular issue of due stamps shall be valid for the collection of unpaid and short-paid postage on all classes of mail.

The issuance of parcel post stamps and parcel post due stamp to postmasters shall be discontinued after stocks now on hand in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are exhausted and no additional supply of stamps will be printed.

Homing Pigeon Flew From Brazil to Pennsylvania.

Jeannette, Pa., Dispatch.

The record flight of a homing pigeon from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is reported by Stephen Krupa, a local fancier. Last April he shipped Sunny Jim and two other racing pigeons to a Rio Janeiro fancier, who liberated them in the public square of Rio Janeiro on May 8. Sunny Jim put in an appearance here June 24, after 48 days' flight. Krupa declares that a pigeon never before "homed" from a point below the equator.

On several occasions Continental and American fanciers have shipped homing pigeons to distant points in Africa and South America, but no bird heretofore has been able to make its way through the equatorial regions on account of the extreme heat. The air line distance from Rio Janeiro to this city is about 4,200 miles, nearly half of the distance being over water.

Will Go After Jack Johnson.

Washington, June 28.—With all hope abandoned of securing the deportation of Jack Johnson from Canada, officials of the Department of State and Justice today began an examination of extradition treaties with European countries to determine whether the negro can be extradited when he lands in Europe. His destination is said to be Havre.

No conclusion has yet been reached as to his extraditability from European countries he may visit. It was made clear, however, that if he could be extradited, immediate steps would be taken. Johnson is out on bail on a sentence of a year for conviction under the white slave law.

Bystander Kicks at Dog and Mighty Incidents Follow.

Statesville Landmark.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth," was fully exemplified in Lexington the other day. The Dispatch tells an interesting story about it. It revolved around a dog and a very worthless dog at that. The dog doesn't belong to anybody in particular but he had adopted the family of Policeman Johnson.

Ray Conrad, having nothing particular to do, kicked at the dog, the engine howled and Grady Johnson, son of the policeman, rebuked Raymond. There were some words and Grady swatted Raymond on the jaw. Raymond didn't reply and Jess Hedrick, a bystander, observed to Raymond that he wouldn't let anybody peek him like that. Grady already "het up," resented Hedrick's remark and invited him to take it up. Hedrick didn't care to. Hedrick forgot the incident and that is all he remembered until he "came to" an hour afterward. Grady hunted up his pa, Policeman Johnson, and told him of the insult to the dog and subsequent events. Hedrick was sitting peaceful on a bench talking to friends when he lost consciousness. The policeman, a 300-pounder, came on the scene and before Hedrick knew anything was on he was put to sleep with a swat on the jaw and the heavy-weight was on top of him. Bystanders pulled the guardian of the peace off his victim and carried Hedrick home, where he regained consciousness.

Next day the policeman's boy was fined \$5 and costs and his pa \$20 and costs and the aldermen suspended the officer for 30 days for starting something instead of preserving the peace, as he was paid to do.

And it was all about a worthless dog. Again, "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Big Damage by Cyclone at Mayodan.

Reidsville, N. C., June 30.—A storm of cyclonic proportions did damage estimated at \$10,000 at the mill town of Mayodan, Rockingham county, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. The telephone and telegraph lines were put out of commission.

The tower of the cotton mill was removed and blown about one hundred yards, falling on the cotton storage house, the top of which was also badly damaged.

The Methodist and Episcopal churches were removed a distance of about eight feet each. Both structures were badly damaged. The plastering in the Moravian church and one large lamp were shaken down. The parsonage was also damaged slightly.

Black's store house was completely unroofed. In fact every store in the town was more or less damaged. The stocks were injured by water being blown into the stores.

The storm struck the heart of the town. A large number of trees were blown down, some of them being twisted off near the ground.

Two large hogs were killed in a pen by timbers falling on them.

Parties from Mayodan report that the storm was the most destructive that has ever visited that section.

Peels Safe Against Mercurism.

Raleigh, June 28.—Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Supt. F. M. Harper of the Raleigh Public Schools leave Monday for Salt Lake City to attend the annual sessions of the National Educational Association.

An Asheville lady, zealous for the moral well-being of the teachers of North Carolina, wrote Doctor Joyner asking for the names of the North Carolina teachers who would go to Salt Lake City, saying that she desired to send each one a tract against Mercurism before he started. Mr. Joyner's reply was to the effect that he felt sure the teachers from this State who go to Salt Lake City will be in no danger of Mercurism contamination, and that as for himself, he was out there two years ago with Mrs. Joyner and they came away more than ever loyal to monogamy, that they have lived happily together since and that now Mrs. Joyner is allowing him to make this trip to Salt Lake City alone.

Heaviest Cannonade Heard in America Was at Gettysburg.

In the July American Magazine the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, which comes on July 1, is celebrated with an unusual description of the battle by Edgar Allen Forbes. Coming to the third day of the battle, Mr. Forbes writes a part:

"The great hour of Gettysburg is at hand—the hour of the evening sacrifice. The cannoners on Seminary Ridge and grouped behind a hundred massed guns, facing another hundred on Cemetery Ridge, a mile distant. Pickett, his long black hair falling about his shoulders, rides up to Lee and reports that his division is ready. Langstet is also there, moody and silent, but inwardly rebellious.

"An order from Alexander, chief of artillery, sends the cannoners to their posts behind the cruel engines of death. Two puff of smoke and flame shoot out from the Washington artillery, and the work of hell begins with solid shot and shell on both sides. For over two long hours the overture continues in a deafening roar—the heaviest cannonading ever heard on the American continent."

"The fire of neither side does any serious harm to the shelter infantry, but the shells scattered death and destruction among the batteries, where the sound of exploding cannons alone drowns the pitiful neighing of wounded horses. At the 'Bloody Angle' where Pickett's blow is to fall heaviest, here is what is happening:

"Lieutenant Cushing, of Battery A, Fourth United States artillery, challenged the admiration of all who saw him. Three of his limbs were changed with the cannon's limbs under fire. Several wheels were shot off his guns and replaced, till at last—severely wounded himself, his officers all killed or wounded, and with but cannoners enough to man a section—he pushed his gun to the fence and was killed while serving his last canister into the ranks of the approaching enemy."

Ice and Sleet and Snow in Iredell June 9, 1913.

Statesville Landmark.

Mr. J. C. Noel of Mooresville writes The Landmark as follows: "Mr. C. L. Shook and wife, who are reliable people, say that on the morning of June 9, 1913, there were icicles about their watering place and that the children pulled them off and ate them."

Accepted. The Landmark has been a doubting Thomsa about the sleet and snow in Iredell on the date named, but Rev. J. W. Jones settled the sleet matter in the affirmative, others assert that snow fell and now it is shown there were icicles. We are now about ready to accept anything said about the weather on that date. In fact we are almost willing to accept the story of the old citizen of north Iredell, that on one occasion he walked across Big Rocky creek on the ice en route to the harvest field and if they keep on they may prove that snow was a foot deep in Iredell on the 9th of June, 1913.

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