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## SENATOR SIMMONS OPENS DEBATE.

### Recounts Failure of Various Republican Administrations to Enact Platform Pledges For Downward Revision of the Tariff.

Washington, July 19.—The tariff debate began in the Senate today when Chairman Simmons of the finance committee began his explanation of the bill. He reviewed what he termed as the failure of the republicans to redeem their 1908 pledges to revise the tariff downward. The democratic party inherited this duty, he said, when it came into power.

"In the national campaign of 1912," said Chairman Simmons, "the republican party nominated Mr. Taft for president and the democratic party nominated Mr. Wilson. In that campaign the tariff and the record of the two parties as exemplified by their action in congress with reference to the schedule bills, and of President Taft in his veto of them, became the paramount issue. Out of the 531 votes in the electoral college President Taft received only eight, and Mr. Wilson received 435. The republican party in the senate was superseded by a democratic majority of six, while the democratic majority in the house was increased from 68 to 146.

"The bill now presented to the senate, it is confidently believed, is a fair interpretation of the will of the people and is an honest compliance with the pledges of the democratic party with respect to the revision of the tariff.

"The conditions under which the schedule bills of 1911 and 1912 were drawn and submitted to congress were radically different in many respects from those which now obtain. These schedule bills were submitted as individual pieces of legislation and only as a part of a general system of customs taxation. Moreover, at that time, on account of constitutional limitations upon the power of congress with respect to taxing incomes, revenue from this source, except from incomes on corporations, was not available. The extension of the power of congress with respect to taxing incomes, as well as the enlargement of the scope of the proposed revision, has made it possible under this bill to make further reductions in the rates in the present law than was possible under the conditions under which these schedule bills were framed and presented.

"I wish to say that amendment offered by the committee are not proposed in a spirit of disagreement with the house or to its theory of tariff revision. On the contrary, they are offered with a view of further carrying out and perfecting the principles of a revenue producing tariff upon the basis of competitive rates enunciated by the house ways and means committee as a just and fair interpretation in the light of existing conditions of the platform pledges of the democratic party upon tariff.

"Like the house, we have sought to find a basis of action which would untax the necessities of life as far as consistent with the revenue needs of the government, which would lay the heaviest burdens upon the luxuries of the rich and which would impose upon those things which were neither prime necessities or luxuries and which were proper subjects of tariff taxation, a rate sufficiently competitive to yield revenues adequate to meet the needs of the government on the one hand and on the other to protect our industries from unfair competition at all times possible.

Senator Simmons analyzed the various changes in the schedules at length. The metal schedule in the house bill carried an average advance of 21.22 per cent which the senate reduced to 18.38 per cent. Iron ore, he said, was placed on the free list in the house bill to aid independent producers of iron and steel and for like reasons the senate committee freed-listed ferro-manganese and pig iron.

Of the wool schedule in which

the senate committee retained raw wool on the free list and cut rates on manufactures, Senator Simmons said:

"For more than a third of a century the duty on wool and woolsens have remained practically unchanged. That these duties are not only excessive, but indefensible is generally admitted, even by the advocates of protection."

Charges that the bill dealt unfairly with the farmer, Senator Simmons declared to be without foundation. He enumerated many things put on the free list especially for the farmers' benefit.

The income section of the bill Senator Simmons was not framed up on the theory that the chief object of an income tax was to supply deficit in revenue, "but it is based upon the theory that property should bear its just share of federal as well as state taxation and that, therefore the limit of this tax should be fixed with a view to requiring the wealth of the country as reflected in the incomes of the well-to-do contribute equitably to those expenses."

## 35 Negro Prisoners Are Burned to Death.

Jackson, Miss., July 22.—Trapped by flames in the second story of an antiquated convict cage the first floor of which was used to store hay, 35 negro prisoners were burned to death at the Oakley convict farm 20 miles from here late last night.

While the flames rapidly destroyed the only stairway leading to the second floor, the prisoners frantically tore at the heavy bars that covered the windows, but to no avail. Their screams brought guards and other prison attendants, but the flames drove back members of the rescue party and the negroes who one by one fell back into the flames and perished.

Everything was in the fire's favor. The building was constructed 10 years ago of lumber taken from a discarded penitentiary; there was no fire fighting apparatus at the farm, and the first floor was filled with inflammable material.

Farmers living nearby hurried to the jail to help the fire fighters, but they were of no assistance as the fire burned too rapidly. The convicts all worked in the cotton fields of the State farm and were housed in the "cage" at night. Among them were some desperate criminals serving long sentences.

The Oakley farm is one of the most important in the State, the State Prison Hospital being located there.

The fire started under the stairway on the first floor. The origin has not yet been determined.

The prisoners were ordered to their bunks at 9 o'clock as usual and after that time there was no light in the part of the building they occupied, according to officers in charge. It was not until more than two hours afterward that they were aroused by smoke and flames. News of the tragedy was first received in Jackson by telephone this morning.

Sergeant John Doods, in charge of the farm, said today it was his opinion that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in a loft of hay and other farm products under a stairway. It was the burning of this stairway that prevented the escape of the prisoners. Twenty minutes before the fire was discovered a watchman had made his rounds and announced all well. Coroner J. W. Beal, after an inquest, announced the following verdict:

"We the jury, find that the 35 prisoners came to their death by an unavoidable accident. S. P. Byrd, hospital sergeant in charge, is completely exonerated."

## Judge Adams as a Farmer.

### Greensboro News.

Ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams, who devotes a good part of his time to farming, a profession in which he has proven himself an adept, recently finished his wheat threshing with results that were declared by the threshers to be unusually good. From 11 acres Judge Adams raised 388 1/2 bushels of wheat, an average of 35 1/4 bushels to the acre.

## END OF WAR ONLY BY MUTUAL EXHAUSTION.

### That is the Way Sir Edward Grey Views the Situation in the Balkans.

London, July 14.—That the Balkan war will end by a process of mutual exhaustion seems the only hope Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, is able to hold out. In a statement in the house of commons tonight he said that more words were not likely to affect the situation, and it would be most difficult for the European powers to resort to force to impose peace.

Neither Serbia nor Greece has paid any attention to Russia's proposal that they cease hostilities. They appear determined to negotiate peace with Bulgaria only on the field, without intervention by any third party, and, unless Bulgaria proves amenable it is believed that an advance will be made upon Sofia to enforce acceptance of the Serbia-Greeks terms.

Serious fighting for the time being is suspended, but the advance of the Turkish and Rumanian troops continues without opposition. A Belgrade report says the Servians on Sunday captured an important position eight miles west of Kustendil.

According to the Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph Greece and Serbia signed a secret treaty last May, binding them to prosecute a war, then foreseen, with Bulgaria until the Bulgars acquiesced in the territorial arrangements laid down in the treaty. By these arrangements the eastern boundaries of Greece would be extended to the Meston river, considerably to east of Drama, and Serbia would have an access to the Aegean sea at two points.

## Sacking of Seres Confirmed.

Saloniki, July 14.—The sacking and burning of the town of Seres by the defeated Bulgarian army and the accompanying outrages on women and atrocities on men were fully confirmed today in a dispatch from a well known Greek correspondent.

The retreating Bulgarian soldiers, he telegraphed, opened a sally with four field guns from a hill above the town on Friday. At the same time bands of Bulgarian soldiers, led by their officers, scoured the streets, first pillaging the stores and houses and then drenching them with petroleum and setting them alight until the greater part of the town was blazing.

The soldiers were accompanied by the notorious revolutionary Colonel Yankoff, who with other former officers of the Bulgarian army were very active in Macedonia in 1903.

Even the foreign consulate in Seres were not spared, according to the correspondent. The Austro-Hungarian consular offices were plundered and burned, Vice Consul George C. Zlatko being carried off by the marauders, but subsequently ransomed. The Italian consulate also was sacked, but the consul bought off the incendiaries.

The Bank of Athens, the oriental bank the palace of the metropolitan, the great synagogue, all the schools, the tobacco warehouses of the American, Austrian and German companies and the hospitals were burned after they had been pillaged.

The American Tobacco company alone suffered to the extent of \$1,000,000.

Many people were executed, hanged to pieces or burned alive by the madmen Bulgarians, who committed incredible outrages on women of all ages, many of whom died from the effects.

The condition of those who escaped is lamentable. Rich merchants are dying of hunger, while wretched mothers are trying to find covering and food for their naked and starving children.

The situation is desperate as all the pharmacies were burned down and there is a total lack of medicines for the sick and bandages for the injured.

The Greek authorities in Saloniki are rushing food stuffs, clothing and medicines to the stricken town.

## Gensing Farmer May Sell at Fancy Price.

Bristol, Tenn., July 19.—Ginseng, which grows wild in the soft, balmy soil found in the mountains of East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia and portions of Kentucky, is being cultivated now and is finer and larger than in its native state.

Eight years ago J. W. Perry, of Burnside, Cumberland county, Kentucky, conceived the idea that he could successfully cultivate it, and he calculated that it would make him a rich man. So he began by planting an acre of ginseng each year. Now he has seven acres in cultivation.

Perry's lands are not covered with oaks, as are the ginseng lands in the mountains, so he placed a covering of oak laths on a framework over the entire acreage in a way to give the effect of a wooded piece of land. Beneath this covering, through which the sunlight filters, very much as it filters through the giant caks in the forest, the crop is planted. It takes ginseng about seven years to develop from the planting and the mountaineers have the wild "seng" pretty well stripped. It is said that the beds of Manchuria have declined in productivity, and an American ginseng is worth from \$5 to \$10 per pound.

"It has been a long, hard pull to get things shaped up," says Perry, "but I am confident it will pay big in the end. I expect this one acre now about ready, to bring \$15,000 or \$20,000, without taking into account the seed. Should market conditions become unfavorable in the mean time we will simply wait another year. Meanwhile our crop will be growing the more valuable, as the roots will be larger and heavier. It will probably be the better for us to postpone the marketing and allow the roots to increase in size."

A Louisville dealer, when asked about the prospects for the "seng" farm, held up a small package and said:

"See this package? It contains but a thousand seeds, and yet it is worth \$5. A pound of this seed is worth from \$15 to \$20. It is more than probable that old man Perry will realize nearer \$40,000 for his one acre than \$20,000."

## Points on Prominent People.

Albert S. Burleson, the postmaster general, carries an umbrella so constantly in both fair and cloudy weather that, if he should leave it at home some morning, he'd catch cold.

There are in the Wilson cabinet six men who voted against William Jennings Bryan for the presidency in 1896.

Ollie James, United States Senator from Kentucky, is reputed to have the biggest appetite known to political history. He weighs in at about three hundred.

Senator "Billy" Hughes, of New Jersey, began life working at a loom in Paterson, New Jersey.

Vice President Marshall is the man who once declined an invitation to a stag dinner because his wife was not invited. He said he made it a rule never to go anywhere unless his wife could accompany him.

Mr. Redfield, the secretary of commerce, on the very face of things lives up to his name. He has a reddish skin and a field of red whiskers.

James Hamilton Lewis, the New Senator from Illinois, has the most chivalric bearing, the bluest eyes, the pinkest whisker, and the most perfect harmony between his neckties, cuffs, buttons, and complexion ever known in the Senate chamber.—The Popular Magazine.

## Early Genius.

Proud Father: "I tell you sir, that boy of mine will be a wonder!"

Friend (wearily): "What wonderful thing has he done now?"

Proud Father: "Why, the other day he ate all the preserves in the pantry. I overheard him say, as he smeared the cat's face with the stuff, 'I'm sorry, Tom, to do this, but I can't have the old folks suspect me.'" — Penny Pictorial.

## SALIOR BOYS RIOT.

### Marines Go Out to "Clean Up the Town" of Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., July 18th.—A party of United States marines and sailors from the reserve fleet, most of the sailors wearing the name bands of the cruisers Colorado and California, started tonight to "clean up the town" as they expressed it by attacking Socialists and Industrial Workers of the headquarters.

Three enlisted men of the United States army were stabbed last night when a number of soldiers and sailors who participated in the military and naval Potlach parade were attacked by a crowd of men attending a street meeting of Industrial Workers of the World.

The soldiers were only slightly wounded.

A second party of men from the Pacific reserve fleet attacked the big Industrial Workers' headquarters on Washington St. tonight in the southern part of the city. The contents of the buildings were dragged into the street and a bon fire made of them.

A provost guard of fifty men from the fleet was hurried ashore in cutters to arrest all the men ashore.

## Secretary Daniels Near.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was dining on the cruiser West Virginia, the guest of Admiral Reynolds, at the time the rioting began.

The mob reformed in the northern part of the city after it had been dispersed and went back to the Socialists headquarters on Fifth avenue and sacked the place, destroying the furniture and a large quantity of Socialist literature.

About a dozen sailors, all young, were in the first party that got under way. They were aided by several members of the Washington naval militia and by a hundred civilians, who made most of the noise. Waving United States flags, the storming party swooped down on the cart news stand of Millard Price, a Socialist orator, at the intersection of Fourth avenue and West Lake boulevard, the busiest night corner of the city. The cart was broken to splinters in a moment and the big stock of Socialist papers and magazines were torn, tossed into the street and jumped upon.

They then proceeded to the Socialist headquarters nearby, smashed in the plate-glass front and nailed American flags on the front of the building.

## Watts Succeeds Brown as Revenue Collector.

Statesville, July 14.—The office of collector of internal revenue was today transferred from George H. Brown, the retiring collector, to Alston D. Watts, the new collector, Revenue Agent Shawhan making the transfer for the government. Mr. Watts took the oath of office before J. H. Hoffman, notary public. The new collector's first business was to issue commissions to the deputies who will be retained temporarily in the office and to three new men—Democrats. The new men are James W. Wilson, of Morganton, who will take the place of M. A. Chandley, resigned, N. L. Cranford, of Winston-Salem, who succeeds H. E. Nissen, and J. H. Aiken, of Hickory, who will succeed Joseph Bandy as division deputy in Catawba and other counties. While all the men now in the service are under the civil service. It is a ruling that of the attorney general under the Taft administration that the commissions of all deputies expire with the commission of the collector. The commissions of all the old force retained and the new ones as well are temporary, pending civil service examinations to establish a list of eligible persons for the places.

## Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Ia. "I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by All Dealers.

## Pinned in Wreck He Begged to be Slain.

Decatur, Ala., July 19.—Caught under an overturned locomotive in the Louisville and Nashville yards here last night, Huston G. Fleming, a 26-year-old engineer whose wedding date was set within the week, killed himself by cutting his throat with his pocket knife to bring relief from the agony he was suffering. With his legs crushed and steam fairly cooking his body, the young man begged fellow workmen to kill him. The men refused, though they could not rescue him from the wreck.

"For God's sake," the young man cried, "put me out of this living hell; kill me."

Beneath the tangled mass of machinery the man's white face was seen by the crowd. Then, with half paralyzed hands, he managed to grope toward a pocket of his coat. Out of it he brought a penknife. He opened a blade of it with his teeth.

"Well," he sobbed, "if none of you men have the nerve, I'll do it myself."

Without hesitation he drew the blade across his throat. He made a deep wound that severed the jugular vein, and that instant the suffering man escaped his agony.

John Smith, a fireman, who was a witness to Fleming's terrible and dramatic death, said:

"It was too awful to look at. And we couldn't do a thing for Fleming—one of the best liked men among us. We lost no time getting the wrecker down here and trying to lift the engine, but the wrecker wasn't big enough to lift such a big locomotive. And all we could do was to stand there and see him suffer and hear him beg us to kill him. He was in such fearful pain it seemed almost right that somebody should do as he asked. But, of course, none of us could bring ourselves to do that. And finally the boy got out his own knife. We were all too sick and weak with watching him for any of us to think of taking the knife away from him. We just stood there staring while he cut his throat."

## McKinley Likeness Must Go.

Postmaster General Burleson has declined to rescind his order substituting a vignette of Thomas Jefferson for that of William McKinley on postal cards. The Postmaster General made known his attitude in a letter to Senator Burton of Ohio. The matter was brought to Mr. Burleson's attention by Senator Burton, who received a protest from the McKinley Club of Canton, Ohio, against this substitution of Jefferson's portrait for McKinley's. In his reply Mr. Burleson says:

"In answer to your letter of the 15th inst. I have to say that the change in the vignette forming the stamp on one of the postal cards was authorized by pursuance of a long-established custom of altering the designs of stamps from time to time for the purpose of affording a variety which it has been found the public desires. It became necessary to prepare a new supply of printing plates for postal cards, which created a favorable opportunity to make changes in the designs.

"Inasmuch as the principles advocated by Jefferson have been recently endorsed by the American people it seemed appropriate to place the vignette of the author of the Declaration of Independence on the new card. It goes without saying that this action was taken without any purpose of reflecting upon the honored memory of the lamented McKinley."

## Chiggers Killed the Young Turkeys.

### Chatham Record.

Did you ever hear of red bugs killing turkeys? Mr. John Griffin of this township tells us that during the past few weeks he has lost 20 young turkeys from red bug bites, his original flock of 40 being reduced to 20. The bites of the red bugs develop into sores and the poison of the insect infects the young turkey and kills it.