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REFUSED TO EAT HOG MEAT; WAS WHIPPED.

Road Supervisor Did Not Think Jew Convict Had Religion.

Raleigh, Sept. 13.—The trial of J. N. Nipper and Jim J. Johnson, Wake County road guards charged with assaulting convicts, will not be concluded until Monday night or Tuesday, court adjourning tonight with a number of witnesses yet to be called and all speeches of attorneys to be made. There were no unusual sensations in the case today, the chief point the State bringing out being that Radfrey Jeffrey, a Hebrew, was whipped on one occasion because he would not eat hog meat. He was made to swallow six rations and after he got the taste of swine vomed he loved it, former Supervisor Nipper said.

As if the burdens of the road authorities were not heavy enough, the grand jury brought in true bills against W. L. Wiggs general road supervisor and S. L. Lee, a discharged camp supervisor, charging them jointly with not providing proper quarters for prisoners at camp No. 3 and against Lee separately for cruelty to animals. This indictment was the result of a special report by a visiting committee of the grand jury to the camp earlier in the week.

Sentiment Divided.

Sentiment is about equally divided here between the road authorities and the convicts. It is recognized that if the guards have no power to correct prisoners, road work with convicts will be a failure and that the prisoners had as well be turned loose for all the good they will do. On the other hand, many of the persons following the trial express indignation at the stories the convicts glibly relate.

The grand jury today also enquired about the pay allowed convicts working out costs. The county allows 20 cents a day, claiming that the upkeep of the camps, the food for the prisoners and the expense of extra guards makes the county pay twice as much for convict labor as it would have to pay for free labor. The County Commissioners, however, said they would investigate this matter. Judge C. M. Cooke, who is presiding over the court, dismissed the grand jury until the October term with "God be with you till we meet again."

In his testimony today Mr. Nipper, who recently was elected superintendent of roads in Greene County, stated that there had been no trouble at the camp until Dan Gallagher and Henry Crawford, two white men, had been brought out. With their coming ensued a lot of trouble, including a conspiracy to seize Guard Holloway's gun, shoot Guard Johnson and cause a general delivery.

Mr. Nipper told the same story as related by Mr. Johnson Friday as to the number of blows and prisoners struck, and the rest of his testimony coincided with that of the other guard. He stated positively that the whipping given Dan Gallagher on the morning of August 20, 1912, was in no wise responsible for his death late that afternoon. He said five or six blows were administered and that there were no scratches or bruises on the flanks.

Dip Strip in Water.

On cross-examination Solicitor Norris asked if it were not a fact that the guards frequently dip the leather strap in water, lay it flat on the sandy floor, and straighten it out by pulling it under their shoes in order to make the blows sting the more? The witness denied part of this, admitting, however, that the strap was sometimes dipped in water and placed under foot for the purpose of straightening it out. That was not done on the morning in question, he insisted.

The solicitor also questioned him about Radfrey Jeffrey, a Hebrew, who did not want to eat hog meat because of religious scruples. Mr. Nipper did not know that the prisoner had any religion, and said he was told that Jeffrey was an Irishman. He

suspected that Jeffrey was a Hebrew. Jeffrey refused to eat for three days and the supervisor gave him a modification of the London police treatment in the case of suffragettes and the prisoner, after eating six rations of pork, swore he loved it.

T. H. Walls, constable at Apex, told the court that he was a frequent visitor to the camp and was aware of the insubordination. He stayed at the camp one night. Mr. Nipper consulted him on the situation. Dozens of character witnesses were put on by the defense and gave Messrs Nipper and Johnson good characters. Henry Bledsoe, a guard who was used as a State's witness, was also given a good character.

Child Without a Brain.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The German medical press records the remarkable case of a child which lived for nearly four years without any trace of a forebrain.

Neurologists explain that the case demonstrates the absolute dependence of human being on the fore or sentiment brain, and shows that a human cannot carry on the ordinary processes necessary for his preservation without it. The fish or frog without the forebrain has greater capability than had the child in question. This child revealed no trace whatever of this vital brain section, so its nervous system was absolutely similar to that of a fish, though the latter is capable of performing all the vital functions necessary for nutrition and self-defense.

The case of the child is especially noteworthy because of the long duration of life. In other cases the brainless life lasted only for a few days, and the movements of the child did not differ in any respect from those of a normal child.

In the case under discussion the child lived 3 1/2 years, permitting numerous extensive observations of its state. The child remained in a condition of continual sleep. Its arms were flexed and rigid. It was unable to grasp or hold anything with its hands. From the second year onward the child cried incessantly, though this could instantly be stopped by mere pressure, especially on the head. It was impossible to note any physical action, to awaken any feelings or to teach the child anything.

Big Sum of Money Stolen in Transit.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 11.—Currency amounting to \$71,900, in transit from the Chase National Bank of New York to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company and to Brunswick and Valdosta, Ga., was stolen from a portable safe on the Atlantic Coast Line train No. 89, between Jersey City and Savannah. It should have arrived here yesterday morning.

Its loss became known today. Fifty thousand of the amount was consigned to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company here. The money was shipped by the Southern Express Co.

W. F. McCauley, the president of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company confirmed the loss of the \$65,000. It was shipped out of New York on Monday on train No. 89, of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. When the steel trunk in which it was supposed to have been shipped was opened it was found that the money had disappeared.

"All that I know about it," said President McCauley, "is that the money was started to us from New York and that it never reached here."

The Southern Express Company has hurried its best men to Savannah to undertake the recovery of the money or to locate the thieves.

The trunk on the outside of the steel trunk or safe did not show that they had been tampered with, but the sealed envelope in which the money was contained when it left New York were still open.

The shipment was sent out of New York by the Adams Express Company and delivered to the Southern Express Company at Washington, D. C.

Big Fight at Church.

Salisbury, Sept. 13.—One of the longest, if not the longest, sessions of the Rowan County Court since its institution was that today, which began at the usual hour, 10 o'clock, and lasted until after 5 this afternoon. There were the usual number of minor cases, but the one of chief concern was that of the participants in a big row at Enon Baptist Church, in Franklin Township last Saturday. It appears that some misunderstanding has existed between certain factions of the congregation and that the pastor, Rev. J. L. Carriek, summoned those interested to a Church trial last Saturday and everything was progressing finely before the Church jury when all at once there arose some question which could not be peacefully adjusted and several including some of the members of the jury, left the church and a general row started outside.

In this some came out with bruised faces, one with a lacerated jaw and still another with one finger bitten almost off. In the melee the pastor attempted to make peace but was powerless.

In this, as in the Civil War, brother was arrayed against brother, there being five Myer brothers in the difficulty, almost equally divided.

The hearing here today was attended by about 200 people from the neighborhood, and while Solicitor Craig appeared against all of the defendants, Messrs. Hayden Clement, Walter Woodson and Whitehead Klutz represented what is known in the community as the "Big Seven," while Messrs. R. Lee Wright, T. C. Linn and Stahle Linn represented the other faction. At the conclusion of the evidence and argument of attorneys Judge Klutz found all guilty.

These were D. W., J. L., A. E., C. R., and H. V. Myers, G. L. Hendricks, R. L. Perryman, P. C. Wood, R. A. Shuping, and D. W. Wood, and all were taxed with a fine of \$5 and costs, except C. R. Myer and P. C. Wood, these two paying \$10 and costs to the county school fund. Among the defendants were a number of officers of the Church, which is one of the leading Baptist congregations in the county.

First Good Road.

Yadkinville, Sept. 15th.—The first mile of good roads that Yadkin County has ever possessed has just been completed near Jonesville. This road is scheduled to run from the Yadkin River at Elkin through Jonesville and through the Townships of Buck Shoals and Knoles to J. P. Howards store near Jennings, Iredell County, a distance of 12 miles. At Howards Store the Yadkin road will connect with the Iredell County sand-clay road, giving Elkin, Jonesville and that part of Yadkin a splendid road direct to Charlotte by way of Statesville and Mooresville.

The road is being built by private subscription, which move is headed by ex-Sheriff G. T. White and others. The road was surveyed by competent engineers and when graded will be sand-clayed.

Did Gypsies Kidnap this Lad?

Durham, Sept. 13.—A band of gypsies with a small boy that was evidently an American child here Thursday caused a great deal of excitement. A local gentleman offered the small child a silver dollar and he immediately refused stating that should he take the money the gypsies would take it from him, thus giving proof that he was not of gypsy blood. The boy cried piteously and asked to be taken home. He was questioned as to where his home was and as to his name but did not remember either. Constable Raymond Hall started to take the boy in hand, so as to make inquiries about him, but before he had time to make the arrangements the band of gypsies had vacated the city. It is thought here by those who saw the small boy that he had been kidnapped from some city by the band of gypsies while on their wivies.

Unusually Big Crop.

Yadkinville, Sept. 15.—The tobacco crop in Yadkin this year is something enormous. From all indications at present the crop is the largest that this county has had in many years. The farmers were not only encouraged to put out larger crops by the good prices last year, but the season was such in the Spring that plants were available for all who wanted to put out the weed. It seems too that the grade of the tobacco this year will far exceed that of the past few years, this, it is said, is due to the fact that no very hard rains have come during the growing season to wash the "gum" from the leaf, and consequently the leaf will be heavier as well as of a better grade.

The season for cutting tobacco is now at its height, and the cutting and curing will occupy several days yet. As another evidence of a larger crop than usual the flue shop of J. H. Mackie & Sons at this place has turned out twice the amount of flues as in any year since the firm began business here. The working force has been doubled and working over time. Over 50,000 pounds of flue iron have been made into flues and sold at five cents a pound, which means that Yadkin farmers have invested more than \$2,500 in flues this year.

The farmers are still more encouraged at the rate the prices are starting off this year, as they are even higher than last year.

12,000-Mile Trip to Make His Chinese Bride American.

Philadelphia, September, 15th.—Through a 12,000-mile journey to Hong Kong, China, and return, Joseph Lee, the Chinese interpreter attached to the Philadelphia Immigration Service, hopes to circumvent the United States immigration laws which prevented his intended bride from landing in this country a year ago. Lee plans to marry his sweetheart, Miss Ah Fong, daughter of a wealthy Hong Kong merchant, and bring her to America. By this arrangement he believes that the barriers which prevented the admission of Miss Ah Fong into the United States a year ago will be removed.

Last September Miss Ah Fong arrived at Seattle from Hong Kong, a vessel of the Great Northern Steamship Company. Lee, who had made the 3000-mile journey across the continent to greet his sweetheart, was bitterly disappointed when the immigration inspectors refused her permission to land. The dejected lover appealed the decision to the Department of Commerce and Labor, but that department sustained the immigration inspectors. Miss Ah Fong was sent back to China and Lee returned to Philadelphia to study the immigration laws to discover some loophole which would permit the admission of his sweet heart into America.

After a year of studying and planning, the mysterious working of the Oriental mind at last devised a way. The Chinese Exclusion Act, under which Miss Ah Fong was barred from this country on her previous attempt to enter, Lee says he has discovered, applied only to the colliery class of Chinese. By marrying his sweetheart in China and then bringing her to this country he believes that her admission will be made possible. Anyhow Lee thought the plan worth a trial and did not hesitate over a little matter of a 12,000 mile journey.

Lee was granted a year's leave of absence from the Immigration Service. He left Philadelphia yesterday for Hong Kong, going by the way of San Francisco, from which city he expects to sail early next week. Lee, who asserts he is a native of California, has been connected with the Immigration Service for some time. He is thoroughly conversant with the clauses of the Chinese Exclusion Act and believes that when he returns with his bride he will have sufficient grounds for a test case. Although few Chinese women are admitted to the United States, wealthy merchants have occasionally found it possible to gain admission for their wives.

Fortunes Made in Prison.

From Tit-Bits.

Although most criminals find the time of their imprisonment that convicts have made such good use of the hours spent in jail that they have earned large sums of money to help them with their sentences while an inmate of Ohio penitentiary, studied electricity an electrical street-sweeping machine and other useful appliances that will probably bring him a large sum.

Another American convict made a big fortune some years ago by inventing a new collar button while he was serving his sentence. The idea was taken up by a big firm in Pittsburgh and was very successful.

A man serving sentence in an Arizona prison invented a new device for absorbing electricity from the air, and the prison authorities were so struck with the possibilities of his invention that they liberated him long enough to go to Washington to file an application for a patent.

It is not only by inventing, however, that prisoners make money. A criminal, who was sentenced to prison for complicity in a murder in Italy recently, had four of his plays accepted by a firm of publishers in Rome. All the plays were written within the four walls of a gloomy cell. Another Italian convict a brigand who was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment for his evil deeds wrote many clever stories while he was in jail which were accepted and well paid for by the editors of several newspapers.

A Hungarian woman prisoner who was sent to jail for having begged on her lover to commit a murder wrote a charming waltz while she was in prison. The piece was published and became so popular that its composer made a small fortune out of the sales.

Probably the largest sum ever made by anyone while serving a sentence for crime was the amount earned by a convict who was confined in the State prison at Waltham, Mass. Finding the time hang very heavily on his hands he determined to set to work to invent something that would not only prove useful to his fellow men, but that would earn him enough to keep him when he had regained his liberty. After much thought he was lucky enough to hit upon a device which abolished the necessity of a bobbin in the sewing machine. This may sound a simple invention to the uninitiated, but it was thought so well of by experts that its imprisoned sum of \$100,000 for it by a company in New York. Needless to say, he accepted the offer.

Money from Huerta.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—Twenty one Americans, refugees from Mexico, arrived here late today on the steamer Tamaulipas from Tampico. All said they had accepted money from the Huerta Government to help pay for first-class passage.

Almost all of the refugees were from the southern part of the Republic and their stories of the revolution were far different from those told by others (who have arrived here). They said conditions are not as bad in the Southern States as had been depicted, and that while adherents of Zapata had raided ranches and taken some property, Americans in that section had not suffered indignities such as reported from other parts of the Republic. Agents of the State Department tonight started the refugees to their homes, widely scattered over the United States.

Brings Them "Something."

Kinston, Sept. 13.—Two tobacco planters accosted by a negro in the vicinity of a sales warehouse here yesterday readily consented to pay \$1.50 if he would bring them "something." He brought them "something." It was vinegar. They looked exceedingly sour.

The victims appealed to Chief of Police Mosley, but he was powerless, for the black had only guaranteed to bring them "something," and he had fulfilled his contract.

Woman Given Life Sentence.

Millie, Ga., Sept. 13th.—Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee today was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Florence Godbee, wife of her divorced husband, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Attorneys for the defense announced that they would make application for a new trial.

Mrs. Florence Godbee and her husband, Judge W. S. Godbee, were shot to death by the convicted woman on August 18. The tragedy occurred in the lobby of the Millen postoffice. Mrs. Godbee was arrested immediately, and later indicted for both murders. She was placed on trial Thursday for killing Mrs. Godbee. Few witnesses were examined, their testimony dealing chiefly with the details of the shooting.

The case has excited the keenest interest throughout the state. Mrs. Godbee claimed as a defense that she had long been mistreated by her husband before and since his divorce and that he applied a vile epithet to her as he entered the postoffice on the fatal morning. Her excuse for killing the judge's wife was that after she began shooting she was so excited she did not know what she did. The dead woman was from Williamsport, Pa.

The verdict was returned at 9:10 this morning after the jury had been out 13 hours.

Two minutes after the jury returned its verdict Judge Hammond sentenced Mrs. Godbee to remain in the penitentiary the "rest of her natural life." She stood while sentence was pronounced. Her daughter Sarah broke down and wept audibly, but she was as calm and stoic as she had been through the trial.

Prohibition in Germany.

Charlotte Observer.

When it was announced a few weeks ago that the Emperor of Germany had become an abstainer, the Observer thought it detected behind the news the coming of something of still more encouragement to the cause of temperance the world over. It is at hand in a cable from Berlin to The New York Sun to the effect that the Kaiser has officially started a "dry" crusade throughout all the States of Germany. His instructions are revolutionary in the history of Germany and have created somewhat of a feeling of consternation. The Emperor has ordered his Secretary of the Interior to take the preliminary steps toward the enactment of a law regulating the sale of wines and liquors throughout the Empire. This is breaking all German traditions, but the Emperor is in earnest and gives the soundest of reasons for his actions. He says the race for the future greatness and dominance in the world will be won by the Nation "which is mentally the clearest and physically the strongest." The proposed placing of Germany under prohibition is the most advanced move in the cause that has ever been taken. Beer and wine are the common drinks in Germany and that country has been always held up to the world as an example of sobriety although a drinking country. The prohibitionizing of the land of the Rhine is a movement that will bring the cause into tremendous publicity. It is the greatest stride prohibition has ever made.

Saws Out of New Jail.

Taylorsville, Sept. 13.—Taylorsville has a new jail just completed and considered to be one of the best in the State, hence there was surprise when it was discovered this afternoon about 3 o'clock that Robert Anderson, one of the first prisoners confined therein, had by the aid of two old case-knives sawed his way out and made his escape. Anderson was under a \$300 bond to appear at each term of court for three years and prove that he had been a good, sober citizen; but a short while ago he "tanked up" and proceeded to disturb a religious gathering, and for this misdemeanor was awaiting trial at court here next week.

Love alone has the power to strike the chord of self that it shall pass in music out of the harp of life—James MacDonald.