

The Mount Airy News.

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NO. 14

DRUG-CRAZED NEGROS CREATE REIGN OF TERROR.

Before Their Career Ended, They
Had Killed Eight, Wounded
Others—Sheriff Among the
Dead.

Harrison, Miss., Sept. 28.—Two drug-crazed mulatto boys, brothers, this morning began a reign of terror which ended after three white men, four negro men and a negro woman had been killed, several wounded and the two boys lynched. A serious clash between races was prevented by the arrival of a company of national guardsmen from Natchez.

After it was assumed the death list was nine the body of Teller Warren, a negro, was found in a hut in the negro quarter where Walter Jones first began firing. Evidently Warren was one of the first victims, but just when he was shot is not known.

Twenty persons were injured, 16 of them negroes. None of the negroes was dangerously hurt.

The trouble started at about 2 o'clock Sunday morning and continued intermittently until 1 o'clock today, when Walter Jones the elder of the two boys, who started the firing, was lynched just after the soldiers arrived. His brother Will had been shot by citizens earlier in the day. Soon after people who had barricaded themselves in their houses cautiously began to emerge from their hiding places and by noon the town was quiet. No more trouble is feared.

The Dead List.

Sheriff G. H. Hammett, of Jefferson county, shot while leading a posse to where the negroes were hiding.

Former Constable Frank Keinstly, shot at railway station while awaiting a train.

Johanna Aiken, Tom Weeks, Jesse Thompson and Thad Grayson, negroes, killed during promiscuous shooting.

Walter and Will Jones, negroes, lynched.

Wounded—Orrin Gill's, former sheriff, shot in shoulder and may die; E. B. Appleby, conductor of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, shot in the breast, leg and arm, dangerously; William McCabe, shot in leg and thigh, and William Keinstly, son of Frank's, shot in hand; William Dennis, shot in leg; W. C. Bond, shot in leg.

Started in Negro Quarter.

The shooting was started in the negro quarter by Walter Jones, aged 20, when a negro woman and Thad Grayson were shot and killed. Walter then went to the home of his mother and aroused his brother, 18 years old. Together they proceeded through the main street of the little town, firing at everyone in sight. Citizens aroused by the shots peered out of the windows and then hastened to cover, believing, they said today, that riots of more serious proportions had broken out.

The two boys went to the home of former Constable Frank Keinstly, and when he replied to their call, Walter Jones shot him through the head, death was instantaneous. Keinstly's son, William, when he saw his father fall, reached for a gun, but before he could fire, received a bullet in one of his hands.

Terrorized Passengers.

The Yazoo and Mississippi valley depot is near the Keinstly home and the two negroes went in that direction. A train had arrived from Natchez just a few moments before, and Conductor E. B. Appleby was standing at the station talking to Flagman W. C. Bond. Without warning, the two negroes fired on them and both fell. The negroes then directed fire on Claude Freeman, who was waiting for a train to take him to his home at Fayette, Miss. He was instantly killed. The negroes then fired into the train, terrorizing the passengers.

A sleeper car from Natchez is left every night at Harrison until the through train from Memphis to New Orleans arrived. After the train from Natchez left,

this car stood alone on the track and was a target for the fire of the two negroes. While many windows were broken no one in the car was hurt.

The two negroes then made their way to a cotton seed house nearby. It is believed they then realized that this wholesale killing could not long continue without opposition and determined to make their last stand.

Sheriff to the Scene.

Citizens by this time telephoned Sheriff Hammett at Fayette. Summoning former Sheriff Gillis to accompany him, Hammett started for Harrison on horseback, arriving about 5 o'clock. A small crowd of men were firing into the seed house but no one had ventured into the place. Taking a few men with him, Sheriff Hammett started towards the seed house. Seeing this, it is believed Walter Jones hid in the tall grass nearby and as Hammett approached the negro fired, instantly killing the officer. A shot from the seed house brought down Gillis.

By this time the countryside was aroused and farmers came from every direction. Every one began firing at the seed house. A call was sent to Governor Brewer for troops.

Finding his hiding place too precarious Will Jones started to run toward a coal chute nearby, but had gone only a few steps when a bullet ended his life. A rope was placed around the body, it was strung up to a telegraph pole near the station and riddled with bullets.

Soon after Will was killed his brother Walter picked Tom Weeks, a negro, who was on the coal chute.

Crowd Rushed Seed House.

Not long after Weeks was killed the special train bearing the Natchez guardsmen arrived. As they were detaining the crowd rushed the seedhouse. Not a shot greeted them and the surviving negro was found completely unharmed, but not injured. They quickly placed a rope around his neck and rushed him to the coal chute. The rope was too small and broke as the negro was drawn up. He fell heavily to the ground. Not a word of protest came from Jones as a larger rope was placed around his neck and again he was pulled up, and the crowd looked on as the desperado's body writhed until life was extinct.

The crowd went to the home of the negroes where they found two negro men and were about to lynch them but were dissuaded by officers. It is believed the Jones brothers planned the details of their murderous night as they were well armed and had a plentiful supply of ammunition. Their mother said one of them had remarked that he was going to "shoot up" the town but she thought him joking. Whether the two negroes arrested there knew of any plans, the Jones negroes might have had is not known.

Notice.

By virtue of the power conferred upon me in a certain Deed of Trust, executed on the 1st, day of Oct. 1912, by Boss Bowman and wife to E. C. Bivens, Trustee for E. J. Miller, to secure the payment of \$400.00 the same being properly recorded in Book 45 page 268 of the Records of Deeds of Surry County; default having been made in the payment of said amount and upon application of E. J. Miller, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, in front of the Bank of Mount Airy, at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 11th, day of October 1913., the following described real estate:

A certain Corner Lot in the Town of Mount Airy, N. C., and on Depot Street, known as the John Fuller Lot and more particularly described by Fuller Deed. Also the lot adjoining same, known as the Bob Nicholson Lot and more fully described by Nicholson Deed. Said lots adjoin the property of Miles Waggoner and Peter Owens.

Sale made to satisfy balance due on note of \$400 and for interest and costs to add.

This Sept. 8th, 1913.

E. C. Bivens, Trustee.

COVER CROPS.

Now is the Time to Sow Clover,
Vetch and Other Seeds.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Only a few more weeks for sowing cover crops remain. Every farm should have a cover crop in its rotation system. Most of the farms are getting good cover crops established. It is refreshing to see the large number of farmers planning to put in cover crops this Fall. The acreage is going to be limited, only by the seed supply.

One farmer in South Carolina has sold to his neighbors over \$300 worth of crimson clover seed already and could have sold as many more. The only advertisement he had was the crops he is gathering from the ground where he turned under a crimson clover sod last Spring. The story of Mr. Hodges cotton and corn grown on a crimson clover sod has gone for miles and farmers have come by the automobile load to see it and the sight placed an order for seed.

Mr. Guion of Camden, S. C., will gather two hales an acre of cotton on bur clover sod, while adjoining land with eight tons of barnyard manure an acre will not produce much over a bale. Mr. Guion expects to sow 40 acres to bur clover this Fall.

The farmers at Enslley, S. C., have ordered large quantities of clover, vetch and other legume seed. While in Salisbury the other day we were told by one merchant that he had done nothing for two days but fill orders for cover crop seed and was unable to fill the orders as fast as they were coming in.

These are signs of future prosperity for where we have a live wide awake producing soil we have prosperous farmers and it has been proven beyond a doubt that a cover crop is the best soil builder known.

The question is often asked which is better for a cover crop legumes or rye. Where legumes can be grown we would advise, by all means that they be grown but if you have a galled or gullied place where legumes will not catch we would then advise the growing of rye for it will grow where almost nothing else will and thus aid in starting a piece of land that cannot be otherwise, induced to grow a crop.

Rye merely puts vegetable matter in the soil where legumes furnish nitrogen as well as vegetable matter.

Federal Cavalrymen Fire on U. S. Troops.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 27.—A detachment of United States troops, second cavalry, was fired on late this afternoon by Mexican federal cavalrymen. The Americans were on duty patrolling the international border about 15 miles east of El Paso.

None of the Americans was wounded. Two Texas rangers who were nearby, also were fired at by the Mexicans.

United States army officers tonight said their soldiers did not return the fire, although there were about 40 shots fired at them.

H. L. Rhodes, who was near the scene when the Mexicans began shooting said the American troops did return the fire and drove the Mexicans to cover. It is not known if any Mexicans were injured.

The American troops were at a patrol station on the border about two miles east of San Elizario when 30 Mexican cavalrymen appeared on the Mexican side. The Mexicans were about 200 yards from the troopers when the shooting began.

The United States troop authorities at Clint, Tex., were notified soon after the shooting and went to San Elizario to conduct an investigation. At Juarez tonight the federal authorities also are investigating the shooting.

The Mexican troops who fired at the Americans comprised a scouting party sent east from Juarez this morning. Late tonight the troops had not returned to their barracks at Juarez.

The border patrol in the vicinity of San Elizario has been doubled tonight.

PEOPLE CALLED UPON TO MAKE GOOD ROADS.

Governor Craig Issues Proclamation
Setting Aside Two Days
For Road Work.

Raleigh, Sept. 27.—Declaring that the people of North Carolina lose \$12,000,000 annually because of the poor condition of the state's highways, Governor Craig today issued a proclamation designating November 5 and 6 as "good roads day" and calling on all patriotic people throughout the state to work upon the public roads of the state on those days. The governor pointed out that the modern highway is essential to the material prosperity and social advancement of every community, and declared the importance of improved roads.

Characterizing the vast sum lost annually to North Carolina through lack of good roads as "a tribute paid to mud," Governor Craig's proclamation calls upon every able-bodied man "to shoulder his shovel, march out and strike a blow for progress." The "good roads days" are appointed as "days of festival, to celebrate the beginning of a new era wherein improved highways shall be built in every neighborhood."

Summoning the people of every state to answer the call of patriotism, to proclamation calls on the "farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the minister of the Gospel, the rich and the poor to enlist as volunteers in this mighty army for grand accomplishment."

The work will be organized and conducted in a systematic manner, so that at the end of the second day every community in the state will show permanent road improvements. All road overseers, good roads associations, boards of trade and all associations and organizations for public welfare and civic improvement are urged to aid the movement. County commissioners are called on to issue proclamations urging the people to participate in the work.

Declaring that the farmers, more than any other class, are dependent upon the country road, Governor Craig's proclamation says:

"I call upon the president of the Farmers' union to issue his proclamation to the farmers of North Carolina, that this great body of our citizenship, constituting as it does the bone and sinew of the state, may join with energy and enthusiasm in the movement."

Mayors of towns and cities of the state are urged to issue proclamations summoning all citizens to aid.

In conclusion the governor says "Let every North Carolinian show by his work that he is for the improvement of the state."

Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Surry County as Com. and Admr. I will sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday the 25th day of Oct. 1913 at one o'clock P. M. the following real estate lying in Surry County, N. C., adjoining C. M. Calloway, J. A. Oakley and others.

1st tract beginning at a pine stump, C. M. Calloway's corner, then with his line East 23 1/2 chs. to a stake C. M. Calloway's corner, then North 5 1/2 chs. to a stake in J. A. Oakley's line, then West 23 1/2 chs. to a pine, then South 5 1/2 chs. to the beginning containing 13 acres more or less.

2nd tract adjoining the above, beginning at pointers on North bank of a creek, then North 17 chs. to a pine stump his old corner, South 5 degrees East 9 chs. to a small gum, then South 7 degrees East 6 1/4 chs. to a large chestnut tree, South 1 degree West 7 chs. to a maple on steep bank on bank of creek then up said creek as it meanders to the beginning, containing 15 acres more or less.

Terms of sale 1/2 cash and the remainder in 4 months. Sale will be made for assets to pay debts.

This Sept. 22nd, 1913.

C. M. Calloway,
Admr. and Com.

Race Promoter Left With Gate Receipts.

Scotland Neck, Sept. 27.—Quite a little sensation developed here Thursday afternoon when it was learned that M. Ford, the promoter and manager of the races, had unceremoniously left town, taking with him all the gate receipts and entrance fees. The matter was not discovered until just before the close of the races, when Ford was missed by the horsemen at the track, and did not become generally known until night.

As soon as Ford was missed at the track and not being able to locate him officers and citizens instituted a search for the missing horseman and boodle. After repeated inquiries it was learned that he had left town with his horse and cart, having his racing cart tied behind, going in the direction of Battleboro. Pursuit was immediately made and he was apprehended about 15 miles from town going at a slow road speed, not seeming to be in any special hurry. When asked what he meant by leaving as he did he replied that he had found that he did not have money enough to pay the purses and he was going to Battleboro to make an attempt to borrow the deficit from a fellow horseman of that town.

When a request was made he unhesitatingly gave up the money, amounting to \$174, claiming that was all he had received. He was brought back to town and after a good bit of parley settled with the winners in the races and satisfied all concerned. But in the meantime a warrant was sworn out by the chief of police charging him with obtaining money under false pretense, and before it could be served he went out of the window from the mayor's office and made for Winslow's stables, where his horse and cart were. Reaching there, he was hurriedly hitching the horse when the chief of police arrived and arrested him.

He was taken before Mayor J. E. Shields and given a hearing, which lasted until almost midnight. After hearing the evidence in the case the mayor bound Ford over to court in the sum of \$100. It looked at that time like the man would go to jail, having given up what was presumed to be all the money he had, but N. E. Winslow, a local horse dealer, gave bond for him, holding the horse as security.

Saunders Acquitted.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 27.—The jury in the Saunders case reached a verdict of not guilty this morning, after having had the case since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This ended one of the longest trials and hardest fought legal battles ever conducted in this county. Nine days were consumed in trying this case and some of the best lawyers in the State took part in it.

W. O. Saunders, editor of The Independent was on trial upon the charge of criminal libel on E. F. Ayldett, one of eastern Carolina's wealthiest and most prominent lawyers. The suit grew out of articles published in Mr. Saunders' paper in regard to business transactions which took place between Mr. Ayldett and the Browns of New York several years ago. This was the third libel trial Mr. Saunders has stood within the past two months. He was acquitted in each trial.

Fine Carroll County Fruit Farm for Sale. \$6,000.00.

This farm contains 200 acres of land, 100 of which is in cultivation, 50 in orchard now bearing the finest varieties of fruit.

30 acres of good bottom land, soil well adapted to wheat, corn and grass. The remainder in good timber. Located on Wards Gap road, 10 miles North of Mt. Airy. The improvements consist of a fine new barn 46x56, 3 dwelling houses etc. And a good water power, has many good springs, Church, school house, and store within one quarter mile. Also free delivery at door. This is one of the best fruit farms and in a good neighborhood.

For further information call or write me.

H. M. McMillan,
Cana Va.

Where Mr. Sulzer Stands.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The testimony against Governor Sulzer can surprise no one when it shows beyond any seeming possibility of question that he committed a speculation upon his campaign funds. His best friends and best witnesses, when cross-examined, make statements, irreconcilable with any other theory yet advanced. And, as regards public preparedness to believe these things, why should Mr. Sulzer have evaded, technicalized and waited to be wind-blown step by step up to the issue before he would attempt any direct defense?

What the public was not so well prepared to believe transpired in the form of statements no one will question to the effect that he personally begged Jacob H. Schiff and others for money with the understanding that he might use it as he pleased—personally begged it, instead of simply receiving it. He was seeking money for himself as an individual public man, that is to say, if the gifts had been made openly, not under cover of a nearly mythical campaign fund, and not at the recipient's begging. Mr. Sulzer would have had illustrious precedents dating back to Cicero; for many statesmen, as well as poets, have received aid from liberal-minded, public-spirited rich men who believed that money which freed them for the best use of their talents was well spent. But these transactions wore a very different aspect. They cannot be excused on any such grounds, much less justified.

Mr. Sulzer thus cuts a figure which is very pitiable, whether or not we accept the statement of Superintendent of Public Works Peck that he proposed perjury on Mr. Peck's part. Here we see the fiery apostle of political righteousness revealed as a greedy trader, the Patrick Henry poseur with the long forelock revealed as one who went around begging and concealing the evidences wherever he could. There is no longer any possibility that he may be rushed as a martyr to new heights of success. He has fallen with too morally sickening a thud.

But in spite of everything there remain facts which entitle Mr. Sulzer to a large measure of public sympathy in the present situation and very possibly to escape from conviction as well. On the first score it is clear that the prosecution was really instigated by zeal for the vindication of public purity but because he broke with Tammany notwithstanding he knew Tammany knew much of what the public knows now. On the score of possible right to acquittal it may be urged that nearly all the offenses charged date before his inauguration as Governor and in most other States would be specifically excluded from the impeachment managers' list. For part, we hope that he can be left in office consistently with the impeachment Court's duty. He has suffered enough, a sufficient example has been made, and the public interest would not be served by delivering New York State completely into a triumphant Tammany's hands.

Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. W. New, deceased, I notify all persons holding claims against the estate to present the same to the undersigned for payment within one year from the date of this notice or the notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to me immediately.

This Sept. 30th, 1913.

S. L. Bryant, Admr.
of J. W. New, Dec'd.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I have about 25 acres of land in suburbs of Mt. Airy on Fancy Gap road. This land lays well. Has had twelve thousand loads of manure on it in five years. Been used for trucking, is in high state of cultivation.

O. V. Belton,
For further particulars,
see Robert Belton.