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FEARFUL DISASTER AT SEA.

43 People Go Down to Watery Graves in Accident Off Virginia Coast.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30th.—The story of how 43 souls went down to death in the chill waters of the Atlantic when the liner Nantucket rammed and sank the steamer Monroe early today, was brought to port tonight by 91 survivors of the sunken ship's passengers, rescued and brought to shore by the Nantucket. It was a story of awful and sudden death, sweeping out of the dark and fog, and taking unawares the doomed half hundred with the heaviness of sleep still upon them. It told how the stricken Monroe, with her side gored deep by the knife-like steel prow of the Nantucket, filled rapidly, rolled over on her side and in a few minutes turned completely over and plunged to the bottom, carrying with her the ill-fated passengers and members of the crew who had failed to get clear of the wreck.

Under the thick bank of fog that hid the heavily running sea, both big ships were making their way slowly and with difficulty in the early morning. The Monroe, with Captain Johnson on the bridge and a double look-out peering into the fog ahead, was edging under half speed to the northward, having left Norfolk for New York last evening with a nerve-racking, fog-bound voyage in prospect. The Nantucket, heavily laden with freight and with but two passengers aboard, was nosing her way southward, bound from Boston to Norfolk. Urged through the dripping fog, the two vessels slowly were drawn toward each other.

The crash came about 1:40 o'clock without warning. The gray bank of fog hid even the waves from view, the gleam of the Nantucket's searchlight scarcely touched the dripping side of the Monroe before the high steel prow of the southward bound vessel cut into her side with a ripping and crashing of plates that threw the stricken ship aback. The Nantucket, with her bow crushed in, backed out of sight into the fog, as Captain Johnson, seeing that his vessel was fatally stricken, shouted an order for lifeboats.

When the crash came those aboard the Monroe were in bed and asleep. Only Captain Johnson and the water on deck were up and about. But the shivering of the stricken vessel, as the water poured through the gash in her side, awakened the passengers and sent them clambering toward the deck. Warned by the officers, they hurriedly adjusted life-preservers and made for the tilted deck. But the time was all too brief. Those rescued agreed that from the time the Monroe was struck until she settled beneath the waves, not more than a short 10 minutes elapsed.

Baggage, clothing, valuables, all were forgotten in the flight. Pajamas, nightgowns and bathrobes and blankets were the common apparel of those who reached the deck. And most of them were there to get when they left the limping Nantucket at her dock late here today.

As the half-clad, excited throng of passengers reached the deck, they were hurried toward lifeboats by officers and crew. Three of the lifeboats were gotten away from the side, freighted with frightened humanity, mostly women. By the time these were away the Monroe was rolling over on her side, and it was impossible to launch the other boats.

Meantime the Nantucket, herself badly damaged, had stood by, and Captain Berry had aroused his sleeping crew. As the rays of the searchlight failed to pierce the blanket of fog, Captain Berry ordered out his lifeboats, and one by one they slipped away into the fog to search for the Monroe. They found only the struggling survivors afloat in the icy waters, crying frantically for help. Many of those picked up were utterly exhausted and unable to help themselves. Thomas B. Harrington kept his wife afloat by swimming with her hair in his teeth, only to have her die a few minutes after she

was hauled aboard the Nantucket. Lieutenant L. B. Curtis, U. S. A., was rescued, but died after reaching the Nantucket.

Captain Johnson, of the Monroe, and all of his officers got away from the sinking vessel and were rescued. All of the officers and the crew of both the Monroe and the Nantucket were held here to await an investigation of the catastrophe, which will be begun immediately by the Federal steamboat inspection service.

Pardons Old Men In Penitentiary.

News and Observer, 31st.

Governor Craig yesterday pardoned six aged and infirm men who were serving long terms in the penitentiary and gave two others their liberty.

Jim Paison, a Pender county man serving ten years for burglary in the second degree, was released on promise of good behavior on his part and care by his people. He is totally disabled and has served seven of his years, besides having tuberculosis.

Kelley Montgomery, of Surry county, serving ten years for murder in the second degree, had served six years and became totally incapacitated for work. He has been in a consumptive ward eight months and his family agrees to care for him.

Ramsey Jackson, convicted 10 years ago of highway robbery, gets pardon because he is too old to work and has borne a good prison record. He is almost blind and his people ask that he be allowed to live with them. He has served six years. He came from Haywood county.

Alex. Landers, from Guilford county, sentenced for 15 years

for a crime ten years out will never be able to work again, Gov. Craig says. Landers has paralysis and the prison authorities recommend the pardon. His people provide for him.

William Morris, of Edgecombe county, sentenced to 20 years for barn burning, gets his liberty after service of fourteen years. He has a good prison record and the officials join in the appeal for the pardon. Morris was hurt eight years ago on some construction work and has been in Central Hospital since. The prisoner can take care of himself.

J. Baker Pegrum, of Warren county, after serving thirteen months of his two years, goes free. His advanced age, the request of Judge Lane and Solicitor Kerr, Dr. T. J. Taylor and other citizens, give him strong appeal. His crime was selling liquor.

A. E. Ingram, from Cumberland county, for bigamy, was convicted and given four years besides having two mothers-in-law. The prisoner is an epileptic and weak-minded. The prisoner is returned to South Carolina to his people.

Ed Moore, New Hanover county, for assault with deadly weapon, gets out on newly discovered evidence. The recorder announced that he would have acquitted Moore had he known the facts later developed. The prisoner was sentenced one year.

Few Old Maids in Japan.

Westminster Gazette.

According to the statistics of the last Japanese Blue Book, there are very few Japanese women who do not marry. The majority of Japanese girls marry at 21 years of age. The men usually marry at 26, but marriage at the age of 15 is not unknown, and 4,000 marriages at the age of 17 were registered in the case of men last year, while 7,000 girls of the age of 16 were married.

The number of women who married at 30 was only 1,000 more but the number of men who set up house for themselves at 30 was 18,000. The decline in the figures after this is rapid, only 3,700 men and 1,600 women of the age of 40 married last year in Japan. Practically every Japanese man who does not join a Buddhist monastery marries. The old bachelor and the old maid are almost unknown in the land of chrysanthemum.

STUART BECOMES GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Was Nominated and Elected to Office Without Any Opposition.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2nd.—Through half a hundred city blocks filled with a multitude of cheering people, Henry Carter Stuart rode today to the ancient State Capitol where he took the oath as Governor of Virginia. A long line of militia preceded the car in which Governor Stuart sat with William Hodges Mann, his predecessor. While the militia halted at the entrance to the Capitol grounds, Governor Stuart drove to the south portico where the General Assembly, State officials and the Virginia delegation in Congress, along with thousands of people awaited him. Judge James Keith, president of the Supreme Court, administered the oath after which the new Governor delivered his inaugural address. At its conclusion the Richmond Towntowers fired a salute of 19 guns, and then the military commands passed in review.

Governor Stuart occupies the unique position in Virginia in that he was nominated by his party without opposition and had no Republican opposition in the general election, the first time this has happened since the people took from the convention the right to name the Chief Executive. "The announcement of my candidacy," said Governor Stuart in his inaugural address, "contained this declaration: 'I am not a candidate of any clique or faction, but ask the support of all Democrats who stand for good Government firmly and resolutely administered in the paramount interest of the State.'"

He took the oath of office, I promise that my course as Governor shall be controlled by the principle thus announced."

The inaugural ceremonies closed with a public reception at the mansion tonight.

Dark and Cold This Universe Will Be.

New York, Jan. 31.—That the stars are cooling off and that the whole system is gradually running down, with the ultimate end of the universe (although inconceivably far off) absolute frigidly in the blackness of interstellar night, is the opinion of Dr. Henry N. Russell, professor of astronomy at Princeton.

Contrary to popular belief, star heat first as rarefied, comparatively non-luminous gases, Dr. Russell declared in a lecture of the popular science series at Princeton. They gradually contract, at the same time heating enormously, and when they have reached a semi-liquid, semi-gaseous state begin gradually to cool off. This process, together with their flight through space, means a gradual waste of energy in the form of heat diffusion.

"Outside of our own solar system," said Prof. Russell, "our observations include only highly luminous bodies. Unless a star is many times larger than the hottest furnace it is invisibly small, cold and dark. In order to comprehend the magnitude of stellar dimensions in intelligible terms a scale has been selected by which 93,000,000 miles are represented as one inch.

One of the stars nearest to us, he said, is Sirius, at a distance of eight light years. Others are in the thousands of light years. The brightness of some of the stars is quite as astounding as their distance, as exemplified by Rigel, which is almost 20,000 times as bright as the sun. The average speed of the stars is 10 to 15 miles per second, although velocities of 260 miles a second are known.

Prof. Russell declared that the spectroscopic shows that all of these stars are composed of exactly the same elements as the earth's crust, a most striking proof of the unity of the universe. This instrument enables astronomers to determine the temperature of the separate stars, according as the light they give off is white, yellow, orange or red.

VILLA PLANS FOR ATTACK ON TORREON.

Army of 12,000 Rebels Merely Waiting for Train of Ammunition.—City is Surrounded.

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 2.—With his army of 12,000 rebels already advanced to points north of Torreon and awaiting word to open the attack on the Federal garrison in that city, General Villa planned to leave tonight or early tomorrow for Chihuahua from whence, after a stay of several days he will march south to direct the opening of the battle. How long General Villa will remain in Chihuahua will depend on the rapidity with which train loads of ammunition and rations can be dispatched southward. The rebel leader probably will not appear on the field before Torreon until everything is ready for the opening of the attack.

A courier who arrived from Torreon said the rebel advance guards had already surrounded the city, but that General Rufugio Velasco's Federal soldiers had not opened fire. The courier said the rebels were adopting their usual method of surrounding the city long before they expected to fire on it.

The Federal soldiers in Torreon, it was said, were being kept in ignorance of recent rebel victories and to sustain their courage they were told that General Mercado won a signal victory at Ojinaga. General Caraveo, one of the volunteer Federal generals, who escaped from Ojinaga, had arrived in Torreon and was given a triumphant reception because he informed the soldiers the rebels had been defeated at Ojinaga, according to the courier.

"I don't think there is any doubt that we will capture Torreon," said General Villa today. "But I think it will be one of the severest battles of the revolution. The Huerta followers are desperate. They are evidently concentrating every available man at Torreon. I am not making any predictions as to when the battle will begin or end."

Mexican Federal sympathizers protested to the United States Army officials in El Paso that Raoul Madero, brother of the late President and an officer on Villa's staff, was permitted to go to the American side. Madero has been seen daily in the hotels and at social affairs on the American side. The Mexicans complained that this was a violation of the neutrality laws and was not the same treatment that was accorded General Mercado and other Federal officers who are held prisoners at Fort Bliss because they crossed the river. It was said a protest would be made to Washington. General Carranza, according to a report, soon will start from Culiacan, Sinaloa, for Juarez and Chihuahua, coming by automobile from Naco to Casas Grandes or Guzman on the Mexican Northwestern and thence by train.

Goes to Turkey.

Winston-Salem, Jan. 30.—Greer Gray, one of the youngest but most prominent young tobacco buyers on the local market, sailed this afternoon from New York for Turkey, where he recently accepted a three-year appointment as buyer for the British-American Tobacco Company. Mr. Gray will make his headquarters at Constantinople.

Many Winston-Salem men have gained prominence in the tobacco industry in various parts of the land, but this is the furthest point to which one has yet been sent.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of N. W. Brown, notice is hereby given to all parties owing the estate to make prompt payment and save cost and all parties holding claims against the estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their collection.

This Jan. 5th, 1914.
T. H. Brown,
E. L. Brown,
Executors.

AEROPLANE RACE AROUND THE WORLD.

First Prize Will Be \$100,000 in Cash With Other Cash Prizes to Contestants.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Three hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps more, will be offered in prizes to aeronauts who race around the world in any type of motor-driven air craft under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company. Of this sum, \$150,000 will be given by the exposition company and subscription arrangements on foot for obtaining the remainder are said to indicate a larger sum than \$300,000.

The race is to start early in May, 1915. The course lies east from San Francisco. The route as now outlined runs from San Francisco through Reno, Nev., and Cheyenne, Wyo., and from there either to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and on to New York. The Atlantic ocean is conceded to be the most formidable stretch in the race. It will be essayed from Belle Isle, a small point between Newfoundland and Labrador, Cape Fairwell, Greenland, the next stop, barring a drop into the water, is 610 miles away and from Cape Fairwell to Reyjavik, Iceland, is 670 miles further. One more jump to Stornaway in the Hebrides is 570 miles—and the Atlantic has been crossed. From the Hebrides to Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and along the trans-Siberian railway down into Manchuria and Korea, and across into Japan runs the line of flight. From northern Japan to Kanchatka with varying routes across the little gap which separates Asia from North America, no obstacle likely to be met is insurmountable, it is declared. Vancouver, Seattle, and Tacoma, Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco again—and the world is belted. The exposition's \$150,000 will be cut into three prizes—one of \$100,000, a second of \$30,000 and a third of \$20,000. Distribution of the other \$150,000 will be announced later. This fund will come from individuals and from cities along the line of flight. The work of organization will fall to Arnold Krueckman, whose appointment as manager of the bureau of aeronautics of the exposition was announced today. Mr. Krueckman formerly was secretary of the Aeronautical Society in New York, and has to his credit the arrangement of the flight of Glenn H. Curtiss from Albany to New York in the early days, and the later trans-continental flight which Robert Fowler and Calbraith Rogers participated. He will start east in a few days in a path-making trip around the world.

Plenty of Dry Streaks.

The Washington Star relates that Dudley Field Malone, the new collector of the port of New York, said to a reporter: "I'm too new to my job to talk about it yet. If I talked about it I might be like the mountaineer give away my ignorance. "A man was hunting in Pike county and up around Porters Lake he visited a settler's house. "He noticed a volume of a good encyclopedia on a shelf above the gun, and said: "It must be a handy thing away up here to have an encyclopedia." "Yep," said the mountaineer. "Yep, she's handy. I only get the first book." "Why haven't you got the others?" "I ain't finished this one yet, so I ain't ready for another. I bought this one off'n an agent about eight years ago. He come round six months afterwards and says, says he: 'Here's yer second volume, mister.'" "What?" says I. "Why, I ain't finished the first volume yet. You jest dig out!" "He dug too. Nine year ago it was. I ain't more'n half through her yet. The wife, she's about quarter through. It took a lot of brain to write this book, but it's my opinion, all the same, and I don't mind tellin' ye, that I think she's got her dry streaks, like most everything else."

30,000 VOICES.

And Many Are The Voices of Mt. Airy People.

Thirty thousand voices—What a grand chorus! And that's the number of American men and women who are publicly praising Doan's Kidney Pills for relief from backache, kidney and bladder ills. They say it to friends. They tell it in the home papers. Mt. Airy people are in this chorus. Here's a Mt. Airy Case.

T. D. Roberts, street commissioner, Main St., Mt. Airy, N. C., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills helped me more than anything else I ever use. My kidneys were very irregular in action. I had bad backaches and did everything I knew of to get relief. I didn't find relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at the Hemis Drug Co. (now the Hawks-Robertson Drug Co.) They soon made my back and kidneys strong. I use Doan's Kidney Pills once in awhile and they keep me well." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

URGE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Committee Wants Control of All Telephone and Telegraph Lines.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Postmaster General Burleson today submitted to the Senate the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed by him to investigate the practicability of Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

The report declared that "the only way to afford to the people the complete and modern postal facilities that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Government to provide," is by carrying out these suggestions:

"That Congress declare a Government monopoly over all telegraph, telephone and radio communication, and such other means for the transmission of intelligence as may hereafter develop. "That Congress acquire by purchase at appraised value the commercial telephone network, except the farmer lines; "That Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue, in his discretion and under such regulation as he may prescribe, revocable licenses for the operation by private individuals, associations, companies and corporations, of the telegraph service and such parts of the telephone service as may not be acquired by the Government."

The recommendations are signed by Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General; Merritt O. Chaney, chief clerk, Post-office Department, and John C. Koons, superintendent division of salaries and allowances, composing the committee.

"The private monopoly," states the report, "has been extended its facilities to unprofitable territory; but the Government must serve all the people. "It is economic waste to permit private enterprise to build up vast properties that eventually must be taken over by the Government in resuming its constitutional monopoly at a cost out of all proportion to the value of the parts of such properties that may be utilized to advantage in the postal system.

"Telegraph facilities have not been extended to the small towns and villages along with the Government postal facilities. "According to the best available data, the capitalization of the long distance and toll lines represents approximately \$200,000,000 and the capitalization of the entire commercial network approximately \$900,000,000. The cost to the Government would be less than the appraised value, since it would be undesirable for the Government to purchase the real estate holdings of the companies. Exchanges could be leased until accommodations could be provided in the postoffices and stations."