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CONGRESS AND PROHIBITION

Leaders Stirred by the Plans of the Temperance Advocates.

From a Washington Letter to The New York Sun.

The spread of prohibition sentiment in the United States in the past year has made a deep impression on leaders in Congress. The events of that period when viewed in the light of the ambitious program that the temperance advocates have set for themselves in the immediate future are causing much serious thinking and some anxiety on the part of members of Congress who look beyond their noses.

In fact many of the leaders in the National Legislature believe that they already see the prohibition question looming as a National issue. They fear the time is near when a constitutional amendment providing for National prohibition will be submitted by Congress to a referendum of the States.

Such an amendment is now pending in both the House and the Senate and the promotion of it through Congress is the accomplishment toward which all the anti-liquor forces are looking most hopefully. By many of the cleverest of the crusade leaders doubt is expressed whether the time is yet ripe for pushing the constitutional amendment resolution, or whether it would be better to continue to strengthen the foundations of the measure by bringing additional States more definitely into the prohibition column.

It is pointed out that the test eventually will come in Congress and that the National legislators will be subjected to pressure such as they have seldom if ever experienced in Washington.

The fear is expressed by leaders of both parties that when the test does finally come, Congress will do as it did in two important instances last year, when called on to pass upon the liquor question—disregard its own convictions and vote to appease public clamor.

It has long been a matter of comment in Washington that the only way in which temperance legislation can be prevented in Congress is by holding the bills in committee and by keeping them from the floor of the House or Senate. When the average member of Congress is face to face with the liquor question and a delegation of temperance advocates he may drink like a fish himself, but he will promptly record his vote in favor of the dregs.

That at least was the history of the two most important developments of the last year in Congress. The passage of the Jones-Works excise law for the District of Columbia and the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law to prohibit the shipment of liquor into prohibition territory for sale were regarded by the temperance crusaders as red letter events of their last year's calendar.

They were elated not only over what the laws might accomplish, but over the way in which their enactment demonstrated the hold of the anti upon the National Legislature.

The ease with which the passage of these laws was obtained has also left its impression on Congress. Few members dared to oppose the measures in the open and both went through by overwhelming votes, the Webb-Kenyon bill over the veto of President Taft. The opposition was confined chiefly to the committee rooms, but when the bills were pushed into the open members lined up quickly in favor of them. They believed this was the part of political wisdom.

As the result of the passage of the Jones-Works bill the city of Washington now finds itself on Sundays as dry as a burnt bone. A club member cannot even get a drink in his own club-house on Sunday and foreigners who like a little wine with their dinners have to be content with "near beer" if they are stopping at the hotels.

There are some in Washington who predict that the curbing of the sale of liquor has not yet

gone as far in the National Capital as it will go. It is pointed out that only a few years ago liquor and other strong beverages were served in the Capitol. That was done away with in response to public sentiment, and the fear agitating many here now is that the anti will finally demand that Washington be made absolutely dry so as to be a shining example for the rest of the country.

Death of Mrs. C. S. Simmons.

Mrs. C. S. Simmons died at her home on Mt. Airy Route 1, Feb. 13, 1914, of typhoid fever. She was born Nov. 21, 1876, aged 37 yrs. 3 mos. and 27 days.

This is an unusually sad death as only three weeks before this bereavement the oldest child of this family, a young man of 19 years, was called home, typhoid fever was also the cause of his death. Lucius as he was so favorably known, was a member of the Missionary Baptist church at Holly Springs at which place his body was tenderly laid to rest just three weeks exactly before that of his mother. He was a bright young man and is sadly missed both in his home and church.

Mrs. Simmons was Miss Mary Shockley before she was married.

Mrs. Simmons was taken sick in a few days after the death of her son, and she expressed herself several times before the end came saying that she was ready and willing to go and rest beside her son whom she so dearly loved.

She leaves a husband and 9 children, seven boys and two girls the youngest a boy of only five months of age.

Her body was tenderly laid to rest beside her son at Holly Springs on Sunday Feb. 15, 1914.

Rev. J. W. Simmons, pastor of the church, officiated at the funeral services.

The deceased was a noble woman and every one loved her. She was kind and affectionate to all both in her home and away. She will be greatly missed in her neighborhood as well as in her home.

One who sympathizes.
Feb. 16th, 1914.

Decided Estate in Peculiar Way.

Kinston, Feb. 10.—Samuel Loftin, a bachelor 72 years of age, and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Lenoir county, is dead at his country place, six miles south of Kinston. Death is said to have been due to infirmities attendant upon old age. He lived alone in the home on his plantation of 1,600 acres. In January Loftin made a peculiar deed to Joseph Williams, a Woodington man, whereby the latter, upon the payment of \$3,000 in cash and \$1,000 a year until the former died, with other obligations, was to come into possession of the big estate at the owner's death. The farm is worth, at a conservative estimate between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Williams, in the deed was required to build a comfortable dwelling for the aged planter to replace the dilapidated old home in which he resided, and give to a negro body servant of Mr. Loftin the use of 30 acres stipulated so long as he remained on the place, in consideration of his faithful and careful service to the aged gentleman. Williams had not paid the first thousand dollars and comes into possession of the plantation for \$3,000 and insignificant expenditure. It is rumored that relatives may contest the transaction.

Honor Roll Pilot Mountain High School.

Ona May Boyles, Irene Butler, Ira Denny, Chonie Denny, Claude Swanson, Verda Frye, Stella Gordon, Carl Hill, Katherine Nelson, Norene Nelson, Malie Venable, Odell Venable, Ola Harris, Bryan Badgett, Garland Denny, Aubrey Denny, Ralph Fulk, Ada Gordon, Viola Patterson, Kenneth Napier, Wilma Snow, Katie Stone, Dovie Venable, Irma Barnes, Fred Denny, Marion Frye, Thelma Hill, Mary Ruth McDaniel, Elizabeth Nelson, Katherine Reid, Orin Swanson, Mary Smith, Edna Taylor, Annie Reid, Teacher.

PRISON CAMP A COLONY IN ITSELF.

Five Thousand Mexicans Cared for by General Scott.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 15.—Hundreds of visitors today went to Fort Bliss to view the prison camp where Gen. Hugh L. Scott is caring for more than 5,000 Mexican men, women and children, who fled after the Federalists were defeated at Ojinaga a month ago.

Meanwhile Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar, prisoner, was uneasy and sulked within his tent. General Scott has him confined in a special barbed-wire stockade away from the other prisoners and recently informed him that if an attempt was made to rescue him he would be the first person shot. Today Salazar sent word to General Scott that he feared the rebels at Juarez would take advantage of the order and make a false demonstration from the railroad tracks nearby, probably firing a few shots in the air and before the ruse was discovered the guard would have carried out the instructions with reference to himself.

"I have no more desire to escape than a 10-year-old boy," was the message Salazar sent. General Scott said he might enter the post guard house if he wished. Here he would be in a cell, but safe. The Mexican may try the experiment for a week.

Card Index for Prisoners.

Capt. G. H. Estes of the Twentieth Infantry in charge of the prison camp, has a card index system to keep track of the prisoners and their own leaders know more about them now than they ever did in the field. These cards bear the name, home town, rank and age of the prisoners and the number of wounds and illnesses.

In the camp there are 53 wounded Federal officers and 187 wounded men who are physically fit. There are 1,259 women and 556 children. Of the children 400 are of school age, and as soon as possible General Scott will inaugurate a school at which some of the educated officers will be the instructors. There are four cases of smallpox, and this has delayed the school period.

The prisoners live in tents, brown like the whole verdureless landscape. It costs 18 cents a day to feed each prisoner, or about \$900 for the camp, while the cost of subsistence for an American soldier is 23½ cents. The prison rations consist of Mexican beans, chili peppers, corn meal, potatoes, onions, bread, fresh meat and coffee. A guard today detected on one of the prisoners giving away some of his coffee to a fellow countryman on the outside.

Prisoners Are Better Off.

Most of the prisoners are better off than when in the field. They are housed and fed regularly, and, by dint of much urging, the Americans have trained them to police their camp and take proper sanitary precautions. The prison is of about 40 acres, surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. The sentries do not enter the camp except for special purpose, but patrol it on the outside. Visitors are kept at a distance from the fence and the prisoners themselves are kept away from it.

In the crowds today were many Mexicans from El Paso who brought gifts of tobacco, cigarettes, bananas, apples, oranges and other delicacies. Visiting priests today celebrate mass and there was a concert in the afternoon by the band of 40 pieces, sent by President Huerta to inspire his soldiers at Chihuahua and Ojinaga.

Find Guns and Ammunition.

The prisoners are well clothed. Huerta recently provided all with shoes, hose, underwear, hats and overalls or dresses. Officers also receive \$5 a month and privates \$2. They are permitted to make purchases at the regimental store at the same prices paid by American soldiers.

A special permit not easily obtained, is required for a visitor to go within the camp. This is due largely to the cases of smallpox. Americans who have enjoyed the privileges, join with the guards in saying that the prisoners generally are sullen in the presence of their jailers.

At Ysella today soldiers discovered 14 rifles and 3,000 rounds of ammunition hidden away. They probably were left behind Wednesday night by the Mexican recruits who fled across the Rio Grande.

Rumors today reached General Scott that attempts to run more recruits across would be made, but details of the plot were lacking.

Jetton's Wife to His Rescue.

Charlotte, Feb. 14th.—Before Judge W. J. Adams today, in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by counsel for Monroe Jetton to secure bail for him, Mrs. Jetton, wife of the prisoner, testified that Dr. W. H. Wooten, who was killed by her husband Tuesday night, was attempting to assault her when her husband came into the house and that Wooten struck Jetton before the latter drew a pistol and killed him.

Mrs. Jetton stated that the visit which ended in his death was not the first made by Doctor Wooten; that he had come to the home in her husband's absence twice before, but that she has said nothing to Jetton about his coming.

Tuesday evening, said the witness, while she was in the kitchen washing dishes, there was a knock at the door. Thinking it was a neighbor, she opened the door, to find Wooten, who pushed himself in. When she asked him what he wanted, she was told that he wanted to see her. She asked him to leave, but he caught her by the wrist and pulled her through the hall into the bedroom. Here, declared Mrs. Jetton, she was thrown on the bed in spite of resistance, and

she swore at Wooten and received a blow at the hands of the intruder. Mrs. Jetton said she ran from the room, and shortly thereafter heard the pistol shot which killed Wooten.

Jetton, on the stand, said that Wooten called at the home one night in January and seemed surprised to see him. Since that time he stated the physician's demeanor toward him had changed and he grew suspicious and watched him.

When he followed Wooten to his home Tuesday night, he said that he heard his wife and Wooten talking in the room, heard his wife ask Wooten not to hold her, and that he went into the house, opened the door of the bedroom and asked Wooten what he was doing there. Wooten, said Jetton, struck him, knocking him to his knees and was pushing him further when he shot him.

Judge Adams, after hearing the testimony, charged Solicitor Wilson to present an indictment before the grand jury Monday, so that this body could report at once, and the judge will decide on the merits of the habeas corpus proceedings.

"Congressmen Will Regret Ignoring Us!"—Suffragists.

Washington, Feb. 15.—"Storm the male political trust; that is the way to gain suffrage." This was the advice today offered by Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Kentucky, to several thousand suffragists gathered under the auspices of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to commemorate the birthday of Susan B. Anthony. The speaker was supported in her suggestion by Senator Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota, and Senator John F. Shafroth, Colorado.

Mrs. Shafothette Funk, a member of the Congressional Committee, announced that preparations are under way for the congressional campaigns. "The committee will go into every district," she asserted, "and show the representatives that their seats are unsafe if they ignore the demands of those who favor woman suffrage."

Coble's Croup and Pneumonia Remedy is the new liquid external remedy for colds, croup, pneumonia and all inflammation, and relieves instantly. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size. Sold on a guarantee. All druggists have it.

JETTON KILLED DR. WOOTEN

Tragedy at Davidson Tuesday Evening — Young Druggist Claimed the Doctor Was Invading His Home.

Davidson Dispatch, 10th, to the Charlotte Observer.

"My home was being invaded! This is the statement which friends of Monroe Jetton gave as the reason given by the young druggist for having shot and killed Dr. W. H. Wooten tonight about 7 o'clock in the Jetton home in this city.

But one shot was fired, a revolver bullet taking effect close to the heart of the physician, who died within a half or three-quarters of an hour. The only person present beside the principals of the shooting was Mrs. Jetton, a bride of less than a year. The alarm was given by Mr. Jetton, who called in neighbors and asked them to take charge of the wounded man and gave them his explanation.

Dr. Wooten is reported as having said that he was fired upon before he had a chance to explain the circumstances of his visit to the home.

A short time before 7 o'clock, it appears, Dr. Wooten was at the store of the White-Jetton Drug Company, of which Monroe Jetton is junior member, and when he left the place was followed, after an interval, by Mr. Jetton. When the druggist reached his home, it is stated, he went into the house through a hall or passage-way, saw the doctor in a room with Mrs. Jetton, standing near the foot of a bed. Mr. Jetton did not enter the room it seems, but fired through the door and promptly gave the alarm, and when his neighbors came in and asked them to care for the fatally wounded man.

Permission was given by the coroner to take Dr. Wooten to his own home, where he died about 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Jetton quietly submitted to arrest by a special officer and is being guarded at the house of a friend tonight.

On account of the prominence of people concerned local interest is intense. Dr. Wooten had a large local practice and was regarded as a leader in his profession. He was about 45 years of age and had been married for about 20 years to a cousin of the man who killed him, Mrs. Wooten having been before marriage Miss Mary Potts, a daughter, Miss Sarah Wooten, is a student of Queen's College, Charlotte.

Mrs. Monroe Jetton is a bride of about six or eight months, having been married to Mr. Jetton at Gulfport, Miss., last summer. As Miss Shippey she had visited in Davidson for several years and is well-known in the community. She has had nothing to say in regard to the shooting.

The two men had long been close friends.

Dr. Wooten Declared Innocent.

The following is from the Observer:

Mr. T. F. Lothery, a neighbor of the Jettons, testified that he heard the shouts shortly after 7 o'clock and ran over to learn the trouble. Mr. Jetton and his wife were standing on the porch. Mr. Jetton seemed "kind of wild," as the witness put it.

"I said, 'Monroe, what is the matter?'" testified Mr. Lothery. "He ruined my home." His wife said: "I'm innocent." He said: "Oh, I saw. I saw."

Mr. Lothery testified that he went into the house and saw Dr. Wooten lying across the bed. "I said, 'Doctor, what's the matter?'" He said: "Monroe shot me." He added: "I'm innocent. He didn't give me any chance to explain. He came right in and shot me." Mr. Christie asked him: "Where were you?" Dr. Wooten said: "I was standing at the foot of the bed." He (Mr. Christie) asked "Where was his wife?" He replied: "She was right there," and pointed at a chair.

In reply to questions, Mr. Lothery testified that Dr. Wooten's vest was buttoned up and coat and overcoat or raincoat.

Dr. W. J. McConnell was summoned to the Jetton home to

render whatever professional assistance he could and to him Dr. Wooten talked.

"Dr. Wooten was lying across the bed on his back with his hands over his head," declared Dr. McConnell. "He had on a raincoat with collar open and gasping for breath. He said: 'Mack, I'm gone, I'm done for.' I said: 'What is wrong?' and he replied: 'He shot me in a fit of jealousy.'"

"I said: 'Maybe you won't die,' and I leaned over him. He said: 'Yes I'm shot through, I'm bleeding internally. I feel the bullet in my back.'"

"I said: 'What in the world is wrong?'" He replied: "I'm innocent." I then asked him what I could do for him but he replied: "There's nothing you can do. Your hands are tied. 'I'm gone.' He then added, 'If he had only given me a chance to explain. She was showing me a new dress.' He said: 'Phone Dr. Long at Statesville,' but added: 'It's no use. Send for Sarah!'"

Dr. McConnell said that he worked with the wounded man but hopelessly, giving him two hypodermic injections to ease the pain. "It's no use," the injured man exclaimed. "I'm like Curlee." Curlee was the engineer fatally wounded in the Southern wreck at Davidson several weeks ago, who was treated by Dr. Wooten. Dr. McConnell said he took Mrs. Wooten to her husband. "He kissed her good-bye," said the physician, "put his arms around her and told her to take care of Sarah." He said that he did not hear him make any explanation to his wife.

Dr. McConnell testified as to the location and nature of the wound and concluded that it was a gunshot wound. He said that he exposed the wound. His clothes were in perfect condition, not unbuttoned. His raincoat was on and his collar unfastened. There was nothing to indicate that anything improper had taken place.

Mr. C. M. Stiles testified that Dr. Wooten had said that he was standing up and Mrs. Jetton was in a chair showing him her new dress.

Mr. John Christie testified that Mr. Jetton had declared, when he came up and asked the trouble, "that Dr. Wooten had ruined his home." When he said this, Mr. Christie declared that Mrs. Jetton protested, saying, "Monroe, don't say such as that," to which Mr. Jetton replied, "I will because it is true."

The whole affair is distressing. The two families had been intimate and the two men were generally regarded as the best of friends. Dr. Wooten was interested in the drug firm of which Mr. Jetton was a member and his wife is Mr. Jetton's first cousin. The two families stood among the highest in the community. Dr. Wooten had practiced for the family but had not been called in professionally at this time. He is a native of Clarkton, Bladen county, and a graduate of Davidson, class of 1893. Mr. Jetton is widely connected through this section. The pistol which Mr. Jetton did the shooting is now in the keeping of Coroner Hovis. It is a Smith & Wesson special, blue steel, 38 caliber six shooter. There was one cartridge and only one fired.

It is said that the opinion in Davidson is that Jetton believed he had provocation but that he was mistaken. The funeral of Dr. Wooten took place at the Presbyterian church of Davidson yesterday afternoon. It was conducted by Rev. Dr. Byron Clark of Salisbury, who was reared in the same community—Clarkton—with Dr. Wooten, assisted by Rev. Dr. C. M. Richards, pastor of the church. Dr. Wooten's request that Dr. Long of Statesville be notified was complied with and Dr. Long was preparing to go to Davidson, Tuesday evening, when notified of Dr. Wooten's death. Dr. and Mrs. Long and Mr. T. J. Allison were at Davidson Wednesday.

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