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NEW ENFORCEMENT CHIEF DECLARES LAW IS SUPREME

Prohibition Commissioner Appeals to People of United States—Cooperation of All Public Agencies is Invited

Washington, D. C.—In a preliminary review of prohibition enforcement, Roy A. Haynes, the newly appointed prohibition commissioner, yesterday pledged himself to do everything possible to administer the law efficiently and effectively. Mr. Haynes said that it was too soon for him to say anything definite about the program to be carried out, but he indicated that there would be a complete reorganization of the bureau, and that no new prohibition agents will be appointed until investigation has proceeded further.

Mr. Haynes gave every indication of intending to carry forward the work of the bureau with vigor and sincerity. His fundamental is that the laws are on the statute books and must be obeyed. He is going to do his part to see that the laws bearing on prohibition are duly respected, and he asks the law-abiding public to cooperate with him.

"It has been repeatedly suggested that I make a public statement of platform or policy, as the newly appointed federal prohibition commissioner. It would be manifestly impossible and improper for me to enter into a detailed discussion of the particular problems at this time, but I believe it is only right that I should grant the request of the press for a message to the people of America, indicating my general attitude toward these new responsibilities. The watchword of this Administration is 'Efficiency.' We expect to do everything possible to translate into fact that slogan in the prohibition unit. Whatever change may be made in organization or personnel will be made wholly with the idea in view of greater efficiency, strict economy and the maximum of results.

"In unmistakable language America has spoken for prohibition. Federal constitutional provision has been made for it. Laws have been enacted for its enforcement. The law should be enforced. The man or woman, or agency which condones its violation, or becomes a party to its violation, or encourages a sentiment of laxity in regard to its enforcement, is helping to create, consciously or unconsciously, a very serious condition.

"Regardless of personal view, surely every good citizen will regard as imperative the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and laws to which it is fundamental. Certainly every law-abiding citizen will admit that as long as these laws constitute a part of the organic law of the land, they must be obeyed. The first year of national dry enforcement has been waged against almost insuperable difficulties. Due credit should be given to former Commissioner Kramer, a man of sterling integrity, firm convictions and splendid courage, and to his helpers, for the progress made. They were the pioneers, and pioneers are always seriously handicapped.

"At the very outset of my administration of this office I want to preach the gospel of the need of law enforcement. If there was ever a time in the history of America when all good citizens should unite on a program for law enforcement, in the home, in the school, in the church and in the press, it is today. To 'wink at the breaking of one law and preach the observance of another is unpatriotic and un-American. On that basis, I believe former so-called liberals will as vigorously aid in the enforcement of the dry laws as those who always have been dry. Any other policy toward law in general means chaos; means Bolshevism.

"I am a newspaperman by profession. I have full knowledge of the power of the press. I believe no agency has more power in the welding of public sentiment, and few as much power. I appeal especially to the editorial and news writers, to the cartoonist, to the reporter, to the scenario writer, to the playwright to lend every aid to law enforcement.

"The editorial, the cartoon, the news story, the film or the legitimate play which has in it the direct statement or inferential suggestion that the dry program is easily violated, or should be violated, that it is a joke—is not only harmful in the warping of sentiment against the enforcement of this one law, but obviously such influence leads to a disregard of law in general. Such suggestions create in the minds of the young an unfair and unfortunate attitude and encourage among

irresponsibles the breaking of all laws.

"I wish that we might have in America a revival of regard for the sanctity and majesty of the law. I wish that it might be preached by the parents in the home as well as by the teacher in the school; by the preacher in the pulpit; the writer and cartoonist, through the press; the actor on the stage; by every good citizen and agency. No greater blessing can come to America and the world than this. I want the help of every good, loyal citizen. I pledge, God, helping me, every ounce of vigor and ability there is in me to this end. With comparatively few officials to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, it cannot be effectively done without the cooperation of a patriotic and helpful citizenship.

"My ambition is to see the dry law, as all laws, generally and properly enforced. We can readily bring about this splendid result and high aspiration if we all dedicate ourselves to the patriotic program of believing, preaching, talking and practicing the gospel of law enforcement. To this platform I shall devote all of my energies, and I believe that I shall have the cooperation of all true, broad-minded, patriotic Americans, who put love of country and regard for its very foundation—law and order—in their proper relationship."

Trap-Gun Killed Danville Officer

Danville, Va., June 16.—A trap-gun, set ostensibly to kill a burglar at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning claimed the life of Police Officer John P. Jones, who when testing the door of Irvin Price, negro storekeeper, who operates a small establishment on North Main street, in Danville, was in direct aim of the weapon as it discharged. The policeman on duty performing one of his sworn offices with Patrolman A. C. Morgan with him received the contents of the gun at a range of three feet in the top of the left lung, which was shattered, death resulting from a hemorrhage in 10 minutes' time, or before medical aid could reach him. The Doc says:

Irvin Price, who admits having set the gun, with devilish cunning, and which wrought the work of death, was taken into custody an hour after Jones had been killed, being found at his home near Washington street. The authorities believed it best to remove him to a distant point and in the custody of officers he flashed by the scene of the officer's death, bound north at a high rate of speed at about 5 o'clock.

The city coroner convened a jury to hold an inquest this morning. The six men viewed the body of the slain officer in an undertaking morgue and was adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock when evidence will be heard.

Price is charged with murder. He is a negro aged about 35 years of age, with views which are said to be Socialist. He admitted, when arrested, that he had set not only the gun which killed Jones, but also another guarding a rear entrance to his store.

Salient points in the facts surrounding the tragedy are:

1.—That Price complained about six months ago of thieves entering his store and stealing goods.

2.—That he devised the gun for the purpose of getting the first man who entered the small frame door.

3.—That the police, though told of thefts and therefore with a special eye on the property, were not told of the infernal engine of death, and

4.—That the door to the store was not locked last night, but was even slightly ajar, so that a slender punk was sufficient to pull the string tied to the gun trigger, letting loose the lead into the body of whoever undertook the mission.

Just why the door had been left unlocked is not known.

This Is A Gem From Congressional Record

Congressman Tom Williams, Republican, of Illinois, was discussing civil service in connection with the post-office department, when he was interrupted thus:

Mr. Garrett, Democrat, of Tennessee: Has the postmaster general (Mr. Hays) ever stood a civil service examination? (Laughter.)

Mr. Williams: No. And while I have the highest respect for the distinguished gentlemen who constitute the cabinet of the president, yet, in my opinion, if they had been required to pass a civil service examination such as these rural letter carriers and fourth-class postmasters are required to pass, outside of Hughes and Hoover, none of them would have been able to get in the eligible list. (Laughter and applause.)

The President Is Up To His Eyes In Trouble

Washington, June 14.—President Harding is up to his eyes in trouble. Business is bad. He has no foreign policy. The patronage throng is camping on his heels. There is but one thing that makes him smile, and that is a chew of Senator Simmon's sun cured tobacco. Every time he sees the North Carolina senator he asks for a bit of it.

Senator Willis, the Republican senator from Ohio, is making war on Harding nominees. He is on the very brink of the insurgent camp.

The President nominated Charles H. Naut, for collector of internal revenue for the 10th district of Ohio, and Willis, who had recommended his campaign manager, Sherman Lott, gave notice that he would oppose confirmation.

Today, to representatives of the press, the President gave notice that government workers who oppose the administration's reorganization plan will be dismissed from the service. That is a high-handed proposition, and will bring more trouble. In other words, the President would gag the government employe. That is the way his remarks were interpreted.

General Sawyer is one cause of uprising in the executive departments. Negro office seekers is another.

Many persons who have kept an eye open and an ear to the ground here believe that the protest against the program to make a negro a register of the treasury and the sub-rosa ridicule heaped upon General Sawyer, the President's physician, who is promoting the movement for a "department of public welfare" riled Mr. Harding. It has been an open secret for weeks that whenever General Sawyer appears in one of the executive bureaus to gather thunder for his campaign all the bureaucrats laugh and snicker over his questions.

In a letter to members of the house, General Sawyer urged quick action on the bill providing a new department, which he says will be the "premier executive department" of Washington. He says that the various bureaus he would have taken over the new organization he saw much confusion, duplication of work and disorder.

"In order that these disconcerted and disconnected affairs may be placed under centralized directorship at the earliest possible moment," said he to members of Congress "you will confer a great favor by expediting consideration of the bill whenever opportunity presents."

Naturally old time bureaucrats, some of them grey in the government service, and tied hard and fast to their jobs by civil service regulations, do not see the confusion and disorder reported by Gen. Sawyer. The veiled criticism of the busy general has caused a breach between himself and the "government clerks."

The first outbreak from government employes came March 31, when a majority of the young women working in the office of the register of the treasury sent in a petition to congressmen appealing to them to "use their influence to prevent the appointment of a negro to the office of register of the treasury." "Prompt action is imperative," the employes asserted. It was explained that the petition did not come from any political faction, nor was it instigated by southern prejudice.

"Northerners, southerners, easterners, westerners, Democrats and Republicans alike," the appeal said, "have set their signature hereto." A thousand men and women are employed in the office of the register of the treasury, 607 of whom signed the petition.

This action on the part of "white women employes" started foment among government employes that has been spreading and becoming more active all the time. It angered many prominent Republican leaders, for it stirred up the race issue in an embarrassing sort of way. President Harding had given Charles Cottrell, a leading negro politician of Toledo, a lieutenant of Attorney General Daugherty, to understand that he would be appointed register of the treasury, a position held by negroes in other Republican administrations. The President is trying to make good that promise but his task is difficult in the face of a protest signed by more than half of those who would have to work under the negro. This has been rankling in the minds of President Harding and Mr. Daugherty.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

Every family should keep this preparation at hand during the hot of the summer months. It is almost sure to be needed, and when that time comes, it is worth many times its cost. Buy it now.

LETTER FROM JAPAN

In a recent letter written from Kobe and dated April 29 I wrote about being temporarily in that great city, one hundred times as large as Mount Airy. In spite of the depressed condition of trade the exports and imports of Kobe for the year 1920 amounted to one billion six hundred forty-six million five hundred sixty-four thousand eighty-seven yen, or about half as many dollars. In that cosmopolitan port there are many nationalities, and we hear a babel of tongues. Crowded street cars go chasing after each other on double tracks all day long, and many are rushing about in automobiles or rikisha, while countless numbers are making their way on foot. Railway trains pass to and fro through the city at frequent intervals day and night. And two electric lines do a rushing business carrying passengers between Kobe and Osaka, eighteen miles apart. Osaka has a population of a million and a half, and is the leading commercial city of the Far East. Steamboats from foreign and domestic ports are always to be found in the harbor of Kobe.

It is a change for those who are situated in remote places as we are to have a short stay in a place like Kobe where we hear sermons, songs and conversation in the English language. I am registered at the United States Consulate at Kobe, though living quite a distance away. And every time I execute a paper requiring an oath I must appear in person before a United States consul or vice-consul or ambassador, provided it is something pertaining to the United States. My business during my recent visit to the Consulate was listing my U. S. income tax. The payment of the tax was made by draft on New York district to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. We must list all income in the U. S. and here in Japan. Uncle Sam allows us credit for income tax paid to the Japanese government, which frees most of the missionaries from paying to the U. S. government, but does not free them from filing or reporting. The use of our homes, furnished to us free of rent, is considered as income. Being in America last year, I had no credit for tax paid to the Japanese government, inasmuch as we have an exemption of only two hundred forty yen, or one hundred twenty dollars. But it is fair to state that the Mission bears this heavy burden for us. We should all be willing to pay our taxes when we consider what great benefit and protection we derive from governments.

I am now sailing on the Inland Sea, about which I will tell you in my next letter. On board Gunzan Maru, May 3, 1921.

J. W. FRANK.

Daniel Boone And The Wilderness Road

After the Revolutionary war he moved on further into the wilderness. Later he went to Maysville, where he opened a tavern and store. Still later, when he moved to Point Pleasant, in western Virginia, he was selected to the Virginia Assembly for the third time, having previously been a member from Boonesborough and from Maysville.

In 1796, when the Kentucky Legislature proposed to improve the Wilderness Road for wagon travel, Boone wrote to Governor Shelby:

Sir, after my best respects to your Excellency and family, I wish to inform you that I have sum intention of undertaking this New Rode that is to be cut through the Wilderness, and I think My Self intitled to the offer of the Business as I first Marked out that Rode in March 1775 and Never rec'd anything for my trubel and Sepose I am no Statesman I am a Woodsman and think My Self as Capable of Marking and Cutting that Rode as any other man. Sir if you think with Me I would thank you to wright me a line by the post the first opportunity and he Will Lodge it at Mr. John Milers on hinkston fork as I wish to know Where and When it is to be Laet (let) So that I may attend at the time I am Deer Sir your very omble arvent.

Daniel Boone.

But the contract was given to others, to Boone's great disappointment.—"On the Trail of the Pioneers," John T. Paris.

Refined Sugar Below 6-Cent Figure

New York, June 15.—Refined sugar went below the 6-cent level today for the first time in more than five years when the Federal Sugar Refining company quoted fine granulated at 5.75 a pound.

SHAVER SUES PEACOCK FOR \$25,000 DAMAGES

Lexington, June 11.—Attorneys for H. S. Shaver, who was seriously wounded by a shot fired by Dr. J. W. Peacock on April 16, when Chief of Police J. E. Taylor was killed on the streets of Thomasville, have filed a suit against the physician for damages amounting to \$25,000. It was also learned here on good authority that attorneys for Chief of Police Taylor's widow, now residing with relatives in Winston-Salem, have also instituted proceedings in Forsyth county against Peacock to recover damages for the death of the chief. It is believed that the amount asked for will be considerably larger than Shaver's figure.

The complaint filed here states that on April 16, 1921 while the plaintiff was in a store in the city of Thomasville, where he had a right, he was wrongfully, unlawfully and willfully and feloniously assaulted and injured by the defendant with a deadly weapon; that Chief of Police Taylor came in the store (Pearce's store) and was bleeding profusely about the head and face, appearing to be in great agony; any crying out in pain and anguish; that the plaintiff not knowing what was the difficulty or how and in what manner Mr. Taylor had been injured, but realizing that the injured man was in great distress and that immediate medical attention was necessary, together with some other persons took hold of Chief Taylor for the purpose of getting him out of the store to some physicians office in order that he might get medical attention. The plaintiff was holding and assisting the injured man without any knowledge of the approach or the presence of the defendant, who suddenly and without notice shot the plaintiff, the bullet entering the plaintiff's body just below the front and lower part of the breast bone, severing one of the plaintiff's intestines and puncturing a large intestine, passing through gall bladder and liver and doing other injuries. The bullet lodged in the plaintiff's right hip where it still remains.

Shaver was forced to enter a hospital, suffering greatly from his wound.

By reason of the injuries and humiliation and losses and damages sustained the plaintiff asks that he recover of the defendant as actual damage \$10,000 by reason of the wrongful, unlawful, willful, malicious and felonious assault and \$15,000 punitive damages.

Death Claims Famous Aged Indian Chief

Pierre, S. D., June 7.—In the recent death of Chief Iron Lightening, at his home near Thunder Butte, in the northwestern part of the Cheyenne Indian reservation, the country lost probably the greatest of the few remaining famous Indian characters who figured in the early history of Dakota territory.

Iron Lightening was one of the sub-chiefs, who, under Sitting Bull, participated in the memorable battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, when Custer and his band of 261 men were annihilated. He is said to be the last of the chiefs who were in control of the Sioux nation at that time. He was 76 years old at the time of his death, and for years made his home in the vicinity of Thunder Butte station.

Unusually tall and well proportioned, even for an Indian, and possessing a voice which commanded attention and obedience, although it knew no word of English, Iron Lightening was a natural leader of men. In the early part of this century, following the Ute Indian uprising, when the Utes had been rounded up and sent to the Cheyenne reservation, it was Iron Lightening who went among them urging them to forget their grievance with the whites and settle down to peaceful lives.

He was the last Indian, so far as is known, to have continued to live with two wives after the order prohibiting polygamy and further polygamous marriage among the Indians was made. Iron Lightening was called to the Thunder Butte station when this order was received, and told he must choose between the two women with whom he was living.

"If the commissioner has lived with one woman," the chief replied in Indian, "he will know how impossible it is for Iron Lightening to separate himself from two. Iron Lightening laughs."

This speech won for him his case, and the two wives were retained. They lived together in harmony, one doing the cooking for the family, which among the Indians is regarded as an honor, for one week, when the other came into power for a like period.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IS TO BE TARGET

Three German Warships and Old Battleship Iowa Will Also Be Targets

Washington, June 19.—The former German submarine U-117, turned over to the United States navy after the armistice, was anchored in 50 fathoms of water 60 miles east of Cape Charles Va., today to become the target for nearly 50 bomb-carrying airplanes Tuesday. The aerial attack on the former U-boat will be the first of a series of experiments conducted jointly by the army and navy to provide data regarding the ability of aircraft to bomb naval vessels and to determine the resulting damage to the vessel. Similar tests will be conducted later against a German destroyer, cruiser and the radio-controlled American battleship Iowa.

The navy will send 24 planes of various types against the U-117 and the army will use 23 bombing planes in the test. Nearly 200 bombs will be dropped on the submersible unless the vessel is sunk before the conclusion of the experiment.

The naval transport Henderson will leave here Monday morning with a large party of army and navy officers, cabinet members, congressmen and newspaper men. Secretary Denby has announced that press representatives will be given the widest latitude in observing the results of the attack on the U-117, and in giving facts to the public. The results of such tests, involving data of the utmost importance to the nation's defense system, have usually been kept secret in the past.

Should the U-117 survive the deluge of bombs, it will become the target, with two other German submarines, for the guns of a division of destroyers of the Atlantic fleet Wednesday. The U-111, which was to have been used in the destroyer target practice, sank Saturday near Cape Henry while being towed to the firing point.

The U-117 was built at Kiel during the war and measures 267 feet in length. The vessel has a surface displacement of 1,164 tons and a surface cruising radius of 14,000 miles with a surface speed of 14.7 knots an hour. She has four torpedo tubes and was equipped to carry 42 mines.

After Seven Years We Again Make Dollars

Washington, June 19.—Coinage of silver dollars has been resumed by the mint after a lapse of seven years and the work of replacing the two hundred and seventy-nine million standard silver dollars taken from the treasury during the war to sell to Great Britain has been begun.

Since late in March treasury officials said tonight, approximately 20,000,000 silver dollars have been coined. In the same period corresponding amounts of silver certificates were issued and federal reserve notes, and treasury certificates securing them, retired. This process, officials said, would continue for the next five years until the treasury's reserve of silver dollars is back to its pre-war basis.

The mint, officials explained, ceased coining silver dollars in 1914 when the supply of metal purchased under the coinage act was exhausted. Further authority to make the dollars was not forthcoming until 1918 when Congress passed the Pittman act to enable the sale of melted dollars to England for the relief of silver famine in India.

Unusual Sentence For Juvenile Law Breakers

Spartanburg, S. C., June 13.—Recorder Burnett, in the city police court today, sentenced four youthful offenders to be whipped by their parents and to refrain from going to the movies until they reach the age of 21. The boys staged a robbery of a local store, posting guards and wearing masks in real bandit style. They said they got the idea from a scene they had witnessed in a moving picture show.

Tampa, Fla., June 13.—Three small boys convicted in juvenile court here today of having entered a hardware store, were sentenced by Judge Fette-way to save enough money to buy a pocket knife for each boy in the local children's home. The court ordered that the knives should be purchased from the store the culprits entered.

Recommends Chamberlain's Tablets
"Chamberlain's Tablets have been used by my husband and myself off and on for the past five years. When my husband goes away from home he always takes a bottle of them along with him. Whenever I have that heavy feeling after eating, or feel dull and played out, I take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets and they fix me up fine," writes Mrs. Newton Vreeland, Misses, N. Y. Take these tablets when troubled with constipation or indigestion and they will do you good.