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NINE BOMBS DROPPED FROM PLANE SINKS GERMAN U-BOAT

Nearly 200 Bombs and 43 Army and Navy Machines Provided for the Attack But Very Few Took Part.

Cape Charles, Va., June 21.—A direct hit with a 163-pound aerial bomb, dropped from an F-5L type seaplane sent the former German submarine U-117 to the bottom of the Atlantic today and abruptly terminated the first of a series of experiments by the American army and navy to test the ability of naval vessels to withstand damage inflicted from the air. The one-time German commerce raider and submarine mine planter was bound for Davy Jones' locker just 16 minutes after the first bombs were launched.

The bomb that settled the fate of the U-117 was one of a salvo of nine dropped from three planes that constituted the first and only aerial division to engage in the actual attack. A few minutes before the fatal salvo was fired the same division had dropped three bombs to get the range. The projectiles were hurled from a height of about 1,100 feet while the planes were making more than 100 miles an hour. It was only six minutes after the second salvo was launched that the U-117 made its last "crash dive" to find a resting place 50 fathoms deep.

The sinking of the U-117 in so short a time came as a surprise to most of the army and navy officers who witnessed the experiment, many of whom had been frankly skeptical regarding the ability of the planes to hit even the submarine, despite that all the conditions favored the attacking force and no effort was made to simulate war conditions. The U-117 was securely anchored and the bombing planes were furnished with charts showing the exact position of the target, but few expected that a fatal injury would be inflicted on the U-boat so quickly.

The plans for the test called for participation by 24 naval and marine planes and a later attack by 23 army machines if the naval craft failed to get the submarine. Nearly 200 bombs were provided for the affair, but only 12 were used, and of the 47 aircraft scheduled to take part in the bombing only three obtained a shot at the target while three more were robbed of their chance after reaching the scene, by the effective work of the first division.

The division that sank the U-117 was commanded by Lieut. Delos Thomas. The three planes were commanded by Lieutenants Kenne, Rummill and Garvey.

Although the detailed plans for the exercise called for the appearance of the first division of three F-5L type planes over the target at 9 o'clock, it was an hour later when the division was sighted. Led by Lieutenant Thomas, the planes approached the target in battle formation. Each plane carried four 163 pound bombs, each bomb containing 116 pounds of T. N. T. As the division swung around for the run past the U-117, the planes dropped down to about 1,100 feet from the surface and when the head of the formation was almost over the U-117, observers saw three bombs, one from each plane, drop in a graceful curve toward the submarine. An instant later a great column of water shot up over the craft, almost entirely obscuring it. As the spray and mist cleared away, it was evident that while no direct hit had been made with the first salvo fired for ranging purposes, the aviators had calculated the range so closely that not a bomb fell more than the length of the submarine away from the target. The bow of the U-117 was lifted clear of the water by the force of the explosion and as the vessel settled back it was thought for a little that it was slowly sinking.

In the meantime the three planes had circled around and were again approaching the target against the wind. This time a veritable deluge of bombs was dropped, each plane launching three, and the nine projectiles formed an almost perfect pattern around the U-117 as they struck the water.

A cloud of black smoke and dust, centered with the red flash of the explosion, flew into the air along with the water this time and the submarine seemed to be almost lifted from the water by the terrific impact. Members of the official observing party credited at least one direct hit to the salvo and it was thought possible that another bomb might have found a place in the U-boat's vitals.

Almost before the mist and dust of the explosion had cleared away the submarine began sinking slowly by the bow and six minutes after the salvo was launched the bow had entirely

disappeared only to reappear again for an instant, wallowing helplessly in the trough of the long Atlantic rollers. Finally the conning tower slipped beneath the surface and failed to reappear and the wounded vessel lifted her stern high into the air and dived straight for the bottom. Meanwhile another division of aircraft had appeared on the scene ready to take up the attack. Other naval planes at Hampton Roads and Yorktown, Va., and army aircraft at Langley field had no opportunity to engage in the attack.

LETTER FROM JAPAN

Having finished with the big city of Kobe referred to in my last letter, I have set out for home, leaving Mrs. Frank and Grady to stay two days longer, after which they expect to visit friends in Hiroshima, Nakatsu and Oita on their way home. I am now sailing through the Inland Sea, noted for its scenic beauty, and through which sail ships going from the United States to China, the Philippines, etc. In sailing for distance of over two hundred miles we are out of sight of land at only one place, I believe. With land on both sides of us, the scenes are constantly changing. There are no smooth or level lands to produce monotony. What may at first appear to be a peninsula in the distance may prove to be an island on approaching nearer, and vice versa. There are mountains everywhere we see land, there being scarcely suitable land for the towns and villages along the coast of the island of Shikoku on which we live. There are islands of different shapes and sizes everywhere. The smaller ones are too numerous to be named or enumerated. Some are too small and some too mountainous to be inhabited.

I am traveling on a very satisfactory steamer, though not the swiftest nor largest on this line. It is called the Gunzan Maru. Over fifteen years ago William Jennings Bryan was a passenger on this boat, which was then pronounced *Kunzan Maru*. He seems to have been pleased with the treatment accorded to him, and wrote in large letters with a Japanese writing brush the following testimonial framed and hanging in the dining saloon of the first class department:

On Board the Kunzan, Nov. 3, 1905.
To Capt. Harayama and Purser Miyazaki of the Kunzan:

You have made the Kunzan a very comfortable home for Mr. Yamashita and myself during our trip from Kobe to Kagoshima and return, and I am greatly obligated for the kindness shown by the officers and crew. I hope I may fall into the same hands if I have the good fortune to cross the Inland Sea again.

Kunzan: Banzai!
William Jennings Bryan.

The weather is so beautiful and the sea so calm that I have eaten my meals regularly and have felt entirely comfortable. But it is not always thus, I beg to assure you. Sea-sickness is one of my "perils by sea," though hardly as serious as the perils Paul experienced. In my travel by sea I am frequently reminded of the man who said that he got so sea sick that he thought he was going to die; but when he got worse he was afraid he would not die—and get out of his misery.

I have traversed the Hudson river by boat for one hundred fifty miles; I have been up and down the Chesapeake Bay; I have seen whales and schools of porpoises in passing through the lovely Puget Sound; and I have passed out from San Francisco through the Golden Gate; but for beauty and interest which never fail nor fade give me the Inland Sea of Japan. At one end of the journey of over two hundred miles is the city of Kobe, the Mecca of our Mission, with its three schools with over 2,500 students and its several churches; and at the other end is my parish, stretching for fifty miles along a rocky coast indented with numerous inlets which form ideal harbors for commerce and havens of protection for the multitude of fishermen and their craft. These people need Jesus Christ, and I have been sent to them. This constitutes my privilege and my joy.

Inland Sea, May 3, 1921.
J. W. FRANK.

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 or flayed out, I take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets and they fix me up fine," writes Mrs. Newton Vreeland, Minoa, N. Y. Take these tablets when troubled with constipation or indigestion and they will do you good.

Three U. S. Ships Have Vanished From Seas

Washington, June 21.—The government is confronted with a sea mystery that has given rise to the greatest apprehension. Steamers and schooners have disappeared from the ocean lanes, leaving no clue to the manner of cause for their vanishing. It is no new thing for a ship to sail and not be heard from again—the incident of the Cyclops during the war is an example of this—but now three and perhaps more steamers have gone, with no storms reported along their routes.

One theory is that the crews of some of these vessels mutinied, seized vessels and are taking them to Russia to make up a Bolshevik merchant marine. Crewless ships have been reported drifting on the ocean. One has smashed on a beach with no trace of anybody having been on board.

So uncertain are the officials who have cognizance of the disquieting situation that they refuse to state what ships are missing; they do not see how it could be but they say there is a possibility that the vessels are simply disabled and may show up some time, and they do not wish to alarm the friends of those on board by premature announcement. Again the element of coincidence makes this improbable. One ship might have lost its rudder or suffered a breakdown, but that several in the same zone within a few weeks should have had this experience is beyond the bounds of even sea fiction.

A hundred years ago pirates would have been blamed for the unreported disappearance of ships, but the black flag cannot fly with wireless on every ship and vessel afloat accounted for by clearance papers. And yet, the missing ships suggest some such agency.

Three coastal steamers have vanished and the crew of an American schooner disappeared. The theory that the disappearance of these vessels and crew of the schooner, Carol Deering, was the work of Bolsheviks and that the vessels have been taken to Russian ports, was advanced today by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

But few details of the disappearance of the ships could be learned here today, either from governmental or private shipping interests.

Pirates Roaming in Atlantic?

Portland, Me., June 21.—The theory that pirates are afloat in the North Atlantic has found credence here. Belief in this explanation of the fate of the recently missing ships has grown with establishment of the fact that a message in a bottle picked up two months ago north of Cape Hatteras, purporting to explain the disappearance of the crew of the five masted Bath schooner Carroll A. Deering, mystery ship of Diamond Shoals, was written by Henry Bates, of Isleboro, Maine, a member of the crew. Question of its genuineness was settled today by handwriting experts who compared it with letters written by Bates. The unsigned note stated that the schooner had been captured by an oil burning craft, something like a sub-chaser, that the members of the crew who were hiding all over the ship with no chance to escape were being handcuffed and that everything was being taken off.

Through the efforts of Mrs. William M. Wormell, of this city, wife of the captain of the Deering, and friends the investigation was started by the state department, the department of commerce, the coast guard and other government agencies to establish the fate of the missing crew, which consisted of twelve men besides the captain. They are working on the theory that the oil steamer Hewitt which disappeared in the same locality at about the same time while bound from Texas to Boston, was captured by the same pirate crew.

Begin Hunt For Missing Crew

Washington, June 21.—A worldwide search for the missing crew of the schooner Carroll A. Deering, of Bath, Maine, which piled up on the North Carolina beach last January with all sails set, but not a living soul aboard has been started by the state department thru American consuls.

The mystery is being investigated by the department of justice and the department of commerce as is also the unexplained disappearance of the American steel freighter Hewitt out of Sabine Pass, Texas, for Boston. This craft disappeared at about the same time that the Deering came ashore.

The summary of the history of the Deering case as sent to consuls by the state department discloses that when the Deering passed Cape Lookout Lightship, N. C., on January 29, while

bound from Rio de Janeiro for Norfolk a man other than the master reported that the vessel had lost both anchors and asked to be reported to its owners.

Two days later the vessel was found on the beach which the state department describes as "in such condition that there is every suspicion of foul play having occurred."

The department's summary also says that a short time after the Deering passed the lightship, a steamer, the name of which has not been ascertained, passed the lightship and was asked to stop and take a message, but no response was received to the numerous attempts on the part of the master of the lightship to attract the vessel's attention.

The department's summary then says that on April 11, the following message was picked up in a bottle near Cape Hatteras:

"Deering captured by oil-burning like chaser, taking off everything, handcuffing crew. Crew hiding all over ship. No chance to make escape. Finder please notify headquarters of the Deering."

"The schooner carried a motor life boat and a dory," the state department's summary continues, "but neither of them has been picked up and no wreckage from them has been found. Most of the provisions, clothing and supplies of the vessel had been removed."

Amusement An Antidote For Mischief

Since "the pursuit of happiness" is recognized in the Declaration of Independence as one of our primary inalienable rights, it seems natural enough to Americans that a large part of our charitable effort should be devoted to providing amusement and recreation for those who cannot obtain it without help. But a British social worker who has been making a careful study of American charities is led to wonder at the amount of energy and money we spend just to provide pleasure. Our strenuous activity for such an end seems to the British worker somewhat misplaced or misdirected. Yet she does not care to criticize too strongly, since a foreign observer "cannot grasp all the conditions which require mitigation nor the history which led to their formation." Moreover, she remembers the rebuke administered to the too practical-minded disciple who lamented because the alabaster box of ointment was broken at the Master's feet instead of being sold for the benefit of the poor. Mrs. S. A. Barnett has, with her husband, been "doing her bit" in Whitechapel, London, for thirty-three years, and she reports thus, in the London Daily Telegraph, on American charity:

"One of the most striking facts is the amount of energy and money that is expended to provide pleasure. Even the government uses its machinery to instigate recreation clubs in public schools, and some municipalities spend vast sums on playhouses, playgrounds, and recreation parks. The example is followed by organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., which extend from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They adapt their work to the needs of many climates and to varied conditions, but never banish nor ignore as a leading note the provision of pleasure. In this pursuit many of the churches and the settlements join, as well as isolated societies, whose raison d'etre is freely to offer non-injurious amusement. In one report the following passage occurs: 'A dime for the movies' is not always to be had for the asking. There are thousands of New York tenement children who could never see Charlie Chaplain throw a custard pie or know the thrill of Bill Hart's exploits were it not for the free 'movies' provided by the Hudson Guild.' Fifteen thousand is considered a small night's crowd as Chelsea Park, the 'stamping ground' of New York's congested lower West Side, where free entertainments are provided on Monday and Friday nights during the warm weather. The police say they have been having 'a soft time' of it in the district since the 'movies' have been drawing the trouble-makers off the streets."—Literary Digest.

The M. E. Church, South contributed nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the relief of the famine sufferers in China.

Why Suffer from Rheumatism?

Do you know that nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment? The pain may be relieved by applying Chamberlain's Liniment, which makes sleep and rest possible, and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism.

SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM FOR LIFE

Slayer of Thomasville Policeman Must Spend Remainder of Life With Other Criminal Madmen.

Greensboro, June 24.—Dr. J. W. Peacock, who was acquitted of the murder of J. E. Taylor, Thomasville chief of police, by a Rowan county jury at Lexington week before last, was committed to the asylum for the remainder of his life by Judge T. B. Finley after a hearing held here yesterday afternoon, the order being signed by Judge Finley about 3 o'clock.

Dr. Peacock was in the courtroom, being in the custody of Sheriff Fred S. Sink, of Davidson county. He did not show very much interest in the discussion but appeared slightly nervous, rubbing his hands together frequently.

In announcing his decision to place Dr. Peacock in an insane asylum Judge Finley declared that this action was not done in order to punish the defendant who had been acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury but to protect society; that experts had testified that Dr. Peacock was insane, that he was suffering from an insidious nervous disease which is progressive; that he is likely to lose his senses on slight provocation on account of the disease from which he is suffering.

Judge Finley declared that the jury acquitted him solely on the testimony of experts who declared him crazy and that if he is not now crazy, as Mr. Raper contended, he is likely to become a menace to society as he could pretend to have a lapse of sanity, perform any crime and plead insanity as an excuse.

No evidence was presented nor was the testimony of the alienists at the trial read, all attorneys agreeing that Judge Finley, who presided over the trial at Lexington, was familiar with the case.

Mr. Raper, who was chief counsel for Dr. Peacock at the Lexington trial and whose chief defense in his speech to the jury, it is said, was the plea of insanity, protested vigorously against the commitment order. He declared that there was no evidence that Dr. Peacock is now an insane man. He told the court that he had no doubt but every alienist who testified during the Lexington trial would now declare Dr. Peacock a sane man. He furthermore declared that every expert testifying at the trial admitted on cross-examination that Dr. Peacock was not insane; that he had been only temporarily insane. Clyde R. Hoey, attorney for the prosecution, according to Mr. Raper, told the jury that Dr. Peacock was a sane man. Mr. Raper asked Judge Finley to forget about the crime. He contended that a jury of men had acquitted him and that for this reason he could not be held liable to any punishment for the crime.

Mr. Raper contended that Dr. Peacock was made temporarily insane by reason of the burning of his barn the night before the murder of Chief Taylor occurred; that on account of the nature of the disease from which the murderer was suffering his mind was unbalanced by the incident. However, Mr. Raper declared that he does not now believe Dr. Peacock is a menace to society and that he believed he would not have any other outbreaks.

Solicitor Bower spoke but a few minutes. He declared that he was astounded at the remarks of Mr. Raper. Mr. Raper, stated Mr. Bower, hammered the idea of insanity into the minds of the jury and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of not guilty for his client, a man who had committed one of the most horrible crimes occurring in North-Carolina in many years. Mr. Raper made the point during the trial declared the solicitor, that paranoia is a progressive disease. He claimed at that time that the disease, combined with the excitement on account of the fire, caused Dr. Peacock to murder a man in cold blood and yet, said Mr. Bower, this same attorney actually comes before the same judge who presided over that trial and declares that Dr. Peacock is now a sane man; that he is not a menace to society; and that although he admits that one bit of excitement drove him to commit a murder he does not believe it will happen again. Mr. Bower declared that it would be a travesty on justice for Dr. Peacock to be turned loose and he asked Judge Finley to merely consider the evidence given by witnesses for the defense during the trial at Lexington.

H. Hoyle Sink, appearing with Solicitor Bower, stated that one of the principal arguments made by lawyers

for the defense during the hearing at Lexington, including Mr. Raper himself, was that Dr. Peacock would be confined in an insane asylum for life if he were acquitted. One of the attorneys for the defense, John J. Parker, told the jury that if they acquitted the defendant he would not ask that he be turned loose, declared Mr. Sink. The jury accepted the statement and acquitted Dr. Peacock, said Mr. Sink, and now one of his attorneys asks that he be turned loose.

Dr. Peacock was taken to Raleigh yesterday afternoon on No. 22 leaving Greensboro about 4 o'clock. He was accompanied by Sheriff Sink. No members of his family were present at the hearing yesterday and only a few people heard the arguments which were made just prior to the convening of Superior court for the afternoon. Judge Finley stated that by the order of commitment Dr. Peacock could be released from the asylum by only two methods. A special act of the legislature will have to be passed or a writ of habeas corpus issued and signed by the solicitor.

High Honor Comes To

Rev. Gilbert T. Rowe

Greensboro, June 23.—The people of North Carolina in general and Methodists in particular will be deeply interested in the announcement received here from Nashville, Tenn., that Rev. Dr. Gilbert T. Rowe, at present editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, had been elected book editor of the Quarterly Review of the Southern Methodist church by the book committee of the church in session at Nashville yesterday. Dr. Rowe will succeed Rev. Dr. Frank Thomas, who died some months ago. The news of Dr. Rowe's election for one of the highest appointments in the Southern Methodist church came in a telegram yesterday from J. A. Odell, of this city. The position to which Dr. Rowe has been elected is generally regarded in Methodist circles as only a step to bishop, and the friends of Dr. Rowe in Greensboro and other sections of the state feel that he is destined to fill the highest office in the church.

Dr. Rowe has filled all of the more important charges in the Western North Carolina conference. He is a son of the late Rev. J. C. Rowe and at the last session of the conference was elected editor of the Christian Advocate, a position which he has filled wonderfully well. Dr. Rowe was pastor of Central Methodist church at Asheville, the Charlotte churches, Wesley Memorial at High Point, presiding elder of the Greensboro district and pastor of the leading churches in Winston-Salem. He is regarded as one of the brainiest men in the church and one of the greatest pulpit orators in North Carolina.

North Carolina Law Regarding Threshers

The North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture announces, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that the law requires each thresher of grain to secure a threshing license, from the Register of Deeds before operating. This license is free—no cost for same.

In the same way that the operator has to have a license, it is also necessary for each farmer to see that the party threshing his grain has a license. Each thresher must keep and report the bushels threshed and the acres from which the grain was harvested.

All thresher operators should at once get their license, when a notebook for keeping the records required, as well as the report sheets, will be given them. These books are to be retained permanently by the operator for personal records. But at the close of the threshing season or not later than September 15, a complete report up to that date must be made to the Register of Deeds. The thresher's reports are not to be sent to Raleigh, but to the Register of Deeds of each county where the threshing is done.

A word to the wise is: Operate with a license and be sure the operator is licensed. Failure for a thresher to report means \$25.00 fine, although the license costs nothing—is free. The records made will be a business memorandum for reference in later years and for making collections from farmers. The information is used as a check on how much grain we produce and where it is made. It is a good business and educational provision.

North Wilkesboro was chosen as the next year's meeting place for the Epworth league conference which held a two days annual session in Morganton last week.