

The Mount Airy News.

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\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

HIGHWAY BOARD BUYING DIRECT

Will Save Taxpayers of State \$100,000 a Year by New Plan

Raleigh, Feb. 16.—Replying to protest lodged against the state highway commission yesterday by a group of cement jobbers, Chairman Frank Page declared that a minimum saving of \$100,000 to the tax payers of the state would be effected through direct dealing with the manufacturers of cement and making purchases in large quantities.

Jobbers in cement and other materials used by the state in road construction feel that they ought to be allowed the margin of profit that handling cement makes possible. They want to sell direct to the contractors themselves, dealing direct with the individual contractor.

State Gets Profits

For the past several months all of the cement that has gone into roads and bridges built for the commission has been bought direct from the manufacturer, and already savings in costs have been sufficient to build several miles of hard-surfaced roads. The jobbers disapprove of it, and met here yesterday to say so.

Their grievances were laid before Mr. Page yesterday afternoon when he met their committee at the Yarrowborough hotel. They pointed out to the commissioner that the contractors were not getting cement any cheaper from him than the jobbers could supply it, and insisted that they ought to be allowed to supply the trade and as taxpayers, share the profits.

Will Continue to Buy

"Every word that you say about the price to the contractor is so," Mr. Page told them, "but you don't know what I am paying for cement. I am making a profit for the highway commission, and the profits go into the general road fund. The arrangement has other advantages to recommend it and it will be continued."

Under the plan worked out by the commission, the cement manufacturers are asked to submit bids on the cement that is required in the construction of every project advertised for letting. Bids are submitted by the manufacturers, and the contract made with the lowest bidder.

At the time projects are advertised for bids, each prospective bidder is told that the state highway commission will supply cement at a fixed price per barrel. Each contractor is able to make his calculations on the certainty of delivery, and at a fixed price, which removes the element of uncertainty in the delivery of materials, and enables him to make a lower bid.

The difference between the price named in the specifications for a job, and the cost at which the cement is purchased from the manufacturer at wholesale prices is credited to the account of the commission. Dealings are on a cash basis, which enables the commission to take advantage of deductions.

Buyers at Wholesale

"It amounts to just this," said Mr. Page. "Buying cement in 100,000 barrel lots, and on a competitive basis among the manufacturers, I can get it cheaper than the jobbers can sell it to the contractor. The uncertainty of delivery is eliminated. The manufacturers are after large business, and take care of a customer that is as big as North Carolina."

Approximately 200,000 barrels of cement will be purchased by the commission for the 23 projects that have been advertised for letting Thursday of next week. At the same time the commission will ask for bids on 1,500,000 pounds of structural steel that will go into the bridges reinforced concrete roads included among the projects.

Cost prices on cement are not divulged by the commissioner. The price to the contractor is kept at about the level for which it could be supplied by jobbers. For obvious reasons he is unwilling to indicate the level to which competitive bidding has been reduced by the manufacturers.

Noted Will Expert Dies and Leaves no Will Behind Him

Chicago, Feb. 22.—John S. Miller, will expert who died last week, failed to make his own will, it was disclosed today when his son, John S. Miller, Jr., also an attorney, applied for papers to administer the estate.

A year ago Miller received more than \$100,000 for his part in helping interpret the will of the late Marshall Field, whose estate was being sued by Peggy March, London show girl.

Tobacco Growers Will Buy Warehouses from Owners

Raleigh, Feb. 23.—Control through outright purchase or by lease of sufficient tobacco warehouses and redrying plants in the tobacco districts of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina was authorized by the board of directors of the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association yesterday, and a committee directed to enter into negotiations with owners of such warehouses and redrying plants.

An immediate survey of the tobacco marketing equipment in the three states will be made by the committee, which is composed of Dr. J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina chairman, N. H. Williams, South Carolina, and T. B. Young, of Virginia. The committee is vested with authority to buy or lease any property that is regarded as essential to the furtherance of the plans of the association.

In Virginia the association has already been offered the use of practically the entire equipment of the warehousemen who have been marketing that State's crop of tobacco. Numbers of owners of such property in North Carolina and South Carolina have offered to place their equipment at the disposal of the association and no difficulty is anticipated in making ample arrangements for crop movement.

During the next few weeks members of the committee will inspect every tobacco marketing plant in the State, appraise its value, and determine which of such plants are essential to the marketing of tobacco by the association, beginning with the next season. When a plant is deemed necessary, or suitable, to the plans of the association, negotiations for its purchase or lease will be opened. It is believed that little difficulty will be experienced in securing control of all needed property.

Active business has begun by the association. Secretary M. C. Wilson is in Raleigh, and within the next few days expects to secure permanent offices here, and all the affairs of the organization will be directed from here. Directors in Raleigh for the meeting are enthusiastic over the development of the organization, and see for it tremendous ultimate success.

REYNOLDS COMPANY BUYS MUCH TOBACCO

It is Reported Winston-Salem Company Has Bought 10,000,000 Pounds Burley

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 22.—While no definite statement has been given out at the office of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative association it is generally known in tobacco circles here that the association has sold 10,000,000 pounds of its best tobacco to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

What is regarded as equivalent confirmation of the deal has been the presence in Lexington of W. N. Reynolds, president of the company and E. T. Kirk, of Maysville, prominent in the company's organization.

It is known that Mr. Kirk was called to Lexington Monday to confer with Mr. Reynolds and it is said that the deal for the purchase of 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco was closed then with James C. Stone, president of the association, and that the price paid was above any of the independent loose leaf markets open since December 15.

When asked to make a statement in regard to the reported sale today, Mr. Stone declined to affirm or deny the report.

Lawyers May Close Bar to All But College-Bred Men

Wash. Feb. 22.—Delegates representing more than 150 bar associations of the country had arrived tonight for the annual meeting of the conference of bar associations tomorrow when various plans for the improvement of standards in the legal profession will be considered.

The principal subject to be discussed and passed upon will be the resolution recently adopted by the American Bar association providing that hereafter two years of college work and three years in a recognized law school shall be required as a condition of admission to the bar.

A lively discussion of the resolution was forecast today by many of the delegates who said they questioned the advisability of supporting such a move, while others insisted the future of the legal profession made necessary commendatory action on the resolution by conference as a whole.

SURVIVORS TELL OF WRECK OF DIRIGIBLE

Eight of Eleven Survivors of Disaster in Hospital at Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21.—Out of the thirty-eight men who left the Langley Field air station this afternoon, ten found their way, alive, to the United States Public Health Service hospital. Those men, some more dead than alive, lay on their cots, with burned and broken limbs swathed in bandages. Some had their faces smeared with cream to relieve them of their intense suffering while other lay asleep or unconscious with only their closed eyes visible. All who were able to talk were suffering from shock.

Albert Sloras, who was in the observer's pit on top of the bag, said: "I felt the ship tilt up from the back and start to slide down. I tried to go back down inside, but then I decided to come out forward again. By that time we hit the ground and I was thrown out on the ground."

Sloras was burned about the hands and is suffering from shock.

Major J. D. Beardon, who was in the control cabin at the time of the accident, said that the work of the officers in charge was excellent.

"Lieut. Burt and Captain Mabry were at their wheels," the Major said. "The ship gave a duck and I saw Lieutenant Burt pull with all his might on the elevation lever. He yelled out, 'She won't respond,' and then 'Cut the motors!' One by one I heard the motors shut off and then we struck. If the motors had not been shut off we would have hit the ground much harder."

When asked if he had seen any flame, he said that he had not.

Ray Hurley, a civilian and engine expert, was aboard and suffered a slight sprain of one arm and burns about the hand. The trip was Hurley's first flight. "It was the first time I had ever been up and when the Roma started to swing I didn't know anything was wrong. I thought she was acting all right; I didn't know differently. It was not until the machine hit the ground that I realized she was wrecked. She was sailing along smoothly and she was coming straight from Langley Field. We were up only a short time when we fell."

Hurley, in conclusion, said: "I did not know what was going on. I was insane."

Sergeant Peek, an engineer aboard the Roma, said that he was tending his motor in the port read engine boat. "The Liberty was running fine when we suddenly veered up and nosed down. I was too insane to think much of anything."

Joseph N. Bridgerback, engineer, was burned about the face and hands. He said:

"I didn't see any fire. The ship just tilted up and started to nose dive. It took about twenty seconds for us to hit the ground and an explosion followed. I was pinned down so that I could not get out. The fabric was above me and the girders were all around. I waited for the fabric to burn through so I could get out. All the time I was afraid that the big gas envelop behind us would explode. As it happened, the fire reached the fabric before the big explosion. If it had not, I could never have gotten out alive. I saw one man try a jump. I don't know who he was or if he made a safe landing. We hit right after that. We were too low for anybody to make a safe jump."

Both Biedenbeck and Major Beardon spoke of the gallant way the officers remained at their posts. Until the instant of the crash, the officers at the wheels stuck.

One of the survivors said that the Roma often sailed with a little tilt and he paid little attention to the initial lift of the tail of the ship until he heard a man yell that the craft refused to respond to the helm.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of John Gallagher, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against the estate to present the same to my attorneys, Folger, Jackson & Folger, or file the same with the Clerk of the Superior Court at Dobson, N. C., within twelve months from the date of this notice, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate settlement and are notified that arrangements may be made through my attorneys above named for such payments.

This Feb. 22, 1922.
Will O'Donnell, executor.

THRILLING MAN-HUNT STORY

Capture of Jesse L. Armfield Lets Loose Something Unique in the Way of Detective Work—Silver Offered Mexican Greasers Turned the Trick

Raleigh News and Observer, 21st.

Three thousand pieces of silver, paid into the hands of half a dozen Mexican greasers worked the undoing of Jesse L. Armfield, fugitive Thomasville banker, and with scant regard for the common usages of the law, thrust him across the Rio Grande, where Texas and Tar Heel officers, equipped with extradition papers, awaited him.

Three thousand dollars, collected from among the depositors of the bank which Armfield is alleged to have wrecked, were sufficient to encompass his return when the ordinary channels of international law were stopped by the fact that Mexico's government has never been recognized in Washington. Money, like music, sometimes speaks in universal tongue.

Variations of the story of Armfield's return to American territory have drifted in to the corporation commission, but all of them agree on the one point that the former banker was in a manner of speaking kidnapped and thrust out of Mexico at a point where a North Carolina extradition paper was awaiting him in the hands of a North Carolina officer.

Officers who had a hand in the venture have been reticent in discussing modus operandi of Armfield's return to the United States. The mere fact that he is back has been sufficient to satisfy the majority of people concerned in the matter, and Thomasville's chief of police has been content to let things speak for themselves. He is a most daring man, is Chief Wimberly, and if he wanted Matthew Bullock back, maybe Matthew would come back.

Armfield's presence in Mexico City became known to the Thomasville chief three months ago. High Point furniture salesmen go everywhere, and one of them happened to be in Mexico City, and happened to see Armfield on the streets of that polyglot metropolis. He sent word to Chief Wimberly. The chief said nothing, but went to work to devise means for his return.

The Secretary of State was helpless. He could issue no demands upon a government whose existence he did not admit. It was too bad, but nothing could be done. This posture of affairs did not suit Chief Wimberly at all, nor the people who had lost money by the alleged shortcomings of Armfield. If the Washington authorities did not recognize the Mexican government, why should Thomasville?

Thomasville did not, and perhaps does not yet, recognize Mexico. Chief Wimberly, through a well-known detective agency established communications with the Chief of Police of Mexico City. Armfield was there, yes. The Mexican would be most happy, etc. The correspondence is said to have been carried on in Spanish. The depositors in the defunct bank got together some money, \$3,000 according to the report here, and Chief Wimberly left town.

On the night of January 30, the chief arrived in Laredo, Texas, just across the river from Mexico. He got in touch with local officers and on the following day extradition papers were issued by Governor Morrison upon the Governor of Texas for the return of Armfield, who was then 945 miles from Texas territory. The extradition was honored by the Governor of Texas a few days later, and all the papers forwarded to Laredo.

On Monday night, February 6, Chief Wimberly left Laredo for Mexico City. The journey takes two days. He reached there on February 8. That night Armfield was seized by a band of persons described as greasers. He was thrust into a place described by him as a dungeon. No warrant was read to him. He was shut up without being allowed to consult a lawyer. Two nights in the so-called dungeon and his captors started toward Laredo with him.

Chief Wimberly went along at the same time, but not with his gaolers. He had identified his man. There remained nothing to be done now but to get him back on United States soil. The convoy arrived at the Mexican side of the river at 7 o'clock Saturday night. Armfield was hurried across the river in an automobile.

As the wheels of the car touched Texas soil, officers stopped the party. The Thomasville warrant was read to

Armfield. He was allowed to read it, then the extradition paper, issued 12 days before and honored 8 days before was read to him. The jig was decidedly up. There was nothing to do but to begin the 3,000 mile journey home with Chief Wimberly. He had been trapped after four months in Mexico.

Protest was useless. He had been thrust into a cut and dried and exceedingly forehanded arrangement for him to return to North Carolina. Thomasville had left nothing undone.

Reward of \$400 offered by the State for the capture of Armfield has not yet been claimed.

Tobacco Directors Report Success of Kentucky Growers

Raleigh, Feb. 25.—Returning directly from Kentucky to the Directors' meeting of the Tobacco Growers' Association held in Raleigh last week, members of the executive committee of the Board from North Carolina and Virginia investigating the Burley Growers' Association, reported that Co-operative Marketing of tobacco in Kentucky has been a complete success to date.

The success of the Kentucky growers is due in large measure to their freedom from the one crop system, according to the report, which states that in the land of blue grass, sleek cattle and fat hogs, the tobacco crop is the big money maker because Kentucky growers raise their food and feed at home instead of paying for it with the proceeds from tobacco.

The Directors from Virginia and North Carolina, of the Co-operative Marketing Association, who studied the Burley Association within the past fortnight, are strongly advising the growers of the Carolinas and Virginia to plant more hay and corn, and to raise enough live stock this year to insure the enjoyment of such splendid profits from tobacco as the Burley Growers of Kentucky are celebrating with the first sales in the hundred warehouses of their Co-operative Marketing Association.

The success of the Kentucky Burley Growers Marketing Association is described in the current issue of the Tri-State Tobacco Grower, which was mailed last week to over 60,000 members of the Tobacco Growers' Association in Virginia and the Carolinas, and contains an article of Dr. J. Y. Joyner, formerly superintendent of public instruction for North Carolina, and now Director from the 8th district, in reply to recent extravagant criticisms of this Association.

6,000,000-Acre Deal in Mexico

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—Virtual completion of one of the largest private land deals in the history of Mexico was consummated here yesterday when A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining company, announced the purchase of the 6,000,000 acre estate in Chihuahua if General Luis Terrazas, former governor of Chihuahua. The land in two pieces consists of more than 9,000 square miles. The northern boundary is approximately 50 miles south of the American border and the southern boundary about 100 miles south of Chihuahua City. During the revolution the property was confiscated, but recently was restored to the owner by President Obregon.

General Terrazas, who is 93 years old, was reported to be the wealthiest man in Mexico.

Four-Year-Old Girl Saved Lives of Two

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 17.—Trythener Robertson, aged four years, saved the lives of two smaller children when the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Green Robertson was destroyed by fire at Bocoek, six miles from here, according to information received from there.

The little girl was in the house with her smaller sister and a brother aged two years and three months, respectively, when the house caught fire. Trythener led her little sister to safety and then returned for the baby. Her little brother was too heavy for her to carry, but she finally succeeded in removing him from his crib, placed him upon a pillow and in this manner dragged him from the burning building.

Mrs. Robertson, returning from a spring half a mile away, to which she had gone for water, arrived just in time to see the house falling in. She was grief stricken for a moment and then the loss of her home was more than offset by joy at the discovery that none of her children had perished.

CHASING RUM RUNNERS IS A DANGEROUS TASK

They are Operating Along Georgia Coast and Are Quick on Trigger

Wash. Feb. 22.—Federal prohibition agents in Georgia are waging an unequal war on rum-runners operating along the coast, according to a report to Commissioner Haynes from General Agent Mack Overpeck and Federal Prohibition Agent W. P. Flynn.

The agents describe the illicit liquor traffic along the Georgia coast and the dangers encountered by prohibition agents in combating the rum smugglers who are declared to be heavily armed and quick on the trigger.

"It is reported here through what we consider reliable information," the report said, "that at least once or twice a week boats coming from Bimini island or elsewhere, carrying from 200 to 2,500 cases of liquor, are unloaded on an island in some one of the numerous rivers leading from the Atlantic in toward Savannah."

"The apprehension of those cargoes of liquor is made extremely difficult from the fact that any one of the many islands may be used as a base, from which to unload and distribute the cargoes."

"It is an acknowledged understanding that the crews will make a stubborn resistance against apprehension. Proof of this was shown in one instance not long ago, when Captain Charles N. Nestle on board the 'Champ' was shot three times at the wheel. His crew at this time was composed of Prohibition Agents Frederick King and C. W. Austin. The 'Champ' still shows the holes made by bullets from high-power rifles in the hands of the whiskey runners."

"Another favorite method of the runners in distributing their liquor direct from the large boats is to unload at the mouth of the harbor or rivers into smaller boats plying up the rivers to some of the numerous landings and unloading the liquor on automobiles which carry the goods to its destination to Savannah under cover of night."

"It may be remarked at this time that Savannah is more of a distributing point than a consumer, and by stopping the distribution from there it will have a marked effect upon prohibition at other places."

"There are three or four main roads leading from Savannah to the landings mentioned above. These landings and roads will have to be watched when information is received that a boat loaded with liquor has cleared a port, and whose destination is thought to be Savannah. It is thought that when boats clear Bimini they are given port entry as of Canada."

"We think that it cannot be expressed too strongly that the agents should be protected in chasing the whiskey runners' boats, as they always have full crews of men and will not stop at any means whereby they may make their escape. They have very fast running boats making it hard for the agents to come alongside. And observing an order not to shoot unless in case of self-defense, or if they are not attacked first, all they can do is to let the faster boats and crews escape."

"The agents' boats equipped with a machine gun or riot guns in the hands of a crew of four or five men will have the desired effect on the runner. Then in most cases the runners will stop outside the harbor or rivers."

"When this condition prevails, it goes without saying that if they cannot make their deliveries of liquor, they will have to go out of business. The whiskey runners have made remarks on various occasions that if the government should arm fast boats they would have to stop the traffic immediately."

E. C. Sheppard, wounded ex-soldier, began his honeymoon in New York City. He awoke while wandering the streets of Rochester, N. Y., unable to recall his name or where he had left his bride. He is now in a hospital where the American Legion is caring for him. His lapse of memory is believed due to war injuries.

A Judicious Inquiry
A well known traveling man who visits the drug trade, says he has often heard druggists ask a customer who wished to buy a cough medicine, whether it was for a child or an adult, and if for a child, they almost invariably recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The reason for this is that they know there is no danger from it and that it always works. There is not the least danger in giving it for a child, even and especially if it is unapproved.