

# The Mount Airy News.

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## EARTHQUAKE OF GREAT VIOLENCE SOMEWHERE 5,000 MILES DISTANT

### Tidal Waves Sweep the Hawaiian Shores—Waves Apparently Result of Intense Earth Shocks Out in Pacific.

Honolulu, Feb. 3.—Seven tidal waves this afternoon swept Hilo bay, Island of Hawaii. The waves reached a maximum height of 15 feet. The waves apparently the result of intense earth shocks, brought death to a number of persons.

One Japanese was killed when the Matson Navigation company's lighter Wailoa struck the railroad bridge across the Wailuku river. The victim fell from the bridge and perished in the wreck. The body of one Japanese fisherman has been recovered. Four others are missing.

On the island of Oahu four waves struck Haleiwa, with secondary effects visible in Honolulu bay where the water rose and receded a maximum of six feet.

A section of the Oahu railroad tracks, skirting the ocean at Mokulessa, about four miles west of Haleiwa, was washed out, as were several bridges. Persons who observed the waves said "the whole sea seemed to rise up."

The heaviest damage was at Hilo, where the only deaths, those of Japanese fishermen were reported. At this place the tidal wave swept out the railroad bridge over the Wailuku river and swamped practically all the sampans in Hilo harbor. One sampan was seen on the crest of a wave running at full speed. It disappeared and those aboard it are missing.

The stores on the Hilo waterfront were thrown into the streets, their foundations being swept out by the rushing waters.

Many drivers of automobiles abandoned their cars when they saw the huge waves sweeping toward them. The Standard Oil tanker Doane was in evident distress in the bay here tonight. She was believed to be on a sand bar, whistling for assistance.

On the island of Maui, a tidal wave brought serious injury to Dr. L. C.

Smith, whose automobile was hurled by the wave over a fence.

The high waters washed over streets of the waterfront at Kahului, wrecking the wharf and destroying the freight in the pier buildings. The wharf shed virtually was demolished and the water covered the wharf office to a depth of three feet. The Kahului damage is estimated at \$500,000.

Several large lumber scows were driven ashore against the boulders at Kahului. Mud covers the streets and fish of all sizes were found in the roads swept by the waves.

### Gets His "Money" for Confederate Bond.

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 4.—Payment in Confederate currency of \$800 for a Confederate bond issued in 1862 has been received by Abner Lee Squiggins, of Washington from Attorney General George Napier, of Georgia. Mr. Squiggins who is spending the winter here, sent his request for the payment of the bond addressed to "President Jefferson Davis, Confederate states of America." The letter fell into the hands of the Georgia attorney general.

The letter to Mr. Squiggins from the attorney general's office read: "Please find \$800 in Confederate currency which we sent you recently in exchange for your bond. This letter was first sent to Worthington, Mass., but returned to us as unclaimed. With best wishes for your prosperity and happiness."

In his request for the redemption of the bond, Mr. Squiggins said he "wanted to fix up the house so he might accommodate summer boarders."

The only fox farm in Great Britain is located near Alness, Cromarty Firth, Ross-shire, Scotland. The climate is suitable and the first six have increased to 60.

Well diggers in the Caribou District of British Columbia threw up fine nuggets and sand impregnated with gold while digging a well in search for good cattle water. The gold-bearing sands extend over a large area.

## TURKISH PEACE MEETING A FAILURE.

### After Three Months of Discussion European Powers Fail to Agree With the Turks.

Lausanne, Feb. 4.—The European statesmen have failed to restore peace in the Near East, and the conference called for this purpose definitely collapsed tonight after desperate efforts to save it—efforts which were continued up to the very moment Lord Curzon's train left. As the Turks emerged from the conference today they told the Associated Press that peace seemed impossible.

Never in the history of political conference were such amazing scenes witnessed as marked today's tragic ending of the negotiations, which extended over almost three months. Practically the whole diplomatic world ran after Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, trying to induce him to sign the treaty, but Mustapha Kemal's favorite general, with gentle smile, was immovable. He said "no" to all—Americans, British, French and Italians.

The conference failed because the Turks refused to accept the clauses concerning the future economic regime in Turkey, and, to some extent, because they would not accept the allied formula dealing with juridical guarantees for foreigners, which were to replace the existing extra-territorial privileges.

Briefly, the Turks wanted to strike from the treaty all clauses binding them to recognize contracts and concessions granted by the old Ottoman empire. They maintained that they should be left free to study these questions, and if necessary, re-open negotiations concerning them with the interested countries and people.

They could not, they said, accept the economic burden imposed upon the new Angora government by the old Turkish regime, which had handed out concessions right and left in the form of capitulations; they insisted that vast concessions had been granted without fair return and they wanted the right to revise all of them.

The Turks agreed to a formula whereby foreign legal advisers would be appointed to re-frame the legal code and be empowered to receive complaints from foreigners that the law was unjustly administered, but insisted that the advisers be selected not by The Hague permanent court of international justice, but by neutral countries which had not participated in the great war. They absolutely declined to give the advisers control over all arrests of foreigners or domiciliary searches, maintaining this was a violation of their sovereignty.

Further concessions as to both economic and juridical affairs were submitted to Ismet Pasha at the last moment by the allies, but he remained obdurate and declared that Turkey could not sign such a peace.

In a formal reply to the allies today, the Turks pointed out that there was an agreement on 80 per cent of the articles of the treaty, and recommended the signing of the treaty based on questions already settled, and leaving the others for future negotiations. To them the fundamentals of peace appeared to have been attained.

When Ismet Pasha and Riza Mur Bey arrived at Ouchy for the final session confidence reigned in allied circles that they would sign. Neither Ismet nor Riza had been to bed during the night and they appeared haggard and weary as they entered the elevator; they looked like men going to their execution and not like men on their way to sign a document which would end the war and the sufferings and woe of millions of people.

The failure of the near east conference has caused a recurrence of alarmist reports of a secret military convention between Turkey and Russia. An eminent European statesman, who was one of the main participants in the conference, said to the correspondent a few days ago: "We are confronted here with incalculable forces. Who knows whether peace can be obtained?"

In view of the existing economic situation in Europe it is these incalculable and mysterious forces which have created the note of genuine alarm in official circles, for if the Turks have refused what seemed to the allies a reasonable peace it is believed they must feel sure of themselves and their future.

British India raises nearly 2,000,000 acres of peanuts each year.

## SHOULD PAY FULL AMOUNT

### England Should Be Made to Comply With Terms Laid Down in Act.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Foreshadowing the fight in prospect in Congress over acceptance of the British debt settlement, Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, speaking late today in the senate, declared Congress, as the representative of the American people, had no right to "grant such a bonus or subsidy" to the British government as contained in the settlement approved yesterday by the British cabinet.

The Tennessee senator said that propaganda was being sent out to influence Congress into acceptance of the proposed settlement, but added that he thought it would be "some time before Congress agrees to any such proposition."

The American committee, Senator McKellar asserted, had no authority to make any proposition such as that accepted by the British cabinet. He added that the only proposition which could authoritatively be made to the British government was the proposal outlined in the debt funding act, namely interest at 4 1/4 per cent and payment of principal in 25 years.

Basing his calculations on the assumption that the principal of the American loan to Great Britain would not be reduced during the period covered by the proposed agreement, Senator McKellar asserted that the "tax" which would be imposed upon the American people by the proposed reduction in the interest rate would be \$58,750,000 a year for the first 10 years and \$141,000,000 a year during the remainder of the period. Great Britain should be required to pay "no more and no less" on its debt to the United States, he declared, than this government must pay those from whom it borrowed the money, its own taxpayers.

Senator Lenroot, republican, Wisconsin, asked whether Senator McKellar would propose the same basis of settlement for France, Belgium and other nations to which money was advanced.

The Tennessee senator replied he would not because he did not consider them able, as was Great Britain to pay what they owed. Senator McKellar insisted that he was opposed to any settlement with Great Britain which would not require that nation to pay as high an interest rate on the loan as this government had to pay.

## Ex-Kaiser and Wife Pout at Each Other

London, Jan. 31.—The correspondent of the Yorkshire Evening News wiring to his paper from Doorn says:

"In spite of elaborate efforts to hide the truth I have discovered that the second marriage of the former German emperor has been a complete failure and that at the present moment he is living in one part of the castle while his wife and her children are in another. I am told that a very few weeks sufficed to bring about the breakdown.

"Those who are near the ex-kaiser have been struck by the grave alteration not only in his mood but in his character. He is said to have been affected very unfortunately by the operation for gland transference he underwent before his second marriage. His own children have not forgiven him for the second marriage and the step-children avoid him.

"His means are reduced and his private expenditure strictly limited. He is living today under most unhappy family conditions. He can command neither service, affection nor companionship and the breakdown in his domestic arrangements is painfully apparent to the very few who visit him."

## Dr. Fred Cook Held on Liquor Charge in Texas.

Fort Worth, Feb. 2.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer whose claim of discovery of the North Pole stirred the world several years ago, was arrested yesterday by federal authorities on charges of having liquor in his possession. He was released on \$500 bond. His attorney in a statement, denied the charge, saying that the arrest was caused by his wife who filed suit for divorce yesterday. Mrs. Cook, according to the attorney, knew the former explorer was under investigation by federal authorities in connection with his oil promotions and feared his wealth would be tied up by the proceedings.

## LEGISLATURE WORKING ON GAME LAW.

### Sport Lovers Want to See Game Better Protected.

Raleigh, Jan. 31.—Sportsmen of North Carolina were gathering here tonight to appear before the senate committee on game laws tomorrow afternoon in behalf of the state-wide game bill prepared by the North Carolina Game and Fish Development league, and introduced today by Senator Parker, of Wayne.

J. L. Delaney, of Mecklenburg, will champion the bill in the senate, and it is looked upon as practically certain to pass that body. It also has strong support in the house, and owing to the advocacy of it among the sportsmen of all sections of North Carolina, proponents are enthusiastic over the outlook. The measure is quite similar to the Wade bill previously introduced, but drowned in committee, and it will have the support of the New Hanover representative.

The principal opposition is expected from Currituck county on account of the practical monopoly in migratory birds and the large holdings of rich southern sportsmen, whose license fees amount to some \$15,000 revenue annually.

The bill provides for a three months season in quail and other game birds of similar nature, and for suitable laws protecting fur bearing animals. A game commission would be appointed, and a chief game warden, with deputy wardens in each of the counties. An annual license fee of \$1.25 would be collected from hunters, with the provision that boys under 17 years of age could hunt under the license of their parents or guardian. The warden would get the 25 cents, while the dollar would go to the support of the game commission and its office of administration of the laws. The warden in each county would get one half of the fines and the other half would go into the funds along with the license money. The surplus money would be used for propagating game.

The sale of all game birds would be prohibited, though rabbits could be sold as formerly. While the open season for game birds would be for 90 days, the power to shorten the season in any county wherein the citizens thought it ought to be shortened for the protection of the game; but the commission would not have the power to lengthen the season beyond 90 days. The non-resident license fee would be \$15, which is the same as that charged in most of the other states. A bag limit of 20 partridges daily is set, with suitable bag limits for other game. There would be complete protection of game during the breeding seasons and until the young of each species is large enough to take care of itself.

While foxes are protected along with several other predatory animals, the commission would have power to allow such animals to be taken in other manner than specified in the law, provided these animals become so numerous as to become a nuisance or hurtful to crops or other game.

## Cattlemen to Meet at Roanoke, Virginia.

The eleventh annual convention of the Southern Cattlemen's Association will be held at Roanoke, Virginia, March 13, 14 and 15.

The association, which embraces twelve of the southern states, has done valuable work in the development and improvement of the cattle industry. Its annual meetings are of unusual interest and educational value, and the meeting this year promises to be one of the best ever held.

Sales of registered beef cattle will be held during the convention. The sales at Roanoke will consist of over one hundred head of Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus selected from among the leading herds in the South.

Shows of sale cattle will be held preceding each sale. This will not only tend to assure sale offerings of high quality but having the cattle placed by competent judges before they are sold should be of benefit and interest to prospective purchasers, especially those just starting in the purebred business. Total premiums amounting to approximately seven hundred dollars will be awarded at the three shows.

She—"I wonder what Sir Walter Raleigh said to the Queen when he put his coat down for her?"  
He—"Probably, 'Step on it, Kid.'"

## CAPITAL IS RAIDED

### Kentucky Agent, Disguised, Swoops Down on 60 Liquor Points.

Washington, Feb. 2.—J. L. Asher, revenue agent from the Kentucky mountains who came to Washington three weeks ago and has put in his time since in guises ranging from an asheart driver to a Kentucky colonel at a fashionable ball, today directed more than 60 capital revenue agents and police in liquor raids on 60 places netting the arrest of about 90 persons, including 12 women, and the confiscation of more than 300 gallons of intoxicants.

Evidence for the raids, which were begun in five police precincts at 11 o'clock this morning and were not completed until late in the day, the most all-inclusive campaign conducted in the city since the advent of prohibition, was obtained almost entirely by Asher.

The five precinct stations presented their busiest appearances in years as bondsmen hastened to gain the release of prisoners, practically all of whom were held for \$1,500 bail, and police and revenue agents guarded prisoners and directed the storage of huge supplies of corn whiskey, bonded goods and wine carried in from the raided homes in government trucks and automobiles. In only one instance were the raiders disappointed by failure to find the goods described by the Kentuckian.

Asher first drove into the underworld in quest of the bootleggers' rendezvous aboard an ice wagon as a helper. He then switched to an ashcart and quickly caught the trail of victims as he picked up the "empties" in all corners of the city. Then as a coal wagon driver he got into the homes again, assisting in storing away the coal and modestly accepting pint bottle rewards. He later appeared as a piano tuner and again as a lawyer.

Before long Asher had won the confidence of the principal bootleggers in various sections and, by aiding to store away the goods in his capacity as a wagon driver and helper, gained knowledge of numerous and clever hiding places for the goods.

With this evidence in hand, the raiders went quickly to secret caches, these including holes in the wall, baby cribs, pianos, victrolas, and chicken coops. In one home, more than 10 gallons of liquor was found tucked away behind the wall moldings in various rooms.

One woman was reported by Asher to be selling liquor in baby milk nursing bottles and the police confiscated more than a dozen such receptacles, well-filled, from her home.

As a retired Kentucky colonel at a recent ball, Asher was introduced to several alleged bootleggers, who were arrested today. He posed as an agent preparing to ship considerable whiskey here from Kentucky.

So complete was the agent's disguise that while returning to police headquarters one day as a tramp with several quart bottles bulging from his pockets he was arrested by his immediate superior before the officer discovered his identity.

The raids were conducted under the supervision of Lieutenant C. O. Davis, of the police force, and R. G. Ruby, Washington chief of revenue agents. In two instances the agents raided four homes simultaneously within one city block.

## Man Who Wrote Hymn Begins His Ninetieth Year.

The Rev. R. V. Sabine Baring-Gould, composer and author of the famous hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," is about to begin his ninetieth year. This venerable squire-parson is now passing the remainder of his life in Devonshire. He has just completed his memoirs, which will appear in a few weeks.

"Onward Christian Soldiers," was composed in 1865 while Mr. Baring-Gould was conducting a night school for miners and mill girls. At Whiteside the students had to climb a steep hill to get to the church feast of St. Paul, and to encourage them he wrote in a few minutes the hymn by which he will always be remembered.

Among his pupils was a beautiful hazel-eyed mill girl named Grace Taylor. The preacher fell in love with her, and though he was much older than she, he had her educated and then married her. They had a large family of boys and girls, all of whom mourned her when she died in 1916.

—London Cable in the New York Herald.

## OUR DUMB CREATURES

(This is one of a series of editorials which will be published in The News from time to time with the hope of increasing the interest of the general public in the proper care of the dumb creatures about us.)

### THE HORSE.

If man is to use the animals that live about him and use them profitably then he must know much of their habits, their needs and the laws that govern them. Believing that many readers of this paper can benefit by a better understanding along this line we are giving space to these articles. In former issues of The News we have written about the dog and the cow. The horse deserves more than passing notice.

From the earliest recorded history of the human race the horse has played a large part in the life of mankind. In the early history of the race he was used in war more than as a beast of burden. The part he has played in the wars has been large. Many of the great battles of the world were fought, one might say on horseback.

The horse has a small stomach and is not able to take a large quantity of food at one time, hence he needs to be given feed at frequent intervals. All that we said about the needs of the cow in the way of protection from the weather applies with equal force to the horse. The life in the wild state was almost identical with the wild life of the cow, and thus nature has not provided the horse with protection from the weather that the bear, the beaver and other wild animals have. He needs a home where he is protected from the wind and the weather.

There is no animal that is more intelligent and better able to respond to treatment than the horse. He is quick to learn and slow to forget. This is shown in the memory he has for a road he once travels. If he goes along a highway once he will remember it almost as well as can his master. He is highly nervous and will respond to noise or commotion as readily as a man. This is shown in times of battle, when the sound of the bugle is made for charge

he seems to know what is coming as well as his rider.

Not many are able to grasp what all this means, and thus we have many horses that are worth but little for the reason that they have been ruined in training by some man who was not familiar with the nature of his animal. Many horses are ruined for any useful work by careless handling, the over use of the whip, over loading and such like. The horse that is balky is one that has been so handled that its confidence in its ability to do the work required is destroyed. Once the animal loses confidence in itself it seems never to regain it. Hence once a balky horse always a balky one, as most folks know very well. If more people could understand the high nervous condition of the horse fewer of them would be ruined by careless conduct.

There is no harder animal than the horse, and if properly used he is rarely sick and lives to a great age. And yet ignorance of his needs and carelessness about his feed and drink shortens the life of the average horse to a point that a large number of them are unprofitable to their owners.

The horse should be fed as often as three times a day and his sleep should be as carefully guarded as the sleep of his master. For while the horse sleeps only a short time, possibly never more than two hours, he suffers as much from loss of sleep as does his master if his slumbers are disturbed. There is no more cruel practice than to allow a horse to go without his dinner, for he needs it as badly as does his master.

Of all the animals we have about us we suspect that the horse is receiving the worst treatment and needs the protection of the law in his behalf. Wise men have written it into our law that we shall not abuse animals, but public sentiment has not yet become responsive to the law.