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## DUDDING READY TO GO TO BAT

**Wants Investigation Ordered, Dudding to Examine Witnesses, Manning to Represent Prison**

Washington, April 16.—President E. E. Dudding, of the Prisoners' Relief society, said today he is ready to go to the bat with Governor Morrison and see who has the facts in the cruelty charge against penitentiary employes at Raleigh.

"I expected my charges to be denied," said he. "I have sworn affidavits to back up my allegations, and will gladly present them to any committee named for an investigation. I suggest that the governor appoint a committee composed of newspaper men and others willing to dig a little for the truth.

"In my hands I have affidavits that would startle the governor. One of these affidavits is signed by 25 white men in prison in the state. Letters backing me up are coming from various parts of the state.

"To get at the truth let the governor order an investigation and permit me to examine witnesses and let the penitentiary people be represented by the attorney general. That is all I ask and it seems fair."

Dudding is a nervous excitable man, who was mistreated in a West Virginia prison, where he served a term for slaying a man. He tells of his offense, claiming self-defense, and his punishment, in a booklet. There is no secret about his life; he is frank about everything. He has done a great deal of hard work for ex-prisoners. Many men and women were aided by him when others turned them down because of prison records.

But he is too ready to accept exaggerated statements. He has stirred up lots of sensations in the last few years and done some real good, but many of his charges have not panned out. He means well, his acquaintances here believe, but goes too far sometimes.

Dudding has many letters purporting to be from men and women in the North Carolina penitentiary. He will not permit the use of the names of the writers or the affidavit makers. He promises to give these if a hearing is ordered.

Dudding has been after the Virginia penitentiary authorities. A half dozen states have been investigated by him and his assistants in recent months. He has been instrumental in having wardens fired.

Dudding claims to have proof of graft in one or more instances in North Carolina. He will present his evidence to show crookedness if the inquiry is launched. The accuracy of this charge is seriously doubted by North Carolinians here. But there is a feeling that he should be given an opportunity to show his hand on this and other charges. That is what was done in Virginia and other states.

## BANKER MUST SERVE THREE YEARS

**Supreme Court Says All Co-Operative Cases Will Be Decided as the Jones Case**

Raleigh, April 18.—Per curiam announcement by the Supreme court today that all tobacco co-operative cases which are now before the tribunal will be decided as the Jones case from Nash last week automatically ends the litigations and the statement is of as much interest as any of the several handed down today, among them Basil Hedgecock of Guilford, in which the bank cashier must serve three years for false entries.

The Hedgecock case is decided unanimously, Chief Justice Clark writing the opinion. The banker rested his hope of a new trial on allegations of a fatality defective bill of indictment, but Judge Clark finds no merit in the several exceptions. The defendant asked an arrest of judgment on that ground and contended further that at the time of the offense the bank was not called a bank in the proper definition of the statute. Chief Justice Clark holds that the Home Banking company "is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of North Carolina," quoting from the bill of indictment, and that "the defendant had the fullest knowledge that the Home Banking company at the time of the alleged offense was engaged in the banking business."

## ISLE OF RUM DISCOVERED

**Prohibition Agent Runs Into Fleet of Rum Smugglers**

New York, April 19.—A government expedition set out from New York today to discover the Isles of Rum. It returned tonight successful, with six cases officially charted off the Jersey shore, 12 miles southeast of Ambrose channel.

When the Associated Press several months ago first reported extensive liquor smuggling off Highlands, federal prohibition officials were inclined to scoff at the presence of a sizeable liquor fleet. Today, however, Palmer Canfield, new federal prohibition director for New York, decided to get first hand information and took a band of newspapermen with him down the harbor on the coast guard cutter Manhattan. Although he did not see a drop of liquor, he returned convinced there was plenty under the hatches of the foreign craft riding at anchor outside the three-mile limit.

Canfield critically inspected the fleet, which had shrunk from 17 vessels to six; declined an invitation to board the flagship Istar, was "assailed" by one of her officers, and on the way home frankly denounced the rum craft as ocean buzzards plucking at the heart of the nation. He held the fleet accountable for the smuggling ashore of 100,000 cases of liquor a year and declared that, to combat the smugglers it was absolutely necessary to have an adequate water patrol supplemented by a sufficient land force.

Mr. Canfield, accompanied by Sanford H. Cohen, assistant United States attorney, found a score of newspaper men awaiting him when he boarded the Manhattan. As the cutter steamed down the bay she passed another government boat towing two dories which had been captured.

The rum fleet finally was sighted. The crews displayed no anxiety and little curiosity as the cutter, powerless under international law to board the alien craft, hove to. Her crew and officers—the latter in uniform, the former giving indications of strict discipline—lined the rails and waved affably to the Manhattan.

From a distance the Istar, with her graceful lines, stood out as a queen among beggars, but as the Manhattan approached, those aboard the cutter could see that the black paint had been chiseled off the Istar's sides by the waves. The fundamental red showed through here and there, giving the craft a peck-marked appearance. Her superstructure was a dingy gray, her bowsprit was gone, and altogether she looked as dismal as a summer camp in winter.

The Manhattan came next to the schooner Catherine M., of Yarmouth. Alongside her was a Sandy Hook motor boat.

The cutter's skipper, Lieutenant Commander M. J. Ryan, sharply inquired what the American craft was doing. Two men in the launch—which was equipped with an engine capable of 20 knots an hour—replied that they had broken down outside hook last night and that the wind had blown them out 12 miles alongside the Catherine M.

"Odd wind," Commander Ryan commented, but standing in the Manhattan's bow he could see that the open boat had no liquor, and there was nothing to be done.

The Catherine Mary, of Nassau, another schooner, was the next craft encountered. She was a sorry looking vessel, with auto tires hung over the side for lumpers. The schooner Mary Conner of Nassau, was next passed and then the biggest of the fleet was visited. She was the 3,000 ton tanker Warszawa out of London. Then the Manhattan ran upon an old friend, the M. M. Gardner of Lunenburg, N. S., whose capture by coast guards a year ago led to the treasury department ruling that no foreign ship must be seized outside the three-mile limit.

Finally the cutter returned to the Istar and an amusing repartee occurred on the high seas.

Captain Reed, addressing the ex-yacht's commander exchanged a number of questions and Canfield, who had declined to go aboard after the Istar had barred newspapermen, conversed through a megaphone with the ship's purser. The purser was far from the conventional picture of a rum craft's officer. He was nattily dressed in blue with glasses strung around his neck, and chatted from the bow of his vessel with indisputable British accent. His diction was that of a varsity man.

## HARD TO TURN DOWN MERCY PLEAS

**Pathetic Appeals of the Condemned Relatives Trying on a Governor**

Raleigh, April 19.—Another pathetic chapter was added to the history of appeals for executive clemency today when the wife of Milton Nobles, of Columbus county, collapsed upon hearing Governor Morrison announce he could not interfere with the sentence. Tuesday has been set as the date for Nobles' electrocution.

The woman appeared at the executive offices unannounced this morning and was one of the first to see the governor. She was unable to offer any argument for the life of her husband and ventured on a tearful appeal. The governor called for the papers and looked into them carefully. They were accompanied by several papers of petitions, about equally divided for Nobles and those who were insistent upon his execution.

When told that the verdict of the court could not with justice be changed, the woman swooned in her chair and became unconscious. The governor, who was alone with her, sought to revive her, and assistance came from the secretary's office. Regaining consciousness Mrs. Nobles was placed in the governor's automobile and sent to her room in a local hotel. This afternoon she was reported as composed.

The appeals of women and children for relief for their husbands and fathers, or of mothers for their sons, make up a series of almost daily incidents in the governor's office; and the recognized constitutional intent for the exercise of clemency with legal or circumstantial justification frequently conflicts sharply with the heart-breaking appeals of those victims of criminal acts.

A wife or mother's appeal in a capital case comes infrequently only because the number of these cases is limited. Almost every electrocution is preceded by a personal appeal to the governor by some loved one and the mere fact that the electric chair continues to put in its deadly work is evidence of the ordeal through which a governor must go. This morning's appeal of Nobles' wife so effected Governor Morrison that he was forced to leave his office and go to the mansion for rest.

Familiarity with the way of the courts and the observance of the daily procession of pathetic appeals for clemency gives a clear contrast of the impersonal grinding out of justice in the one and the personal, heart touching search for mercy in the other. In capital cases, the defendant goes before the jury of his peers in superior court, and those who love him most silently sit by and exert their impressions upon the jury without the opportunity of speaking. Usually, the case is carried into supreme court, where attorneys for the condemned man make their appeals to the five justices who can look at the evidence from the purely legal and circumstantial standpoint; the wives and children or mothers are not there.

But the poor fellow's case is brought before the governor with the wife or mother unbending their souls to him, and, frequently, with a flock of children sending up their appeal through their own victimized innocence, and the governor must look at the case as the courts have viewed it while those whose hearts are bursting plead for their loved one's salvation, whatever his crime may have been.

In Nobles' case, the supreme court was not called upon to pass upon the court's sentence. Nor had an appeal previously been made to the governor, although the date had been set once before and postponed because of the illness of the warden's wife. Mrs. Nobles must have seen the futility of her hope and reconciled herself to her husband's fate, until today she desperately decided upon one tragic appeal because she wanted him to live.

Nobles killed Henry Nobles last September. There had been a "grudge," as the court reported it, of long standing. The dead man was 33 years of age, and his murder left two orphans. The family of the slain man have persistently fought executive clemency, and petitions signed by people of Columbus county insisted upon electrocution, although a large number of signatures were placed to a paper that asked commutation to life imprisonment.

## FORD INTERESTED IN NORTH CAROLINA ROADS

**Financier Seeks Water Outlet For His Kentucky Mines—Bowie Road Could Be Used**

Raleigh, April 13.—Senator J. R. Baggett, of Harnett county, came to Raleigh today with a story of Henry Ford's interest in a railroad running through North Carolina to the sea and connecting with coal mines he has acquired in Kentucky. Ford wants a means of conveying coal to the coast for supplying steamers and he recently offered ninety million dollars for the Virginia railway, the Harnett senator reported, expressing certainty that he had received a piece of news that came straight from the automobile manufacturer.

Mr. Baggett is interested in a railroads project himself, and it was through this enterprise that he heard of Ford's interest. His road is the proposed Carolina Central, routed to run from Lillington to Jacksonville and Swansboro on the coast; and he announced maturing plans for actual construction work.

Common stock to the amount of \$680,000 has already been subscribed for his project, chartered by the general assembly in 1911, and twice that amount will run it through the 110 miles of level country between Lillington and the coast. Surveyors are at work now, and next April is set as the likely time for putting the construction forces to work.

The Harnett man was up here to report his news to Governor Morrison and inquire as to the advisability of getting the state ship and water transportation commission to look into harbor possibilities around Jacksonville and Swansboro. Swansboro, by the way, at one time was considered the greatest coaling station in the world.

Ford, according to Mr. Baggett, could be brought down here to consider the possibilities of getting a railroad through this state. Baggett sees wonderful potentialities in connecting links with Tam Bowie's railroad, the line running from High Point to Aberdeen and his now projected railway starting 30 miles east of Aberdeen and routed to the former site of the world's greatest coaling station.

Ford, he pointed out, has a road running south from Detroit in the direction of his Kentucky coal mines. And a road from the mines through North Carolina to the coast would give the financier some several hundred miles of rails forming a half moon.

The deal for the purchase of the Virginia was declared by Mr. Baggett to be dependent upon terminal facilities at Norfolk, Va.

## Would Fire Teachers of Evolution Theory

Zebulon, April 16.—Resolutions requesting the trustees of all Baptist educational institutions of North Carolina to dismiss all members of faculties and recall all missionaries of evolution, have been passed by the Baptist church here, following the delivery of a sermon on the subject by Dr. C. A. Jenkins, pastor yesterday.

"Evolution in some form is as old as the race," Dr. Jenkins told his congregation. "It pulled its first stung in the garden of Eden and the devil was the first evolutionist. Ever since, he has borne the name of a beast, a serpent, lion or dragon. The theory 'makes myth of the Bible, turning its most sacred teachings in absurd allegories,' and pictures Christ as 'a mere man destroying His cross and His crown,' he continued.

The resolutions will be sent to boards of trustees of Baptist educational institutions and to the foreign mission board of the church, Richmond, Va.

## Ford Has Only \$200,000,000 in Cash

New York, April 19.—Henry Ford's cash balance still exceeds \$200,000,000 in spite of his recent numerous large purchases of coal properties, timber lands, water sites and other investments, it was declared today in the Wall Street Journal, which published the Detroit capitalists telegraphic answers to a questionnaire recently sent him by the newspaper. The manufacturer added he had no present intention of going into the market to borrow money.

## ENGLAND IS ALL READY FOR BIG SOCIAL EVENT

**London Herself is Bedecked Like a Bride For the Royal Wedding.**

London, April 22.—Not since the day 30 years ago when King George V, as the Duke of York, led his royal bride to the altar has England prepared herself for such a gala wedding fete as will be celebrated Thursday next when Prince Albert, Duke of York, next in succession to the British throne after the Prince of Wales, weds Lady Elizabeth Bowles Lyon in Westminster Abbey.

All plans for the great occasion are completed and it remains only to put the finishing touches to the scenery for staging this royal pageant.

London herself will be bedecked like a bride in all the finery of her silken flags and banners and almost everybody in the United Kingdom, so it seems, will be here to join in the festivities. Those not able to come to London will be regaled with the wedding story told by wireless broadcasting.

Hundreds of thousands of people are expected to line the route of the wedding procession to and from the abbey. Stands have been erected near Westminster for spectators and every building along the route will be turned into a bannered pavillion. The windows of offices, shops and even private houses have already been rented.

Some places of vantage are bringing high prices and many Americans are among the lucky bidders. One South American financier paid 100 guineas for two windows in Parliament street. A stand accommodating 800 disabled veterans of the great war has been constructed near the horse guards.

To handle the enormous assemblage there will be on duty 7,500 foot police 200 mounted men and 1,000 specials.

The ceremony in the abbey will last three quarters of an hour. In the nave 600 privileged guests will occupy tiers of seats especially built and 2,000 other seats will be placed in the nave and transepts.

The abbey bell ringers who will play a peal of Steadman's triples, consisting of some of the 5000 changes.

The bridal couple will proceed to Buckingham palace after the ceremony and late in the afternoon will leave by train for the first stage of their honeymoon in Surrey.

Various receptions have been arranged at Buckingham palace at which the guests will be privileged to see the wedding presents.

Public interest in the wedding is daily becoming more intense and every detail is eagerly read. The latest is a description of two gowns of Lady Elizabeth's trousseau. One is a chic navy poplin day gown of simple straight design, rather high around the neck. Opening down the center, the bodice is outlined by an unusually pretty gold embroidery terminating at the waist in a gold embroidered ornament of Egyptian design, beneath which the fullness of the bodice drapes. The sleeves are long and open at the elbow and similarly embroidered with gold. The skirt is slightly open from the hem upwards in front, revealing an under dress of black satin.

One evening dress is of shot silver and rose fulgarante. The bodice is perfectly plain and sleeveless, and over the skirt is arranged, somewhat after the old fashioned bustle style, very handsome pink lace, with silver lace insertion fixed diamond-shape on it, the lace hanging well down.

## Judge Let World War Hero Off Light

Statesville, April 17.—Edgar M. Hallyburton, world war veteran, the first American soldier to be made prisoner by the Germans was in bed before Judge E. Yates Webb in Federal court yesterday charged with transporting whiskey. The evidence showed that the young ex-soldier was with another man who had in their possession forty gallons of liquor. Both had a hearing before the local authorities and bound over to the April term of Federal court which convened here yesterday. Hallyburton's conspicuous part in the world war, his good character and the fact that he had never faced a similar charge before was greatly in his favor, the presiding judge let him off with a fine of \$150.

## BUDDING FEARS IDENTITY MAY BE KNOWN

**Officials, He Believes, Might Penalize the Complaining Prisoners.**

Washington, April 18.—A feeling of uneasiness was acknowledged today at the office of the Prisoners' Aid society. It is feared that the state prison authorities will yet discover the names of the convicts who have complained of the treatment accorded them, especially the names of the 25 white men who appealed to the society here. E. E. Dudding, president of the society, said today it must be borne in mind that the prison officials not only have the power to punish, but to reward, and they were almost certain to find out who some of the complainants were, especially if there is to be no investigation. Inquiry by some welfare officer says Dudding, will probably amount to very little. He said:

"There are welfare officers and charitable organizations in all the states; but prisoners do not receive humane treatment in all the states. Doubtless there are a great many people in Florida who think they are engaged in charitable work. To really get at the facts surrounding any penal institutions one must first gain the confidence of the prisoners themselves, and give them absolute and positive assurances of protection after the hearing. Very few people understand just how this is, but some kindly disposed guards, as well as the prisoners understand it."

To make clear what he meant Dudding produced a letter which he had just received from one of the guards on duty at Raleigh. The letter indicates what is apt to happen to a complaining prisoner. The letter was to this effect:

"I am a guard at the state prison at Raleigh, N. C. I have been reading with interest of your efforts to improve conditions at this prison, which is certainly badly needed.

"I am writing this letter for the express purpose of asking you to not show any human being the letter that you received dated April 5, and signed by 25 convicts in the prison. I know as no one else could know, except a guard or an official of the prison, what will happen if it is found out who wrote the letter; it will be held against the men as long as they are in the prison, and even after they are discharged. A pardon, I understand, has been offered to any man that will supply the officials with the name of one man who signed the letter.

"I am sure that with your knowledge of prison doings, that you realize how very serious a question it is. If some one's name has got to come out let it be mine, as I'll be glad to lose my job to protect the fellows."

Raleigh, April 17.—No investigation of the charges of E. E. Dudding, president of the Prisoners' Relief society, Washington, D. C., to the effect that inmates of the state prison, Raleigh, have been treated inhumanly, will be made, the board of directors announced tonight after a long conference with Governor Cameron Morrison.

The board's official statement declares, however, that if "any solicitor, grand jury, welfare commissioner, or any other officer of the law, wants to make any investigation of any act or anything done at the state prison under our management, it will be the pleasure of the superintendent and other officers in charge to expedite and assist in the examination."

"Dudding is not a citizen of this state, and ought not to be heard in interference with our governmental affairs," the statement asserts. "Further, his record is notoriously bad. We are of the opinion that no investigation should be made for the further reason that each and all of us know his statement to be untrue and scurrilous."

Seven whippings have been administered at the central prison during the past two years, or since the present board assumed control, it is stated, and these were inflicted in strict conformance with the law. The prison physician and witnesses were present at each of these according to the statement.

**Indigestion and Constipation.**  
"Prior to using Chamberlain's Tablets, I suffered dreadfully from indigestion. Nothing I ate agreed with me and I lost flesh and ran down in health. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthened my digestion and cured me of constipation," writes Mrs. Geo. Stroup, Solway, N. Y.