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INDETERMINATE SENTENCE FOR ALL PRISONERS

Matter of Behavior Will be Put Squarely up to Convicts Reform Plan Under Way

Raleigh, May 31.—Governor Morrison made the definite announcement today that all prisoners in the state's prison system will be put under indeterminate sentence. It will be another week before the plan can be fully worked out, the governor said; but the way is being provided for guaranteeing shorter sentences to those prisoners who make good prison records.

The indeterminate sentence will be one of the feature changes brought about by the new disciplinary system recently ordered instituted by the prison board. Practically all court sentences are for fixed terms. To elucidate, under the new plan a prisoner whom courts have sentenced to 20 years may have his sentence changed to read from 15 to 10 years. By good behavior he would get five years off and months or years might be added up to the maximum fixed originally by the court for violation of prison rules.

Simultaneously, with the issuance of executive orders placing all prisoners now in the state penitentiary and the state convict camps under indeterminate sentences, the judges of superior courts, in co-operating with the governor and prison authorities, are expected to inaugurate the plan of imposing indeterminate sentences rather than fixed number of years, as has been the custom.

Governor Morrison said today he had been assured the way was open for fixing the new sentences by a blanket order, but that before announcing the plan he wanted to make further investigations. Other conferences with Attorney General Manning, who has been giving consideration to the proposal, will also be held. It is expected that the blanket order will cover the various lengths of the sentence in blanket form. For instance, all prisoners serving 20 years will get a cut of a specified number of years; those serving 10 years will get a proportionate cut, and so on.

The change will put the matter of prison behavior squarely up to the man, it is thought, and will prove or disprove his inclination to reform and prepare himself for his return to freedom.

Dr. Hastings S. Hart noted criminologist, who was called by the department of public welfare to assist in the investigation it had planned, has written Governor Morrison highly commending the action taken by himself and the prison board in bringing about the reform in prison methods of discipline. Dr. Hart offered some suggestions, especially as to the parole system, and the governor is giving them serious consideration. The system used by the governor in granting paroles, whereby a man is held responsible for his future good behavior, was enthusiastically endorsed by the criminologist.

Bridge Workman Drowns in Yadkin

Spencer, June 1.—Grabbing at his hat blown from his head, E. D. Wages, 35, a carpenter employed on construction of the state highway bridge across the Yadkin river at Spencer, lost his balance and fell from a platform into the river and was drowned at noon today.

He swam 200 yards down stream, and half a hundred fellow workmen watched his efforts to reach the bank. He was a good swimmer and was thought to be reaching safety when he suddenly sank, apparently seized with cramp, in 20 foot water.

The river is slightly swollen and his body was soon swept out of sight. Work on the big bridge was suspended this afternoon and large crowds joined in the dredging of the river in an effort to recover the body.

Mr. Wages, a native of Augusta, Ga., had been employed by the Hardaway Construction company, contractors on the bridge, for several years, and was highly regarded.

The platform from which he fell was only a few feet above water and surrounded a coffer dam in the middle of the river.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy

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

AUTO RACER AVERAGES 94 MILES HOUR

Annual Speed Trials at Indianapolis Furnish Thrills

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.—Tommy Milton, of St. Paul, Minn., achieved the ambition of his brilliant racing career today, when, for the second time, he won the 500 mile automobile race over the Indianapolis motor speedway, repeating his victory of 1921 before a crowd of 150,000 spectators. It was the greatest throng that ever witnessed a sporting event in America.

Milton's time for the 500-mile was 5:28:06.27, giving him an average speed of 91.4 miles an hour, as compared with the record-breaking speed of 94.48 made a year ago.

Harry Hartz, of Los Angeles, who thundered across the finishing line five miles behind Milton, while Jimmy Murphy, winner of the 1922 race, was third, about 13 miles behind Hartz.

Of the 24 cars that rode away in a belching of smoke at the start of the race, only 11 survived the grueling test of speed and endurance. Eight of the survivors were American creations, two were German and one was French.

Four of the French machines were eliminated because of motor trouble and the third German entry was wrecked in a smash-up.

Milton, who collected about \$35,000 as his reward for victory, gave a wonderful exhibition of gameness, skill and daring, as he was pushed every mile of the race by the thundering speed marvels attempting to defeat him. Howard Wilcox, an Indianapolis driver, shared in Milton's triumph, for after his own car was eliminated, he relieved Milton, whose hands were painfully blistered as a result of gripping the wheel. Wilcox drove 115 miles of the race, taking the wheel at the 260-mile mark to enable Milton to have his hands treated and bandaged. Milton went back into the race at the 375-mile mark, two laps in the lead.

Milton's champion car showed its class in the first mile of the race, its eight cylinders being in perfect tune as the machine thundered past the stands. The first 50 miles of the grind was a see-saw affair between Milton, Murphy and Hartz first one going into the lead and then the other. When Milton had covered 150 miles, however, he was firmly entrenched in first place and held it until the finish, except for a few minutes around the 275-mile mark, when he lost it to Hartz by stopping at the pits for fuel. Werner, the German, worried the leaders by his grim hold on third place until nearly the finish. Wilcox also made things interesting until he was forced to quit with a broken clutch around the 200-mile mark. He was leading at 100 miles.

Murphy furnished the race with thrill after thrill, mile after mile, first holding first place, sometimes second, third, fourth and fifth. He showed some rare bursts of speed which undoubtedly on the stretches were better than 100 miles an hour. The youthful Californian, however, suffered slight motor trouble and at one time was forced to drop back to ninth place. He gained steadily as he reeled off the miles, finally pushing his car into third place, retaining this position until the finish.

Perhaps the most disheartened drivers in the race were the two South Americans, Raoul Riganti, of Buenos Ayres, and Martin De Aseaga, from the Argentine. De Aseaga, who traveled 7,000 miles to compete, drove only 15 miles in the race when a broken connecting rod forced his blue speedster out of the grind. Riganti was obliged to quit after going 47 miles because of a broken gas tank. Ralph De Palma, always a favorite with race fans, Joe Boyer and Dario Resto, a former winner of the race were among the noted drivers to be forced out because of motor trouble.

Racing experts considered Milton's victory a mechanical triumph over the foreign entries and the first three cars to finish were of the same design and construction. All were eight-cylinder creations. The speed maintained by Milton was remarkable, in that his machine was powered by a motor of only 122 cubic inches piston displacement—about two thirds as large as the smallest motor used in touring cars in America.

Today's race was the first for motors of such small displacement, the race last year being for 183 cubic inch piston displacement. The thrill of today's race was nothing to Indianapolis, compared to the task of caring for 100,000 visitors.

CLAUD KITCHEN PASSES TO HIS REWARD

Member of Congress 23 Years Early Political Life Was a Storm.

Scotland Neck, May 31.—The body of Claud Kitchen, representative of the second North Carolina district for more than a score of years, and one of the most powerful members of the Democratic party in Congress, who passed peacefully away at Wilson early today, after an illness that extended over a period of more than three years, reached here late today and lies in state tonight at the Kitchen home.

The funeral of the former Democratic leader of the house, affectionately referred to as "the gentleman from Scotland Neck," by his colleagues in Congress, will take place at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Charles Anderson, pastor of the local Baptist church, of which Mr. Kitchen had been a member for many years. He will be buried in the family plot at the Baptist cemetery, one mile from Scotland Neck, near the grave of his father, who also represented this district in Congress.

In the 23 years of his services in the house of representatives, including four years as its leader during Democratic control, Claud Kitchen never once lost his temper in the thick of bitter and stormy debate. His big, round, red face always was lighted with a smile or a grin "as he slaughtered the enemy," and Republicans often declared that Kitchen kept smiling "as he operated on them before the country."

Back in the days when he was a struggling young North Carolina lawyer, Kitchen's temper was like that of a wild man, as he himself expressed it. One day a country trial justice decided a case against him and Kitchen started to clean up the court. It was an exciting moment.

"And then it suddenly occurred to me," he told friends later, "that if I expected to get along I had to put ice on my head and a bridle on my tongue. Right then and there I decided I would never get mad with anybody again."

James R. Mann, a veteran representative from Illinois, who often crossed swords with Kitchen in the house, declared on the occasion of the latter's retirement as Democratic leader, that he was vicious in debate because his attacks, like brick in a towel, were wrapped in smiles.

Kitchen's greatest fight with his legislative conscience came when the house was called upon to declare war against the German government in 1917. Congress was wildly excited. Word passed back and forth among members that the majority leader would vote against it. Later, on the afternoon of April 6, members on the leader's family and some of his most intimate friends were in his office. For once the leader had lost his smile. He was weary and lagged from loss of sleep. He told the group that he could not bring his conscience to the point of voting for war, that his right as leader because of it would be challenged, but that he didn't care because his heart spoke against it.

Then he went to the house chamber—with every seat filled and a vast throng in the gallery—and during a tense and dramatic moment, took his stand against war.

But once war was declared Kitchen threw his support, wholeheartedly into the fight, and championed every move by the government for victory. There were times, it was said, when he was at odds with President Wilson at White House conferences, but his political enemies never doubted his patriotism after the weight of American arms had been thrown on the side of the allies.

In the early days of 1919, Kitchen, when a Republican house elected the preceding fall was waiting to come into power, went to the front as the party leader with the biggest war revenue bill ever framed by an American Congress. He put it through. Long a member of the ways and means committee which framed the bill, Kitchen had every figure at his finger tips. Fordney, of Michigan, who succeeded him as chairman of the committee, fought him at every step.

It was during the revenue bill debate, while the house was considering a luxury tax on shirts that Kitchen standing before hundreds of well dressed men, declared he had never paid more than \$2 for a shirt in his life. His plea for simplicity in dress while

the country was burdened with the big cost of war was taken up by the press, and two-dollar shirts were urged.

Not long after the big revenue bill fight Kitchen was stricken. For a long time he lay in bed, trying to get well, but it was not as easy thing for a man, so long in public life, to shake off the old habit. Feeling better, he went back to the old grind, only to be stricken again. A new party had come into power.

Chapp Clark, stepping down from the speaker's chair became minority leader, with Kitchen as ranking member of the ways and means committee. When Chapp Clark died, Kitchen was made minority leader but being ill then at his home in North Carolina, he asked that Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, be designated as acting leader, in the effort to hold the dwindling ranks of Democrats in line.

Claud Kitchen, who was born March 24, 1869, first came to Congress in 1901, serving continuously thereafter. On the closing night of that Congress—the 57th—he attracted attention by a fiery speech against French spoilation claims. From that day his reputation as a house debater was made. He was born in the district he represented. He was the son of a Congressman and his brother, William W. Kitchen, served five terms in the house prior to his election as governor of North Carolina.

During a hot political campaign in his district in 1898 Kitchen attracted public attention by taking an active part in what was known as "the red shirt movement," a revival of Democratic tactics in some southern states in reconstruction times. It was organized by the white people, chiefly Democrats, for the avowed purpose of eliminating the negro in politics and office holding. But its purpose were peaceful. Thousands rode to the first public meeting in Kitchen's district in red buggies, and horses draped with red, wearing red shirts, red hats, some even digging up the old red trousers of fox-hunting days. The speech made by Kitchen put him in line for the house, and he won the first time up.

Mr. Kitchen suffered a slight stroke of paralysis in April, 1920, a few minutes after he had delivered a most impassioned speech on the peace resolution. He was quickly removed from the capitol to his Washington home. He was accorded a most enthusiastic ovation when he returned to his seat in December of the same year. Mr. Kitchen did not retain his seat long, however, for dizzy spells began to bother him and he again was forced to go to his home.

On the advice of a physician, Mr. Kitchen entered a hospital in Albany, N. Y., where he underwent an operation. Reports from Albany were to the effect that the operation was successful and one of Mr. Kitchen's friends thought he would soon be able to resume the leadership in the house. Shortly after his return from Albany to Washington Mr. Kitchen again was attacked with dizzy spells and last year he returned to his old home at Scotland Neck, Halifax county to take a long rest.

While at Scotland Neck last winter Mr. Kitchen contracted influenza which developed into pneumonia. Little hope was held out for his recovery during this illness, but he made a wonderful fight for life and won. This illness left him with a stomach trouble which gradually grew worse until it resulted in his death here today.

During the long months of suffering, Mr. Kitchen always maintained that bright cheerful and courageous disposition which characterized his more than 20 years on the floor of Congress. From the moment he entered the hospital in Wilson hundreds of friends from far and near visited him and he greeted them all cordially with a warm handshake and broad smile—a smile which made him one of the best loved members of Congress.

Must Give 10 days Notice For License to Marry

Lincoln, Neb., May 30.—A new record for low percentage in law-making was established by the Nebraska legislature which has just ended its 1923 session.

Of 1,056 bills introduced in both houses, only 199 were passed by the legislature, and of these Governor Charles W. Bryan vetoed four leaving a total of 195 new laws.

Among the outstanding measures is the new "eugenic marriage law," which requires ten days notice in the office of the county clerk before the applicants can wed.

YOUNG MEN TAKE STAND AGAINST WAR

Former Justice Clark Appeals to Young Soldiers to Organize for Peace.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 30.—Organize the world for peace, was the appeal of former Justice John H. Clarke, of the United States Supreme Court, in a Memorial day address today before the American Legion.

"A plea to our young soldiers to organize the country for peace," was his subject.

Another world war confronts the people, according to the utterances of military leaders and others, who estimate that it may come in three years or 10 years, but that it is inevitable the former Justice said.

Mr. Clarke referred to a story that the senators of Venice, their hands too stiff to grasp the sword hilt, after viewing Galileo's telescope, exclaimed: "This glass will give us great advantage in time of war."

"Thus, said the speaker, "it is the truth of history and the lesson of yesterday, that the battles of the world are fought by boys sent to premature graves by ambitious, proud old men without a chance to serve mankind or to taste the joys of life. Yes, war is the game of old men in which the stakes are the lives of the youth of the world.

"But I am not here to counsel a revolt of youth against its elders, much as the manner in which the affairs of the world have been conducted during the past nine years might justify such discussion, but I have come to urge you young soldiers the importance to our country and to yourselves of your joining in a united demand upon your government that it take some kind of action in an attempt, at least, to organize the world for peace. I am not going to discuss what the form of such organization should be. What I wish to urge is that in your local, state and national organizations, you young soldiers shall formulate some definite program for preventing the coming of another world war in which so many of you must perish—in which your country may perish—and that you shall insist upon its recognition by your government as the subject of your chief concern.

Competent observers, some say in two or three years and others allow 10 years, springing as it must from the misery and despair of Germany and Russia, declare another world war inevitable and that it will be vastly more destructive than the last one was, Mr. Clarke said.

International alliance, coalitions, ententes, four-power and other treaties have served to promote rather than prevent war, he continued:

If you go earnestly about it, three or four millions of young men can compel an organization of our country for peace such as never has been seen in any nation in the world," he added.

Nations have their war and navy departments and other military services such as chemistry and air forces, he continued, "but did you ever hear of any governmental department devoted to organizing the resources of a nation for peace?"

Congress, he said, had appropriated almost \$700,000,000 during the current year for the organization of the army and navy, but never a dollar for organization for peace.

Carrying "no more war" banners and resolving to "outlaw war" and similar devices to end war had failed a hundred times, he said. "Only organization with a definite program and with specific agencies to carry it into effect can lead to the triumph of peace over the thoroughly organized agencies of war," he asserted. "Four millions of voters united in such a great moral purpose can accomplish what they wish in this republic of ours. If the existing league of nations needs amending, 'Americanize' it and get behind it, or if you think it unwise and advocate a better plan, but do not under any circumstances sit idly by and permit your country to drift into the desolating calamity of another world war."

43,500 Harvesters Needed

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—At least 43,500 harvest hands will be needed in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas Panhandle when wheat harvests begin June 10, George E. Tucker, field director of the United States farm bureau, announced here. Wages will range from \$3 to \$6 a day, with board and lodging, he said.

HARD CONTESTED MURDER TRIAL AT HILLSVILLE

John Gywn Acquitted Being Charged With Murder of His 82 Year Old Father...

Hillsville News, May 31.—Elliott Guynn, who has been in the county jail since the first of February, charged with the murder of his father, John J. Guynn, was acquitted Friday afternoon.

John Guynn the murdered man, was a Confederate veteran and was 82 years old. He had lived alone for many years in a little hut at the foot of the Blue Ridge. He was cared for by Elbert Allen, colored, who lived about a quarter of a mile in the mountain above him. He was last seen alive on Jan. 18, at which time Elbert Allen Frances Haynes and the little daughter of Elbert Allen had gone to attend to the wants of the old man.

The next afternoon, when Allen returned, a gruesome scene met his eye. The old man was lying in the yard near the front door with his skull crushed. About fifteen feet away a green poplar club was found which was blood-stained.

Elbert Allen, Frances Haynes and Elliott Guynn were soon arrested for the crime. All were released except Guynn who was held for the murder.

The trial started Monday morning and a legal battle ensued which lasted until the close of the trial. Commonwealth's Attorney Glenn Edwards was unaided in the prosecution, while Dexter Goad and S. F. Landreth represented the defendant.

The evidence presented by the prosecution was circumstantial, while the defense made a denial of everything which connected the accused with the murder.

Numerous threats were shown to have been made by the defendant toward the deceased, as was the apprehension and fear the deceased had for the accused. But the threats and bitter feeling was discredited by testimony of the defendant and his family, which showed that friendly relations had existed between Guynn and his father for several months prior to the killing.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Commonwealth to connect the accused with the crime by means of a snuff box which was found on the path leading from the home of the murdered man.

Guynn was shown to have been out of snuff on the night of the killing but he explained this by saying that he fell in the yard over a ladder and mashed his snuff box.

Guynn relied on an alibi, along with the general issue of not guilty. He proved by his wife and son that he was at home on the night of the murder. However, the accounts of what took place at the home differed materially.

It was the opinion of those who watched the trial that a verdict of acquittal would be rendered.

Failure to connect the accused with the crime by means of the tracks found where the club was cut made the break in the chain of evidence which the Commonwealth relied on.

The jury remained out about an hour before bringing in the verdict.

School Year Round

Will boys and girls in the near future go to school seven hours a day, fifty-two weeks in the year? Some educators think such a plan will be required if the present pressure to increase out-of-school activities continues.

"The social activities engaged in by the high school pupils, while a source of interference to their studies, are a part of the present-day order of things," says Assistant Superintendent of the schools of the nation's capital. "The pupils of today have distractions unknown a generation ago.

"The condition must be met by having the schools readjust themselves to meet the situation. Our junior pupils will have supervised study hours. This will permit them to do their home work before they leave the school—before they are distracted.

"Within ten years or so the schools will be operating on a year-round basis. In this way they will be divided into four quarters. A pupil missing the second or third quarter because of illness can take that quarter in the fourth. A pupil will at that time be permitted to select any three quarters in which to pursue his course. The pupil taking all four quarters will finish more quickly."