

# The Mount Airy News.

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## WORLD FLYERS LOST IN ARCTIC SEA GALES

### Major Martin and Sergt. Harvey Not Heard From Since Leaving Chignik.

Seattle, Wash., May 1.—Major Frederick L. Martin, commander of the army's round-the-world flight, hopped off from Chignik, Alaska, at 11.10 yesterday. More than twenty-four hours later no trace of him had been found.

Wireless messages to the Associated Press from False Pass, Unimak Island, describe the storms there for the last five days as the worst ever experienced at this time of the year. Despite his forced landing and narrow escape during a gale while flying from Kanatak to Chignik, Friday, Major Martin left to join other three planes of the expedition at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, in the face of these storms.

According to the messages, the North Pacific has been lashed by terrific gales. The wind has frequently reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour and the air has been filled with snow blown from the mountain sides. The temperature has ranged from 24 to 60 above zero.

Before Major Martin could take off from Chignik he had to remove 400 pounds of ice frozen to his plane the Seattle. Then he had to thaw out the gas pump before he could fill the tank.

### Systematic Search Proceeds, Divided into 4 Parts

Aboard coast guard cutter Alonguin searching for Major Martin, May 2.—Search for Major Frederick L. Martin, missing American world flight commander, has been divided into four parts, and early today was proceeding systematically.

Inasmuch as no word has been received of the setting of Major Martin since he left Chignik, Alaska, Wednesday, to fly to Dutch Harbor, 400 miles away, it was assumed he had not proceeded far beyond Chignik. It was considered practically certain that he could not have passed the Shumagin Islands, 149 miles from Chignik or False Pass, 230 miles from Chignik.

### Believes Flyers Made Forced Landing in a Land-locked Cove

Seward, Alaska, May 2.—Belief that Major Frederick L. Martin, chief of the army fliers, and Sergt. Alva Harvey still were alive and probably in some sheltered nook, was expressed today by Capt. O. A. Johansen, master of the Government mail steamer Starr. Before Martin left Seward, Johansen went over the Commander's maps with him concerning the route between Chignik and Dutch Harbor.

The two airmen probably are at Kupenof Point, south of Chignik, or in one of the many sheltered and quiet bays between Jacob Island, on the southern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula, northeast of the Shumagin Island group, and Paul Island, also

south of Chignik, according to Capt. Johansen.

"One logical harbor for a forced landing would be at Kupenof Point," he said. "There are a few white fox farmers in this district, but most of the locality is uninhabited. The nearest place of habitation is Belkofski, on the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

"There are many bays and inlets and it may be some time before any vessel can reach Martin, as he may be land-locked and not visible from ships. The only way a thorough search can be made is to send small boats from the main vessels at each point where Martin would be likely to be found."

### Flyers Doubt Success Now, Ship Master Reports

Seattle, May 2.—The three pilots at Dutch Harbor have become concerned over whether their adventure will succeed. Capt. C. E. Rolstad, master of the S. S. Brookdale, declared upon arrival here from Dutch Harbor.

"The people have no idea of the courage the flyers have shown in their battles with the elements in the North," Capt. Rolstad said. "They do not deny that they are fearful that if weather conditions do not immediately improve they may be unable to circle the globe this season."

### Virginia Banker Very Ill and May Never Face Trial

Danville, Va., April 30.—Thomas C. Poole, indicted cashier of the state Bank of Virginia and who entered a Richmond hospital a few days before his trial at Halifax on nine indictments alleging embezzlement, is slowly losing ground and his condition is such at the present time as to cause renewed speculation as to whether he will ever be tried. Poole has lost 25 pounds in weight in the past six weeks. He no longer can assimilate solid food and is being nourished with liquids. He is suffering from an organic complaint which several years ago necessitated the removal of a kidney. The other organ is now involved and his wife who is living at a hotel in Virginia, has been informed that her husband is gradually growing worse. These facts have been ascertained by a quiet and systematic inquiry made at the scene of Poole's operation—a town of 400 people a large proportion of whose residents are suffering directly or indirectly as a result of the wreck of the bank which has a deficit of approximately \$200,000.

### Fiddlers Convention

Ye Olde Time Fiddlers' convention will be given in the City Hall Thursday evening at 8 o'clock under the capable management of Col. J. S. Ball.

This entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Woman's club. Prizes will be given that will justify the best talent in entering the contest. The admission will be 50c.

## MELLON TAX PLAN DEFEATED IN SENATE

### Senator Simmons Leads Successful Fight Against Republican Tax Plan

Washington, May 5.—The much discussed Mellon tax plan was laid to rest today with the adoption by the senate of the entire Democratic income tax substitute.

The minority's schedule of surtax rates was approved, 43 to 40, while its revision of normal rates was adopted 44 to 37. The Republican insurgents joined with the Democrats in supporting the entire program.

Chairman Smoot, of the finance committee, said that when the bill came up for final passage he would propose a compromise as was done in the house after the Democratic program first had been approved there. He is hopeful that the senate will accept the compromise as the house did.

### Surtax 40 Per Cent Maximum

The surtax rates written into the bill today provide for a reduction of the present maximum of 50 per cent to a maximum of 40 per cent, and for

corresponding revisions all along the line. They are almost similar to those adopted by the house.

The normal rates accepted were two per cent on the first \$4,000 of income; four per cent on the second \$4,000 and six per cent on all above \$8,000. This compares with the present rates of four per cent on the first \$4,000 and eight per cent above that amount.

In adopting the Democratic substitute, which was offered by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, the senate moved with startling rapidity. The first vote came within little more than an hour after consideration of the tax bill had been resumed. The others followed in rapid succession.

Discussion of this, the heart of the bill, proceeded in only desultory fashion for about an hour when Senator Jones, Democrat, New Mexico, demanded a vote. There were less than a score of senators present and leaders on both sides held hurried conference. Announcement then was made that both sides were ready for the test of strength.

## PRESIDENT VETOS NEW PENSION BILL

### Under Act Veterans of Civil and Spanish Wars Would Get Increased Allowance

Washington, May 2.—Exercising the veto power for the first time, President Coolidge returned to the senate today without his approval the Bureau-Fuller omnibus pension bill.

The President in doing so informed the senate that he objected primarily to the bill because it would entail an "unwarranted expenditure of the money of the tax-payers" at a time when the "burden on the taxpayers must not be increased; it must be decreased."

"The desire to do justice to pensioners, however, great their merit, must be attended by some solicitude to do justice to taxpayers," the executive said in his message. "The advantage of a class cannot be greater than the welfare of the nation."

### Second Executive Disapproval

The President's message reached the senate soon after it convened but was not taken up until late in the day. After it had been read, Senator Bursum, Republican, New Mexico, who with Representative Fuller, Republican, Illinois is author of the bill, moved that the matter be laid on the table to be taken up next Tuesday. Senator Bruce, Democrat, Maryland, proposed that the bill be taken up immediately but the presiding officer ruled that Senator Bursum's motion had precedence.

Senator Bursum, pointing to the vote of 51 to 10 by which the senate passed the bill, April 1, declared the measure would be passed over the President's veto, but Republican leaders both in the senate and house expressed the belief that the chief executive would be sustained in his veto. The house approved the measure without a record vote.

The veto given the measure today was in effect the second executive disapproval of the bill. A somewhat similar measure was passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Harding on the grounds of economy and also on the grounds that it was loosely drawn and would have put on the pension roll almost every widow of a civil war veteran, regardless of when she was married.

### Cost \$58,000,000 Annually

The bill provides for increases in the pensions of the veterans of all wars up to and including the Spanish-American war and of widows and dependents of veterans of all wars from 1812 to 1902. Civil war veterans would have their pensions increased from \$50 to \$72 a month and their widows now getting \$30 a month would receive \$35 and \$45 a month, dependent on age. Spanish-American war and other war, except the world war veterans and their widows would receive proportionate increases and a few maimed world war veterans would receive additional compensation.

The President estimate that the bill would cost \$58,000,000 annually and bring the total pension bill of the country to a point higher than ever before reached.

The measure had the indorsement of a number of veterans' organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic, and the United War Veterans. Headed by Carmi Thompson of Ohio, one of the Coolidge campaign managers, a delegation of representatives of veterans' organizations recently urged the President to approve the bill.

### Negro Ruler to Plead in Paris For Seaport

Paris, May 2.—The Ras Taffari, Prince Regent of Ethiopia, representing the oldest Christian Empire, is coming to Paris this month to negotiate for a seaport for the Central African State.

The French have the port of Djibouti, which controls Ethiopia commercially, and the Prince, in an effort to modernize his people, wishes to obtain a portion of the port for his nation.

The Prince's people were among the first to accept Christianity, having done so before the time of Thais.

Prince Taffari is a Negro with an aquiline nose like an Arab, wavy black beard and hair and eyes. He carries himself haughtily and wears a brilliant uniform and bejeweled sash. He will be received in France with the King and Queen of Roumania. He will be lodged in the Palais d'Orsay and will dine with the President.

## CANDIDATE LIST IS COMPLETE

### Some Not Opposed—It will be Necessary to Print Over 7,000,000 Ballots

Raleigh, May 1.—Now that the registration books of the State Board of Elections are closed, copies of the State and various district tickets to be used by the voters in the primaries June 7 probably will be turned over within a few days to Commissioner M. L. Shipman of the Department of Labor and Printing, who has charge of supervising printing of the ballots. The job this year will be the biggest in the history of the Election Board, according to W. L. Beasley, its secretary.

A perusal of the complete list shows that no office has slipped by without a candidate, and that only four candidates for the Democratic nomination to State offices are without opposition. In each of these cases the incumbent is seeking reelection. The unopposed are Secretary of State W. N. Everett; State Treasurer B. E. Lacy, Commissioner of Revenue R. A. Doughton and Associate Justice Heriot Clarkson of the Supreme Court. Senator F. M. Simmons is without opposition to the United States Senate and Congressman John H. Kerr, C. L. Abernethy, C. M. Stedman, H. L. Lyon, W. C. Hammer, R. L. Doughton, and Zebulon Weaver are also lone candidates. All of these men automatically will be declared the nominees of the party and their names will not be entered on the ballots.

### Seven Million Tickets

It will be necessary to print between seven and eight million tickets this year, according to Mr. Beasley.

### Partial List of Candidates

Governor—A. W. McLean, (D); J. W. Bailey, (D); I. M. Meekins, (R). Lieutenant Governor—T. C. Bowie, (D); J. Elmer Long, (D); R. R. Reynolds, (D); George R. Hood, (R). Secretary of State—W. N. Everett, (D); J. Yates Killian, (R). State Treasurer—R. G. Burch, (R); B. E. Lacy, (D).

State Auditor—Baxter Durham, (D); C. F. Delamar, (R); James P. Cook, (D).

Attorney General—Frank Nash, (D); D. G. Brummitt, (D); Charles Ross, (D); C. D. Beaty, (R).

Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. Graham, (D); T. B. Parker, (D); F. P. Latham, (D); A. M. Stroupe, (R).

Superintendent of Education—A. T. Allen, (D); J. F. Flowers, (R); James W. Stanton, (D).

U. S. Senate—F. M. Simmons, (D); Amadis W. Whitener, (R).

Congress, 5th District—Chas. M. Stedman, (D); T. C. Carter, (R). Revenue Commissioner—R. A. Doughton, (D); J. B. Mason, (R).

## Indiana's Governor Begins Ten Year Prison Sentence

Indianapolis, April 30.—Warren T. McCray who until 10.00 o'clock was Governor of Indiana, today was sentenced by Judge A. B. Anderson to serve ten years in Federal Prison at Atlanta, and fined \$10,000 for using the mails to defraud.

At 3.25 this afternoon the former Governor started on his journey to begin serving his sentence. A few minutes before sentence was passed on his former chief, Emmett F. Branch, of Martinsville, Lieutenant Governor, was sworn in as Governor. He will be in office until next January. McCray's resignation given yesterday to Secretary of State Jackson, became effective at 10 A. M. today. He was sentenced twenty minutes later.

McCray, appearing fresh and rested after a night in the Marion County jail, heard his sentence, as heavy as ever was passed on a man appearing before Judge Anderson, with scarcely a tremor. At adjournment of court, he walked briskly to the United States marshal's rooms, with eyes straight ahead and no show of emotion.

### Guilty on Thirteen Counts

McCray was found guilty on thirteen counts of using the mails to defraud. The maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine was imposed on each count. The sentence as given, however, provides that McCray shall serve the first five years and pay a fine of \$1,000 for the first count. The imprisonment sentences on the remainder of the

## ANTI-JAP GROUP HOLDING UP EXCLUSION BILL

### WILL ESTABLISH DAILY AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

### Planes to Make Deliveries From New York to San Francisco in 35 Hours.

Washington, May 4.—Daily air mail service between New York and San Francisco, with deliveries within 35 hours or from one morning to the following evening, will begin July 1, it was announced today by Postmaster General New. The time of transit will be cut to 24 hours probably within a few months, the postmaster general believes.

Special airmail postage has been arranged and special stamps in three denominations, 8-cent, 16-cent, and 24-cent, will be distributed to all the principal cities of the country for use in specially designing letters to go by plane. Three zones have been designated for postage purposes, one between New York and Chicago, another between Chicago and Cheyenne and the third between Cheyenne and San Francisco. An 8-cent air mail stamp will carry an ounce letter anywhere within one zone, a 16-cent stamp anywhere within two adjoining zones, and a 24-cent stamp anywhere within the three zones.

Letters from points not on the air mail route, if bearing proper air mail stamps, will be transmitted to the nearest air mail field for dispatch without additional postage. Any class of mail, including parcel post packages, may be sent by air mail but only at regular air mail rates.

The mail planes will fly by night over a thousand miles of lighted airway between Chicago and Cheyenne, the pilots being guided by automatic acetylene lights placed every three miles. Every 25 miles of the night air lane has an emergency landing field provided with powerful searchlights, and at about every 250 miles there is a regular landing field with searchlights visible for from 100 to 150 miles when flashed in the air.

### Words of Appreciation

Hazard, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Editor—

I enclose check for \$1.50 for the renewal of our subscription to The News. We feel that we cannot do without the dear home paper. It comes to us as a very welcome visitor every week and Mr. P and myself race to see which gets it first, for it brings to us tidings of those we love and are still interested in.

Wishing for you and your most worthy staff much success.

Mrs. J. M. P.

### House Members From Far West Refuse to Accept Coolidge Views on Japanese Exclusion.

Washington, April 30.—Anti-Japanese jingoism among the House members of the Conference Committee is holding up a settlement of the immigration bill which would be satisfactory to President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes, according to information which came to The World today from a source which bears every evidence of being reliable.

It was said that four of the Senate members of the committee, including three Republicans and one Democrat, were ready to fall in with the Administration views, but that all their efforts were being blocked by the House delegates under the leadership of Representative Johnson of Washington where the anti-Japanese feeling is said to be almost as acute as in California.

Meanwhile, the committee has been told that in failing to make any effort to placate Japan it is running the risk of creating a sentiment in the East which will result in the building up of a Russian-Chinese-Japanese alliance with strong Soviet leanings, which will be a distinct menace to the future relationship of the United States in that part of the world.

### Gives Hughes Little Time

At the present the most that can be hoped for from the committee, it is said, is the adoption of the House bill under which Japanese exclusion would not become effective until July 1, giving Secretary Hughes a scant two months for any negotiations which may be in prospect with Japan.

Some of the Senate parliamentarians, however, after giving careful consideration to the whole question, believe that a way out might be found by letting the Conference Committee fix different dates, when certain parts of the Immigration Bill would be applied to different countries. At least there is some question in their minds now as to whether the anti-Japanese crowd could upset such a change in the bill if it were reported out. If this could be done the application of exclusion to Japan could be extended for a long enough time to meet the President's desire.

Senator Reed, who is spokesman for the Immigration Committee and has held several conferences with the President, is not inclined to be jingoistic. Senators Sterling, Keyes and King are all said to be anxious to act in accord with the President's policy. On the House side, however, objections are reported to have been offered at every point. The committee met today, but is understood not to have given consideration to the Japanese matter, devoting itself merely to ironing out some other details of the bill.

Senator King, who recently returned from a trip throughout the Far East, has more than once warned his friends in the Senate that the Russian Soviets were making every effort to build up their influence in both China and Japan. Now fear is that action adverse to Japan on the Immigration Bill will create a sentiment in that country so hostile to the United States as to expedite the Russian activities, and that Russia and Japan will join in building an anti-American feeling in China.

### Ford Company Has Barrel of Money

New York, April 28.—Cash on hand of the Ford Motor Company, Inc., at the end of 1923 totaled \$271,878,678, the largest of any industrial corporation of any American and nearly double that of the U. S. Steel Corporation, its nearest rival. This was an increase of \$112,828,191 over 1922 and \$162,385,938 over 1921.

The Ford figures, which became known thru the balance sheets just filed with the Massachusetts commissioner of corporation, compare with cash on hand of \$143,449,926 of the United States Steel Corporation, and \$47,022,304 cash on hand of the General Motor Corporation, the second largest manufacturers of automobiles in the world.