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LOST AVIATORS REACH ARCTIC PORT SAFELY

After Crashing Into Mountain Side World Fliers Tramp Through Wilderness to Safety—Missing 10 Days

Two Men Found Refuge in a Trapper's Cabin

Cordova, Alaska, May 11.—Major Frederick L. Martin and his mechanic Staff Sergeant Alva Harvey, who have been missing since April 30, when they left Chignik in their round the world flight, are safe at Port Moller, Alaska. A radio message was received here from Major Martin this morning.

The aviators owed their existence, the radiogram said to "concentrated food and nerve." Exhausted the flight commander and his mechanic finally reached a trapper's cabin at the southernmost point of Port Moller bay, on the morning of May 7. There they found food and regained sufficient strength to walk the beach three days before they were rescued.

The plane struck a mountain near Port Moller an hour and a half after leaving Chignik, according to Major Martin's message. Although the ship was completely wrecked, neither of the aviators was hurt, he said. Port Moller is 199 miles west of Chignik.

The message from Major Martin which reached here at 1:15 o'clock this morning came from Port Moller via St. Paul island.

Nothing in the message indicates, as it was understood here, how many miles Major Martin was from Port Moller when his machine, the flag plane Seattle, was wrecked against a mountain. Thus it was not known here today how many miles he and Sergeant Harvey forced their way through the wilderness before they reached the trapper's cabin and found something more to eat than the concentrated rations they carried. It is known, however, that they were at least a week on their journey.

South of Port Moller bay, the peninsula is only 25 miles across to the Pacific ocean, the bay being a branch of Bering Sea on the north side of the peninsula. The country is still under snow and no food is to be found.

The air fleet commander left Chignik in so great a storm that the other members of the expedition, then waiting for him at Dutch Harbor, and Lieutenant Clayton L. Bissel, who made all arrangements for the flight from Seattle to Attu island at the western end of the Aleutian chain, had considered it certain that the commanding officer would not fly that day. Although the day had dawned fair and clear at Dutch Harbor, northwest gales soon started, and violent winds carrying much snow arose almost the moment the Seattle had taken the air.

Major Martin had flown to Chignik April 25 from Kanatak. This journey of 150 miles was made in such a storm that he alighted midway in Kunlik bay and for 30 minutes, with snow beating into his face, studied maps and the surrounding landscape in an effort to get his bearings. The next day he went down with a leaking crank case and was found in Portage Bay near Chignik by the United States destroyer Hull. At Kanatak he installed a new engine in his plane as it rocked and plunged in the water.

The three remaining planes of the expedition, under command of Lieut-Lowell H. Smith, reached Attu island Friday, and according to latest advices were awaiting a favorable moment to make the jump of 878 miles across the Bering sea to Paramashire island in the Kuriles, at the north end of the Japanese empire. This hop is the longest in the 27,000 mile circuit of the earth as being made by the fleet.

Washington Elated Over Aviators Safety

Washington, May 11.—Safe arrival at Port Moller, Alaska, of Major Frederick L. Martin, commander of the army world flight expedition, and his mechanic, Sergeant Alva L. Harvey, was announced today in messages to the army and navy air services and the coast guard.

A radio message from Major Martin to Major General Patrick, head of the army air service said: "Neither hurt;

existence due to condensed food and nerve; awaiting instructions."

The flight terminated on April 30, when his airplane crashed against a mountain in a fog, Major Martin said. The craft was a complete wreck.

General Patrick said the air service had "never lost hope." It would be impossible before tomorrow, to determine what instructions would be given Major Martin.

Officials here pointed out that the two fliers carried two weeks provisions, and were clothed to resist the frigid temperature of the arctic air. Unless injured in landing, it was contended all along they stood a reasonable chance of making their way to some settlement along the coast.

The National Geographic society, describing the territory where Major Martin crashed into a mountain side, describes the whole coast in the region as extremely rugged, with numerous indentations and offshore inlets. A short distance inland rise volcanic mountains.

Although the Aleutians are as far north as central Canada, the geographic society says the climate is not severely cold. Rather it may be said to be always chilly, damp and foggy.

The islands are treeless, save for a few scrubby willows along the water courses. Dense growths of grass and moss cover the hills and mountains and small patches of lowland. The few Alutians who live on some of the islands maintain themselves entirely by fishing, hunting and trapping.

At Port Moller a sizeable cannery is in operation.

Air service officers here were unable to describe the "condensed food" referred to in Major Martin's message. Before the fliers hopped off, they said, Martin was furnished funds to provide for the food wanted.

The opinion of an officer prominent in mapping out the route was that Martin carried reserve food which weighed about five pounds. That milk tablets were included was considered likely and the regular army ration, given to men who are to be away from their base for some days consisting of condensed beef, coffee, sugar and bacon, was probably included it was said.

Establishment of Major Martin's safety was received with great enthusiasm in army circles, where what had developed into a 24 hours a day planning division had been engaged with the work of directing the search for him.

All through the 11 days the airplane Seattle had been missing, the belief had been held staunchly that Major Martin would be able to save himself and his aide. The resourcefulness of Major Martin had been one of the qualifications upon which he was picked to lead the flight around the world.

He is 42 years old, an experienced aviator, a former artillery man, and has many times been through the rigors incident to a career in the army. Sergeant Harvey is the youngest member of the expedition, being only 22 years old. He enlisted at Cleburne, Texas, when 17. Air service officers expressed the greatest confidence that the two were well able to take care of themselves under almost any conditions.

Major Martin was born in Indiana and graduated from Purdue university as a mechanical engineer. In 1908 he entered the army as a second lieutenant, coast artillery corps. He received two promotions in grade during his stay in the artillery branch, in 1920 transferred to the air service with the rank of major, lost his spurs and won his wings.

Who Should Have the Front Seats, Blacks or Whites?

Memphis, Tenn., April 30.—Police and deputy sheriffs were called to quell a riot in the tenth district Republican convention yesterday, when the races clashed over the question of whether negroes or whites should occupy the front row seats in the convention hall—the basement of the Shelby county courthouse.

Nobody knew exactly how the riot started but the fight got away to a moderate start before the officers arrived and restored order. Chairs

25 YEARS FOR SLAYER OF WOMAN

Former Chief of Police at Thomasville Convicted After Sensational Trial

Lexington, May 10.—Guilty of murder in the second degree was the verdict returned at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon by a jury in Davidson superior court against L. C. Jenkins, former chief of police of Thomasville, tried on the charge of slaying Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jones, wife of Thomas F. Jones, of Appalachee, Va., at Thomasville last March 13.

Judge Henry P. Lane sentenced Jenkins to an indeterminate sentence of from 25 to 30 years at hard labor in the state prison. Formal notice of appeal was given and bond was fixed at \$25,000. It is reported that no effort will be made to furnish the bond and the appeal may not be perfected.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Lane spoke of the woman "who snare men, and whose feet are planted in hell," and of one who had learned that the "wages of sin is death." But he did not excuse the man who followed after, and declared in this case, "the sin had not brought death to the man, it had brought him sorrow, shame and heavy punishment."

Judge Lane said he agreed with the jury in not returning a verdict of first degree murder; that there was ample evidence to justify the verdict returned, and that the jury would not have been open to censure if they had acquitted Jenkins, in view of the wide divergence of testimony before them. It is reported no votes were cast for acquittal.

The body of Mrs. Jones was found, on March 14, in a room that she and Jenkins and the little girl, Pearl Ponder, niece of her husband, which had been given to her care, occupied in Thomasville. It was thought there that Jenkins and the woman were man and wife. She made other trips to see him at Thomasville.

The little girl guarded the body for many hours, until the room was entered. Mrs. Jones was dead, in a pool of blood, a bullet hole in her body. Jenkins fled from Thomasville, but returned in a few days and gave himself up.

He claimed that the woman had committed suicide in his presence. Jenkins confessed to illicit relations with the woman. Her husband was ignorant of that, according to himself, and said that he and his wife were not estranged. Jenkins and his wife were not estranged, either, according to the testimony. Jenkins' wife stood by him throughout the trial.

Brim Republican County Chairman

Greensboro, May 8.—It took a ruling by W. G. Bramham, chairman of the North Carolina Republican executive committee, to settle a factional dispute in Guilford county about who is county chairman. Mr. Bramham decided that Kenneth Brim, young lawyer here, is the regularly elected chairman. Announcement was made Wednesday.

Two chairmen had been elected, the other man being H. H. Eaves, also of Guilford. Mr. Brim was elected at a meeting of Republican delegates early in March, but another meeting was called, ostensibly to make campaign plans, and another faction, of which C. D. Cobb was a leader, unseated Mr. Brim and elected Mr. Eaves. Mr. Cobb was formerly county chairman. The Brim faction appealed to the state committee and won.

Eaves, last night wrote Mr. Bramham a letter asking the state chairman just what he has to do with a county fight.

and fists were employed as weapons and several members of both the white and negro delegations were slightly injured. None were seriously hurt.

The "illy white" faction finally assumed control of the meeting and the "black and tans" bolted and organized a convention of their own in another section of the chamber.

The "regular" convention elected two delegates to the national convention and endorsed President Coolidge for the presidential nomination.

DEMOCRATIC TAX PLAN IS ADOPTED

Coalition With G. O. P. Insurgents Runs the Steam Roller Over Mellon Rates

Washington, May 9.—The triumphant coalition of Democrats and Insurgent Republicans sent the steam roller over the Mellon plan of tax reduction today by formally adopting the Simmons, or Democrat, normal and surtax rates and by rejecting by decisive votes compromise proposals of the Republicans offered by Senator Smoot.

As the bill now stands the only portion of it resembling the Mellon plan is the enacting clause. The rest of it is a Democratic measure.

While Senator Norbeck lectured the Republicans upon their failure to consider the plight of the farmer, the Republican leaders automatically continued their efforts to line up the insurgents, but were unable to make the slightest dent in the airtight combination between the Democrats and the Western farm bloc.

Senator Smoot, for the Republicans, perfunctorily offered to compromise the Mellon surtax rates with the 25 per cent maximum by offering a new schedule with a maximum of 32 per cent.

This was rejected by a vote of 47 to 36. The next step was to offer the rates included in the Longworth or House plan, with a maximum surtax of 37 1-2 per cent. In place of this the Senate adopted the Simmons surtax rates by a vote of 46 to 39. The same rates had previously been adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 5 to 40.

Senator Smoot, looking dejected, and bewildered, threw up the sponge and accepted the inevitable. The Simmons normal rates were adopted without a roll call.

The only hope of securing a bill that may bear the semblance of a Republican label rests in the conference committee, where the House fight for the schedules adopted there.

Not satisfied with having bowled the Mellon ideas out of the bill, in which had already been included the Jones graduated corporation tax, with its maximum of 40 per cent, in place of the Republican tax of 4 per cent the Democrat-Insurgent Coalition proceeded to take further liberties with the Mellon plan.

Methodists Favor Uniting of The Church

Springfield Mass., May 7.—A new chapter in the history of American Methodism was begun today when a report for the unification of the Methodist Episcopal church with the Methodist Episcopal church, South was ratified by 842 votes to 17 at the conference of the former body here. The thoughts of the delegates next turned toward Nashville Tenn., where a general conference will be called by the Southern church to consider ratification. It fell to Bishop F. William McDowell, of Washington, the second of the bishops in point of seniority and the chairman of the commission which reported the unification plan, to make the speech of the occasion. When he had finished the entire audience rose to its feet with long applause. Fifteen minutes later when ratification was accomplished the 3,000 visitors and delegates joined in the singing of the doxology.

"Eighty years ago," Bishop McDowell began, "our fathers, for conscience sake, took action that led to the existence of two Methodist Episcopal churches on this continent and elsewhere. The issue that divided that church is no longer a vital issue. The issue now before the church is a uniting, not a dividing one. Of all the matter to come before us this month, no single one surpasses this in importance to the church of Jesus Christ."

"It is the afternoon of life for me," he concluded, "but it is the morning for the church. May heaven send that today and every day we shall do the thing upon which Jesus Christ shall pronounce the verdict—'well done'."

The unification report if ratified by the southern general conference will go to the annual conferences of that church for action. The adoption by the northern general conference was considered as final, this being the supreme law-making body of the church.

You can get an early copy of The News at Creed's Book Store every week. Placed on sale there immediately after coming from the press.

AND THIS OCCURRED IN CHRISTIAN AMERICA

6 Men Who Went to Their Deaths at End of Rope All Italians

Amite, La., May 9.—Six men, whose attempt three years ago to rob a bank, resulted in the murder of a man, went to their deaths at the end of a noose today in the Tangipahoa parish jail.

They were executed in pairs, the aged cowed hangman running from the improvised platform immediately after each pair had dropped ten feet to eternity, only to return after their bodies had been cut down to prepare the nooses for those next. Six caskets were in the morgue at Hammond tonight awaiting the trains that would take them to their final resting places.

Three of the men were 21 years of age when the crime was committed. Four left widows and children. Two had served in the world war with the American forces.

Three were Italian nationals and the remainder of Italian parentage. The Italian ambassador at Washington pleaded with Governor Parker for the lives of his countrymen but his pleas as well as those of Italian-Americans went unheeded.

The men were hanged on the double gallows at 30 minute intervals with clocklike regularity, four dying calmly and the other two, one as a result of an attempt at suicide, and the other of nervous collapse, realized little of what was in progress. The executions began at noon.

Lamantia, while Leona and Deamore, the first pair to hang were swaying from the gallows and Rini and Giglio were waiting in the corridor to begin their walk to the scaffold, took advantage of an instant when the turnkey had faced another direction, obtained a small pocket knife he had secreted and stabbed and gashed himself in the chest several times.

All of the prisoners were searched last night for weapons and where Lamantia had concealed the knife no official could learn. He had thick hair on his head and some believed it probably had been hidden there. Rini and Giglio were returned to their cell and Lamantia was taken into the corridor for an examination by physicians. They pronounced the wounds superficial and those in charge of the executions sent Lamantia and Bocchio to the scaffold.

Bocchio because of his collapse as a result of failure to obtain a last minute reprieve, had to be carried up the scaffold. When placed on the trap he could hardly stand and a priest put his arm about his shoulder, keeping it there until he fell with the trap.

Lamantia with his shirt stained with blood from the self-inflicted wounds could or would not stand and he was seated in a chair on the trap and went to his death in that manner.

Five of the men went to instant death, the drop breaking their necks, but Giglio, one of the last pair to die, strangled. Giglio turned his head just as the trap was sprung, slipping the knot from the vital spot, swayed and as the rope straightened with the fall his body writhed.

The authorities had expected trouble with Leona and Deamore, both of whom had shown indications of lunacy during the last two weeks, but they went to their deaths with firm

steps and were perfectly rational. A few minutes before the prisoners left New Orleans Wednesday for Amite, Leona stabbed himself in the chest five times with a dirk.

Rini and Giglio talked before the death masks were adjusted. "This is butchery and ought to be stopped. Four are dead already and now you are killing two more. I hope you devils are satisfied," Rini said bitterly.

Giglio vehemently denounced Governor Parker. They were asked who the seventh man in the bank robbery conspiracy was but declined to answer. A seventh man is believed to have switched out the lights in the bank simultaneously with the arrival of the robber car in Independence.

Only one of the sextette did the actual shooting. The others were in a parked automobile several blocks away at the time. The hand was bent on robbing the vault of the bank at Independence, which was filled with money for the strawberry growers.

Kentucky Has Its First Triple Execution by Electricity

Eddyville, Ky., May 9.—Kentucky's first triple execution by electrocution was accomplished in Western State Penitentiary here today when Frank Thomas, George Weick and Charles Miller, the latter a negro, paid the penalty of death for murder.

Thomas, past seventy, the oldest man ever executed in the State, was sentenced for the murder of Lee Argbust, a friend and benefactor, in Jefferson County. Weick died for the murder of William Oelke, near Louisville, and Miller was convicted of the murder of two railroad guards in Breckenridge County.

Aged Man Walks Far To Ask Ford for Job

Detroit, May 9.—John William Walter, seventy-four years old, is today a "guest" of Detroit charitable institutions, after walking from San Francisco to "see Henry Ford about a job." Penniless and without relatives in this country, Walter said he had heard of the wonderful possibilities in Detroit and so came here.

Asked what kind of a job he wanted, he replied that he wanted to "talk that over with Henry Ford." Walter said automobilists helped him along the journey. He began his hike February 25.

Congressman Hurls Chair at Foe to Show He's Not Old Granny

Washington, May 8.—Representative Hammer, North Carolina objected to being called a "garrulous old randmother" by Representative Blanton (D., Tex.) at today's meeting of the House District of Columbia Committee and it took a good deal of effort by other committee members to keep them apart.

Mr. Hammer first let fly a folding chair at his antagonist. When that did not hit the mark he grabbed the bulky District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. Thereafter the two members made several lunges at each other across the table, but the meeting ended with handshakes.

A disagreement over the calling of the meeting caused the outbreak.

This Presidential Candidate Publishes Red Hot Platform

New York, May 12.—Frank T. Johns, 35 years old, a carpenter, of Portland, Ore., was nominated for President of the United States at the national convention of the socialist labor party today.

The party, represented by 40 delegates from 15 states also nominated Verne L. Reynolds, 38, of Baltimore, for the vice presidency.

Resolutions condemning corruption in national affairs and expressing sorrow over the death of Premier Lenin of Russia, were adopted. It was voted to hold a ratification meeting of the party next Saturday night.

Johns, the presidential nominee, is a graduate of the Spokane high school. He was a farmer near Roseburg, Ore., until 1918 when he became a mill car-

rier. During the war he was a carpenter in the Portland ship yards and has been following that trade ever since.

"I am a real representative of the working classes," Johns said, "because I earn my living by actual manual labor."

Explaining the position of his party on political questions, he said "the overthrow of the capitalist system" was the fundamental issue, adding:

"I believe in the use of the ballot, but if the will of the majority, who are workers, cannot prevail, then let us apply force. By force I do not mean physical force such as shooting or mob attacks, but rather the use of industrial pressure by means of one big union."