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FORD WILL NOT GET MUSCLE SHOALS NOW

U. S. Operation Favored Propaganda That Carried Bill Through House Falls Flat.

Washington, May 27.—All the propaganda and lobbying that swept Henry Ford's bid for Muscle Shoals to victory in the House failed to jar it loose today from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, which voted it into committee oblivion by 11 to 5.

That was the second and final committee blow, but the Ford backers will make one last effort to save it. They will try to get it up on some motion or as a rider to some pending bill in the Senate. However, surveys of sentiment show that it is doomed to defeat if it reaches the stage of a vote on the floor.

The Agriculture Committee voted instead to report favorably Chairman Norris's bill calling for Government control and operation of the nitrate plants and development and sale to public utilities of the hydro-electric power generated at Muscle Shoals. A sub-committee is to perfect the Norris bill and report it in the next day or two.

It is doubtful if it will pass the Senate and indications are the upshot will be adoption of a measure providing for a detailed study of the problem and formulation of a definite policy, with a view to offering the whole enterprise to public bidding under specified conditions and terms.

Senator Norris's bill authorizes the Secretary of War to complete dams Nos. 2 and 3 on the Tennessee River. It sets up the Federal Chemical Corporation to make fertilizer for direct sale to farmers, and would permit establishment of selling agencies throughout the country.

A Board of Three Directors, appointed by the President, at salaries of \$7,500 a year, would be in charge. One clause of the measure provides a \$1,000 fine or six months in jail if a director is convicted of letting politics dominate his acts.

The corporation would sell such power as not used to make explosive for the Army and Navy or fertilizer to States, Counties and municipalities retaining the right to fix the price at which such power was resold to consumers.

The Norris bill as perfected, will put nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2 under supervision of the Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

Chairman Norris pointed out this afternoon that the committee action meant the elimination, at this session of Congress at least of the other offers for Muscle Shoals. He emphasized that Ford's is by far the worst bid from every public standpoint that has been submitted.

Administration Attitude Assailed.

In the majority report, which was prepared by Chairman Norris, the administration was assailed for its attitude towards Ford's offer and in particular the plan to replace the Gorgas steam plant sold to the Alabama Power company for \$3,472,487. The report declared that Ford became angry when the plant was sold and "condemned the secretary of war, and through him, the administration in unmeasured discourteous terms."

"To appease his anger," the report said, "a vacillating administration publicly announced that the amount received for the Gorgas plant would be credited upon the five million dollars which Mr. Ford agreed to pay for Muscle Shoals in case his bid was accepted by Congress."

"This kindly favor, perhaps superinduced by other considerations," the report continued, "so pleased Mr. Ford that his anger at the administration was not only turned into love and admiration but he became so violently friendly that he himself withdrew as a candidate for President and announced his support of the executive who had made such a liberal concession."

Would Create Giant Trust.

The report declared that if Muscle Shoals was leased for 100 years as provided in the Ford bid and the government would furnish money at easy rates, it would give the lessee an advantage over any competitor.

"Such a corporation would be able

to fix its own price and levy tribute upon the people at will—such a corporation would be as cold and clammy as any trust or monopoly that has ever existed in the history of civilization," the report added.

Declaring that "deceptive propaganda" favoring Ford's offer had been spread over the country by real estate speculators on the one side and representatives of farm organizations on the other, the report said, "it is not known that Mr. Ford himself is a part of this propaganda, but it would seem that a man of his prominence ought not to stand idly by while in his name misrepresentations are being spread."

New Law Upsets Plans of Many Waiting Aliens.

Washington, May 30.—President Coolidge's approval of the immigration bill has thrown into confusion thousands of aliens waiting in European ports for the annual July 1 rush. According to reports reaching the department of labor, steamship companies have gathered a vast number of immigrants for transportation when the new quotas became available, not anticipating the quota changes or new regulations.

Labor department officials said today that although the Russian quota is only 1,700, there are 3,800 Russians awaiting transportation in German ports. Similarly large number of other nationals are anxious to come to the United States. The new law will cause hardships, in that many must return home and others must stay in Europe until the machinery necessary under the legislation can be set up.

Immigration authorities predict the peak of the first rush under the new quotas will not be reached until August. Certificates must be printed and sent across the Atlantic. They will be in the form of questionnaires and information which the alien gives in submitting them must be checked. All this, according to the labor department, will cause delay.

Immigration officials anticipate smooth operation of the new legislation and removal of many causes for delay and misfortune to immigrants after they reach American ports. It was pointed out that there will be no further separation of families and fewer deportations for causes which can be determined on the other side. This will obviate much of the routine appeal work.

The American consul will be expected to examine the information given on questionnaires and weed out applicants who are feeble minded and whose prison records make them undesirable.

Under the terms of the law the labor department will issue only enough certificates to cover each national quota. If an alien obtains a certificate and later changes his mind about emigrating to the United States his place cannot be taken by another and he will be keeping some one else from coming.

Labor department and immigration officials are enthusiastic over the legislation and feel it will solve many of the problems which worried them under the old act.

COOLIDGE AND G. O. P. LEADERS PULLING APART

World Court Is Cause of Split in Party Policy.

Washington, May 31.—One of the most unusual situations in American political history developed here tonight over the nation's foreign policy.

Almost on the eve of the Republican national convention, President Coolidge and the Republican leaders of the senate are at loggerheads over the method of adherence of the United States to the permanent court of international justice, while the Democrats have jumped into the breach to uphold the President's views.

If this was not a campaign year, the situation would not be so embarrassing to the administration. But in a few days the writing of the foreign relations plans; of the Republican platform at Cleveland will bring the divergent views of the President and the senate Republicans into sharp conflict. The battle that takes place

FARM DESERTION STIRS S. CAROLINA

Negroes Give Up Fight. Boll Weevil Gets Blame for Idle Plantations

Columbia, S. C.,—Land settlement as a State controlled project, to offset the boll weevil and the migration of the negro from the cotton fields, has been investigated by a commission appointed by Gov. Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina, but must wait on legislation by the General Assembly next year for an actual beginning, according to former Gov. R. I. Manning, Chairman of the South Carolina Land Settlement Commission.

The former chief executive, appointed by Gov. McLeod to head the commission said the situation in this State exists in varying degrees throughout the South.

Dr. W. W. Long, director of the extension department of Clemson College, in pointing out the need for a State-wide survey, said reports revealed an "alarming situation," under which farm lands were being deserted and their occupants leaving the State, as many as 9,000 white families leaving the farms in one year. Factors playing a part in the steady reduction in number of farms were given by him as the advent of the boll weevil, which reached the peak of its dominance over the cotton crop in South Carolina during the three years in question and the resulting migration to the North of both white and negro laborers.

The rural situation as affected by agricultural conditions was steadily growing worse, Mr. Long said. It was felt that it would be impossible to get private capital to undertake to put colonization schemes into operation, unless the State led the way.

The Land Settlement Commission first went to California and Wisconsin where the problem was discussed with the commissions of those States. Later a tour included Utah and other States.

The policy of California, however, attracted the special interest of the commissioners.

Under the California plan, Mr. Manning stated, farmers were established in groups resembling small townships where they were given the benefits of efficient supervision and advice on agricultural matters as well as long term credits with which to finance their farms. Social contacts, community houses, diversions, churches and schools were provided for them.

Silver Dollar of 1804 Rarest Coin in U. S.

New York, May 30.—Coin collectors are interested over the reported discovery in Lancaster, Ohio, of an 1804 silver dollar, a coin known among collectors as the "King of American Rarities," and variously valued at from \$8,000 to \$12,000.

This is one of the eight coins of that particular issue in existence, and with its discovery the owners of all eight are now known.

The rarity of the 1804 dollar and the interesting history which attaches to it makes it the most notable and valuable silver piece ever coined in the United States.

It is said that the scarcity of this dollar was due to the sinking of a China bound vessel, which had on board almost the entire mintage of the 1804 dollars in lieu of the Spanish milled dollars.

then cannot result but in a victory for one or the other, and the prestige of either the President or the leaders of his party in the senate must suffer. As late as Friday, Mr. Coolidge declared his insistence upon the Harding-Hughes plan for American entrance into the world court set up by the league of nations. The Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee are fighting for the plan of senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, which would take the United States into a world court divorced entirely from the league.

To emphasize the widening gulf between the White House and the Republican majority at the capitol, the Democrats presented their world court plan in the senate this afternoon. It was the old Harding plan, with the Hughes reservations, and as such has the approval of President Coolidge.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S WILL IS ANNOUNCED

Value of Estate Not Estimated; One-Tenth of Income for Charitable Purposes.

Winston-Salem, May 30.—The will of the late Mrs. Katharine Smith Johnston was filed for probate in the office of the clerk of the superior court yesterday afternoon. The document consists of twelve typewritten pages and disposes of an estate valued at several million dollars.

The will was executed in March, 1924, and her husband, J. Edward Johnston, is named as executor of the estate in North Carolina, and Mr. Johnston and the Safe Deposit and Trust company of Baltimore are named joint executors of the estate outside the state of North Carolina.

The will directs that the residence of Reynolds, with the surrounding grounds, including golf links and lake, known as the home place, is to be retained in trust for the use of her husband and children until her youngest child becomes 21 years of age. After that time the Reynolds home may be purchased by members of the family.

The will further provides that the remainder of the Reynolds property may, in the discretion of the trustee, be sold. A part of this property is already being developed as a residential section and it is presumed that the trustees will continue the development along the lines planned by Mrs. Johnston.

Number of Legacies

By her will Mrs. Johnston gave the following legacies: To George W. Orr, manager of Mrs. Johnston's estate, \$10,000; to A. C. Wharton, superintendent of Reynolds, Inc., \$10,000; to Miss Blanche Gunn, secretary to Mr. Orr, \$2,000; to Miss Kate Wureschke, stenographer, \$1,000; to Mrs. Emma Howison, housekeeper, \$500.

To certain of her household servants who had been in her employ for some time, Mrs. Johnston made the following bequests: To Pluma Walker, chauffeur, \$1,000; Cleveland Williams, \$1,000; to Jno. Carter, \$1,000. To others who had not been in her employ for so long a time, bequests of \$500 were made. These servants are, Almata Easley, Mattie Duffy, Marjorie Carter and George Greer.

Annuities Provided.

To her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Zachary Smith of Mount Airy, Mrs. Johnston provided for the payment of \$2,000 each, per annum, during their respective lives.

To Miss Henrietta Dan den-Berg, a nurse who had been in her employ for some time, Mrs. Johnston provided for the payment of \$1,000 per annum during her life time.

Mrs. Johnston gave to the Reynolds Presbyterian church the house and lot known as the Manse.

Share Equally.

The rest of the estate, according to the terms of the will, goes to her husband and five children, in equal shares. The share of the husband is to be delivered to him immediately and without any conditions attached. The shares of the children are to be held in trust for them during their lives.

In providing for the payment of the income from the estate to her children, Mrs. Johnston specifies that one-tenth of this income may be expended by the trustee for religious and charitable purposes.

Charity Fund.

The ten per cent of the income from the estate which is designated for charity and religious purposes, and to be administered by the guardians of the children, will be in the hands of W. N. Reynolds and Mr. Johnston, guardians of Richard J., Mary Katharine, Nancy S. and Z. Smith Reynolds, and J. Edward Johnston, solely, of J. Edward Johnston, Jr.

Both the executors of the will and guardians of the children have qualified before the clerk of the superior court for the administration of the will.

President Opposed to Post Office Building

Washington, May 31.—Correspondence between Secretary Mellon and Senator Duncan Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida, revealed today that President Coolidge for the present is opposed to any legislation, even of a limited nature, providing for the construction of post office buildings throughout the country.

MILLIONAIRES' SONS CONFESS TO MURDER

Brilliant Post-Graduate Students at Chicago University Confess Kidnapping When Alibi Fail—Planned the Crime Seven Months.

Chicago, May 31.—Nathan Leopold Jr. and Richard Loeb, two "intellectually emancipated" students of the University of Chicago, and sons of prominent families, to-day confessed that they deliberately murdered 13-year-old Robert Franks for adventure, experiment and ransom.

For seven months they had planned to kill some neighbor's boy, the personality of the boy being a matter of no consequence to them. For seven months they had four tentative victims selected.

The pair are the youngest, most brilliant and successful graduates of the university. Post-graduate courses in the University of Michigan and in their Alma Mater added to their reputation. Leopold is a Ph. B., Loeb an A. B.

Chisel is the Weapon.

They killed Robert Franks within fifteen minutes after they picked him up in an automobile near his home, May 21. A chisel, which Loeb had obtained, and gag saturated with acid finished the boy. Then followed stripping of the body, burning of the clothes and a wild ride with the corpse beside them to the lonely swamp where they forced it into a water-filled culvert in the firm belief it would not be found until decomposition had removed all chance of identification.

The lost spectacles, the one clue followed persistently by Assistant State's Attorney Savage, at last brought about the arrests and confessions.

The fathers of all principals in this affair are millionaires. They are among the first Jewish families of Chicago. Nathan Leopold, Sr., was for years a commanding figure in Lake transportation and is now in the box manufacturing business.

Sears, Roebuck Official.

Albert H. Loeb, father of Richard, is vice president of the great mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He is Julius Rosenwald's right arm. Jacob Franks, father of the murdered boy, has millions in real estate.

Though in possession of a dozen automobiles between them, the plotters used a rented machine. They had carefully constructed baffling alibis by posing in many parts of the city under assumed names and registering in hotels under them. Leopold was a "traveling salesman" in two hotels. There was a loose brick or two in the walls of alibis. The brick that caused the walls to crash was dug out this morning.

Leopold and Loeb had asserted they were out Wednesday night, May 21, in Leopold's Willys-Knight car. Sven Englund, the Leopold chauffeur, said the car was in the garage for repairs that day and was not taken out.

With this breach in the defense the prosecutors and police pressed home their advantage until Loeb showed signs of collapse. It was 7 o'clock this morning after 30 hours' pressure that Loeb made his confession. Leopold, the wary, alert logician, who smiled and smoked and answered every question with apparent sincerity, held out until confronted by his stricken chum's confession. Then he too gave up.

Leopold, in the course of his confession, said he had planned to go to the culvert the next day and see that "everything was all right." Discovery of the body prevented this. He did go to a police station and give the police a map of the marshland and the culvert, with which he said he was familiar. He drew the map, told who he was, and departed.

"We did it (the murder) for the experience, through a spirit of adventure," both declared.

Prosecutor and police officers familiar with the usual motives for murder—sex, revenge, greed and the rest—turned at last to the psychoanalyst as the only one who might straighten out the tangle of these minds, still in their teens, which could commit murder for the "experience."

The psychologists had their theory. They pictured these two, with their brilliance of mind and their prospect, building up a structure of egotism. There were the great minds of the

world. And they had the ability to stand aside and watch themselves as they reacted to one stimulus after another.

They had run through a scale of emotions, perverted emotions mostly; then they had sought one more, and they picked on murder.

"Who has not thought of committing murder? Who has not said 'How much better I could do it; they'd never catch me?'" The psychologists asked, and placed the students in this category. This was the difference—with their type of minds, and believing themselves greater than society, apart from it, they were able to carry the thing through, mind specialists say.

Why the kidnapping and the demand for ransom? Why a millionaire's son instead of the child of some poor quarter?

The need of money might have had something to do with it, but stronger than this was the vision of seeing a whole city in turmoil, the "great minds" aloof on their self-constructed pedestal were going to watch the "little minds" run about trying to solve this magnificent riddle of a dead boy hidden in the water of a ditch.

So Robert Franks was killed.

Slim Clue.

The only clue on which the authorities had to work was a pair of spectacles with tortoise shell rims and of peculiar make. Identification of the owner of the glasses in a city of three million assumed the proportions of looking for a needle in a haystack but the police, realizing that their only hope of solving the mystery lay in finding the owner of the glasses, set to work canvassing every optician, optical supply and manufacturing house in Chicago, eventually extending their search to other cities.

After a week's hunt a Brooklyn firm was found which said it made the spectacles and its Chicago agencies were then canvassed. Thousands of records were carefully scrutinized until one was found which tallied exactly with that of the glasses in question.

Such a record was found by an optician Wednesday night and the trail led direct to the Leopold home, a few blocks from that of Franks. Leopold and Loeb, his bosom friend, were arrested at once.

'PAY-AS-YOU-GO' ROAD BUILDING A FAILURE

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—When the "pay-as-you-go" system resulted in few roads, roads of faulty construction, patched roads and unsuitable bridges in North Carolina, that state voted \$65,000,000 in road bonds, Governor Morrison said here last night, and "we built what I believe is the finest system of highways in the republic."

Governor Morrison spoke at a banquet of the Kentucky good roads association, which concluded a convention at which an organization was formed to work in the interest of a proposed \$75,000,000 state bond issue to be submitted to Kentucky voters for approval in November.

North Carolina's road system was built, the governor said, by revenue derived from motor vehicles, interest being paid and a sinking fund created without the placing of "one dollar of tax on property."

After outlining benefits which he said had accrued to the citizenry of North Carolina, from good roads, the speaker described the improvement of the educational system and the state's charitable and penal institutions through an issue of \$17,400,000 of state bonds.

Germans Again to Explain Why They Sank the Lusitania

Berlin, May 30.—The German account of the sinking of the Lusitania is to appear shortly in a new volume of the German official naval history of the war.

The account as given in the book is based on the log of Commander Schweiger of the U 20, and the torpedoing of the Lusitania is justified by the German author on the statement of a customs officer of New York, who contended that the steamship carried ammunition. The same arguments were advanced after the sinking, in which the British were held responsible for the loss but because they insisted upon carrying ammunition on a passenger steamer.