

## AMUNDSEN TOILS TO FEED SCIENCE TO WORLD

Rugged Norseman Has Spent 30 Years in Exploration To Expand Frontiers of Human Mind—Desolation of the North Always Appealed to Him

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall  
New York, May 30.—Why has Capt. Roald Amundsen, gray haired, old, with the discovery of the South Pole and the pioneer navigation of the northwest passage already placing him high and secure on fame's golden roll of explorers—why has he risked his life, perhaps lost it, in this new and appallingly dangerous attempt to fly to the North Pole and camp out there?

Thousands of men and women who never stirred an adventurous step, but whose first thought these last few days as they pick up a daily paper has been, "What's happened to Amundsen?"—thousands, sympathetic yet puzzled, must be asking themselves, "Why did he try it?" And perhaps they will never hear the answer from him. But he gave it to me, I believe, something over three years ago, when I interviewed him at the Hotel Pennsylvania. In that interview also he made what was perhaps his first public admission of a desire to go to the pole by airplane.

"If you will forgive the question, what good will your trip do?" I asked. "Why do you go? Every one took a certain sporting interest in the discovery of the North and South Poles. But now that they have been discovered, why bother about them any more?"

Hardly a muscle stirred in Captain Amundsen's square, rugged face, with its blue eyes as impassively cold as the icebergs themselves. His voice was quiet, too, yet in the one word with which he first answered me there sounded a thrilling intensity of conviction.

Arctic Mysteries the Lure

The word was, "Science!"  
"To expand the frontiers of the human mind with new knowledge is as important an achievement as to expand geographical frontiers—and as truly interesting and thrilling," he continued in the same low, almost uninflected tones, yet with a clear and consuming earnestness.

"Geographically, and speaking in the broadest sense, the world has been charted. There are no new continents, no undiscovered poles, no tremendously important geographical discoveries left to make. But the scientific side of exploration offers a splendid field for many years. All the young adventures, the young men who wish to travel far afield will find plenty to occupy them in perfecting our scientific knowledge of both the Arctic and the Antarctic regions. There are thousands of square miles around each pole of which we have only the vaguest knowledge.

And Capt. Roald Amundsen, the world has now seen, would not leave to the young adventurers such work. For the heart of Capt. Roald Amundsen, despite the thick layers of Scandinavian impassivity with which he has covered it, is still the heart of one of "the young men who wish to travel far afield."

He spoke in detail of what he hoped to do on his forthcoming trip with the nine other scientists.

"We shall investigate everything," he told me. "The temperature of the Arctic waters and their currents, the magnetic forces, Arctic flora, the animal life, the mineral deposits, the natives, the movements of the ice—all these matters we shall bring back a scientific report.

Treasures Beneath the Ice

"Take that one matter of scientific study of the Arctic currents. That is of the highest importance from the viewpoint of practical navigation. Take again the possibility of great mineral wealth in these unexplored regions. No one can say how much of it may be there, but the possibility that it is very great at least exists. We may confirm such a possibility."

"But could large stores of gold or coal be withdrawn from the Arctic regions, even if you discovered them there?" I asked.

"They could be brought out—they would be brought out—if we showed them to exist," he declared confidently. "And whatever we or other scientific explorers find is significant because it is new knowledge."

Although, even three years ago, such a question seemed the merest speculative fluke, I said to Captain

Amundsen: "Will it be possible, do you think, to make future expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic in airplanes?"

"Certainly it will be possible, in the not distant future, to fly to either pole," he replied calmly. With equal imperturbability he added, "Yes I may do it myself."

"Shall you spend the rest of your life in exploration?" I asked the Norse veteran.

Again his quiet answer was significant.

"I have been an explorer for 30 years," he said. "It is too late to change. I do not dislike New York and the other cities of civilization. But I find life more interesting in the Polar regions; partly because I am so used to them, and partly because I feel that I may at any moment make some discovery of importance to science. I am as much interested in my voyages today as before I discovered the South Pole."

### NEWSPAPERS MAY PUBLISH REPORTS

Supreme Court Says Income Tax Reports Are Public Documents and Cannot Be Barred.

Washington, May 25.—Newspapers may publish, without hindrance from the government or anyone else, any official information which Congress makes available to public inspection, the supreme court declared today in deciding two cases involving the publication of income tax lists opened to inspection last fall at the offices of internal revenue collectors.

The opinion, which was rendered by Justice Sutherland, was unanimous and was based upon a statutory construction of the law, the court finding that it was not necessary to pass upon the constitutional question of the freedom of the press. The cases were brought by the government against the Kansas City Journal-Post and the Baltimore Post, which were sustained in their contentions by the lower courts.

"Information which everybody is at liberty to acquire and the acquisition of which Congress seemed especially desirous of facilitating, can not, in the absence of some clear and positive provision to the contrary, be regarded otherwise than as public property, to be passed on to others as freely as the possessor of it may choose," Justice Sutherland stated. "The contrary view requires a very dry and literal reading of the statute quite inconsistent with its legislative history and the known and declared objects of its framers."

Acting on the court findings, the bureau of internal revenue immediately began consideration of plans for a similar release of the current records for public inspection throughout the country, but Commissioner Blair was of the opinion that they could not be made available until after July 1.

### King Breaks Rule Sending Men To Die

Sofia, May 26.—King Boris, of Bulgaria, an enemy of capital punishment, today confirmed the death sentences of three men who took part in the Sveti Kral cathedral bombing in which 160 people were killed. These are the first death sentences King Boris ever has approved. He declared the plot justified the court-martial's extreme judgment.

Now that King Boris has broken his rule of never sanctioning the death penalty, the state prosecutor hopes he will approve other death sentences given bolshevik plotters who have sought to upset his throne.

### Two Sisters Have Twins on Same Day

Franklin, Ky., May 30.—What is perhaps without a parallel in the birth annals of Kentucky was reported by Dr. W. L. Vickers, Franklin physician, yesterday who said he attended the delivery of twins on the same day of two sisters, Mrs. Coles Summers and Mrs. Dillard Daves, both living near here. Brother-in-laws, mothers, aunts and cousins all were reported doing well.

### LAST BODY TAKEN FROM CAROLINA COAL MINE

Company Officially Announces Mine is Clear of Bodies of Miners Killed in Wednesday's Blast

Coal Glen, (near Sanford), May 30.—The official death list of the explosion in the Carolina Coal company's mine here Wednesday late today was placed at 53 and the mine was declared free from bodies by Blon H. Butler, vice president of the company, after the mine had been subjected to a careful search and exploration into all workings by experts of the United States bureau of mines.

The body of Joe Hudson, recovery of which has held up the official declaration for about 18 hours, was found this afternoon to have been removed about 2 o'clock this morning and recorded as unidentified. This body was about 750 feet from where he had been at work in the bottom of the mine.

As pointed out yesterday morning in every instance the bodies were found some distance away from their workings, showing that they had made dashes for safety before being caught by the deadly after-damp or carbon-monoxide.

Hudson's body was so badly mutilated that the hurried examination at the temporary morgue at the mine failed to reveal his identity, and, owing to the advanced stage of decomposition, it was rushed to a Sanford undertaker.

At the latter place today, dozens of miners viewed this body and all were unanimous in the statement that it was that of Hudson.

### All Accounted For

This accounts for every person who has been missing or was thought to have been in the mine. Until the final sweep of the mine was made late today though speculation ran rife as to the number of bodies supposed to be in the mine. Some said two, others as high as five.

The bureau of mines car left the mine to be attached to a northbound Seaboard train at 10.30 tonight. One or two of the experts will remain over for two or three days to get the mining crews fairly started on their work of rehabilitating the mine.

Whether the company will resume operations has not been definitely earned. Some express the opinion that the company has been hard hit by the disaster and believe that it will not be able to weather the storm.

This of course is the purest speculation, as only time can tell whether it will be reopened or not.

### Bodies Sent Home

Virtually all the bodies have been either buried locally or sent to their former homes in various portions of the country. Six went out late this afternoon on a southbound Seaboard train for Alabama, one of them being draped in the American colors, denoting that he was a former service man.

Rescue operations were temporarily halted today and all crews called from the mines so that the pumps could be started and the water which had accumulated at the bottom of the slope could be moved. Many believed that the body of Hudson lay in this water but identification by his friends removed this doubt.

Shortly after noon the mine experts began their careful and painstaking exploration which resulted in the assertion at about 4 o'clock that no more bodies remained in the ill-fated mine.

### Oppose High Salaries Paid to Officials

Greensboro, May 29.—Guilford County Tobacco Cooperatives, at a called meeting of their branch of the Tri-State Association, this afternoon bitterly denounced what they called high paid officials of the concern.

The time has come, John Groome, leader among the co-operatives said, when officials of the association have got to work cheaper. B. F. White, of Raleigh, field worker, addressed the meeting and it was following his speech, in which he counseled loyalty to the association, that the attack on the high salaried officials was made.

Guilford has always been loyal to the association, with only one instance of contract breaking, and while still affirming their loyalty, members are calling for more economy. Guilford took resolutions to that meeting asking that there be less money spent.

### DR. FOSDICK ACCEPTS CALL TO ROCKEFELLER'S CHURCH.

Members May Be Admitted Without Immersion Ritual—Noted Liberal Clergyman Wants Tabernacle Built and Fixes Salary at \$5,000.

New York, May 28.—Dr. Emerson Fosdick, noted liberal leader in the church, had accepted the pastorate of the Park Avenue Baptist church known as the "Rockefeller" church, it was announced today. Dr. Fosdick's occupancy of his new pulpit will become effective in the fall of 1926.

Coincident with the announcement the trustees indicated that although it will remain a Baptist church, the denominationally descriptive term of "Baptist" may be dropped from the title of the "skyscraper church" to replace the present building and a Presbyterian minister may become assistant pastor.

### To Omit Immersion

Dissimilarity between the "Rockefeller" church and others of the Baptist creed will be increased still more by Dr. Fosdick's condition of acceptance which provides for admission without the customary ritual of immersion.

Asserting that "you as a church are making great sacrifices" in extending the offer of the pastorate, the liberal preacher said in his letter of acceptance, made public today by Dr. Cornelius Woelkfin, the resigned pastor, "I do not see how I rightly can refuse the challenge."

Though he will not assume his duties officially for more than a year, Dr. Fosdick will preach his first sermon in the Park Avenue church pulpit next Sunday.

### Was Driven Out

Dr. Fosdick relinquished the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of this city last March 1, after an order was issued by the Presbyterian general assembly compelling his resignation. He had been attracting widespread attention by his modernist preachings.

He set forth three conditions of his acceptance of the Park Avenue pastorate, all of which were approved by the congregation, the trustees announced.

The doctrine of an "inclusive membership" in the church was the primary condition.

Secondly, he required that a large tabernacle, in the vicinity of Columbia University, be provided.

His third proposition was that he be allowed to retain his professorship in the Union Theological Seminary, and that his salary be not more than \$5,000.

The doctrine of inclusive membership would permit admission to church membership without the customary ritual of immersion.

### "Why Not?"

"If I had my way baptism would be an individual affair," Dr. Fosdick has said. Anyone who wanted to be immersed, I would gladly immerse. Anyone who wanted to be sprinkled, I would gladly sprinkle. If anyone as a Quaker and had conscientious scruples against any rituals, I would gladly without baptism welcome him on confession of his faith. Why not?"

The Park Avenue Baptist church will change its name the trustees indicated, when the new church is occupied. The new name, it was said will make no mention of the denomination, omitting the descriptive term "Baptist" from its title.

### Huge Tax Paid by Mrs. Johnson's Estate

Raleigh, May 23.—The state department of revenue today received first payment on the inheritance tax for the estate of Mrs. Katherine Reynolds Johnson, of Winston-Salem, an item in excess of \$200,000 and a second check for a corresponding amount within a few days.

The average amount of the tax will be between \$400,000 and \$450,000 it was indicated.

That will be one of the biggest payments on inheritance the state has received. The value of the estate could not be ascertained at the department owing to the incompleteness of the inventory, which is yet to be checked.

Owing to the vastly higher rate imposed by the federal government, it was estimated that the United States department of revenue will collect between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 as tax on the estate.

Mrs. Johnson, who prior to her second marriage was the widow of R. J. Reynolds, the tobacco manufacturer, died something over a year ago.

## WINSTON-SALEM GIVES \$25,686 TO MR. SUNDAY

### ARTICLE GIVES BURNING FIGURES

Two Pictures Presented in Wachovia's Monthly Publication

Under the heading, "Figures That Burn," the leading article in the June issue of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company's monthly publication calls attention to some striking possibilities for greater agricultural development in the cotton states of the South.

"In the May issue of the World's Work," the article says, "is a full page advertisement of North Carolina municipal bonds by a well known bond house that gives figures on the development of our State that should make the cheek of every patriotic North Carolinian burn with pride. They are as follows:

Population, 1900, 1,893,810; 1923, 2,686,825.

Property values, 1900, \$681,982,000; 1923, \$4,543,110,000.

Value of manufactured products, 1900, \$85,174,053; 1923, \$665,118,000.

Value of cotton manufactured, 1900, \$28,373,000; 1923, \$318,368,000.

Bank deposits, 1900, \$10,757,855; 1923, \$345,142,000.

Highway expenditures, 1900, \$624,381; 1923, \$36,148,000.

Public school expenditures, 1900, \$950,300; 1923, \$22,079,000.

"While we were still rejoicing over the fact that the growth and wealth of North Carolina have been a matter of extensive comment in newspapers and magazines the country over, we chanced to see another set of figures. Again our cheeks flushed—but this time with shame.

"The ten cotton-growing states of the South, including North Carolina, are sending annually a billion dollars of their cotton money to the West for grain and livestock. The following figures show why, though the value of our farm products has increased nearly six hundred per cent within the past twenty years, our farmers are still struggling for economic freedom."

No corn raised on 299,827 farms.

No hay or forage raised on 1,382,918 farms.

No oats raised on 2,185,506 farms.

No eggs produced on 500,411 farms.

No gardens grow on 507,247 farms.

No dairy cows kept on 945,333 farms.

No chickens raised on 950,980 farms.

No butter produced on 1,172,726 farms.

No pigs raised on 1,438,544 farms.

No sweet potatoes raised on 1,481,297 farms.

No Irish potatoes raised on 2,005,393 farms.

No molasses cane raised on 1,942,445 farms.

No pure-bred animals kept on 1,407,347 farms.

### One Row of Tobacco is Over 7 Miles Long

Dublin, Ga., May 24.—J. A. Wolfe, who lives near Dublin, has a row of tobacco 7 3/4 miles in length. It is planted on a hillside between terraces, and winds around these terraces in a perfect maze of turns, but it never breaks the continuity of the row. This row of tobacco is in excellent condition and the crop is promising, it continues to grow steadily.

M. E. Fagg, county supervisor of tobacco, states this row of tobacco is the longest he ever has seen.

### Dennis Griffin Perfects Bond

Raleigh, May 30.—Henry Dennis Griffin, sentenced to serve 30 years for the alleged mutilation of Joseph Needleman, tobacco salesman, has been released from State's prison on bond in the sum of \$50,000. Prison officials stated that the papers presented for Griffin's release had been approved by the attorney general of the state.

Although Griffin's bond was fixed by the court at \$50,000 it was stated by his attorney, H. M. Stubbs, of Williamston, who brought the prisoner's release papers to Raleigh that the instrument represented \$100,000.

Griffin remained in the prison just a fortnight. A previous effort to secure his release after his bond had been signed, resulted in delay. His case will come up at the fall term of the supreme court.

### Evangelist Concludes Meeting—Bid Goodbye to the City Tuesday

Winston-Salem, May 31.—That Billy Sunday had endeared himself to the people of Winston-Salem in a most remarkable degree was fully demonstrated today when four enormous congregations gathered at the tabernacle to hear him on the final day of the great revival meeting. Tonight not only was every seat in the great auditorium taken but there was not a particle of standing room vacant and several thousand were gathered on the outside of the building, the street being absolutely filled from side to side.

On behalf of the people of Winston-Salem, Hugh Chatham, prominent manufacturer, presented the money that had been raised for the evangelist, this being independent of the amounts raised to defray the expenses incident to the revival. Mr. Chatham first presented a check for the sum of \$186 that had been contributed by the negroes of the city, and then a check for \$25,550 from the white citizens of the Twin city.

In presenting the check Mr. Chatham declared that should the evangelist ever return to the city he would be greeted by thousands who love him, and that every cent of the money he was handing him was bound with heart string of love.

When the meeting first started considerable difficulty was experienced in raising the \$11,000 necessary to defray the current expenses, it not being desired to raise the amount by special subscription but by collections taken up at the meeting. When it came to raising money for the evangelist, however, a very different spirit prevailed and although it has only been during the past week that funds have been called for, hundreds came forward with checks for large amounts.

The Billy Sunday meeting began six weeks ago and from the very first has been attended by enormous crowds. There were but very few occasions when the tabernacle that seated 7,000 people was not filled and time and again the crowds were so great that they could not even get within hearing distances.

As a result of the meeting several thousand have become affiliated with local churches and the ministers feel that the good from the meeting has only begun. A large Billy Sunday club, composed of local business men, was formed and this is not going to disband after the evangelist leaves.

Practically all of the churches today were closed out of courtesy to the evangelist and in order that the members could attend some of the services. Tonight gathered around Mr. Sunday was nearly every minister in the city.

He will bid farewell to his friends in this city at noon Tuesday.

### \$1,000,000 DEFICIT ON THE LEVIATHAN

Loss on Operation in 1924 Will Be Duplicated This Year, Palmer Estimates

Washington, May 29.—Operation of the steamship Leviathan cost the United States Government a loss of approximately \$1,000,000 last year and it is estimated the loss will be the same for the pending year.

This estimate was made today by Leigh C. Palmer, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The loss on the six big ships operated as the United States Lines, including the Leviathan, George Washington, America, President Roosevelt, President Harding and the Republic, last year was \$1,500,000, President Palmer said, and it was estimated the loss would be about the same for this year. The Fleet Corporation has no immediate figures of the proportionate cost of the operation of the Leviathan, but it is estimated it is approximately \$1,000,000.

In 1924 the loss incurred in operating the United States Lines was \$3,000,000. The Leviathan was put in service July 1, 1923, and will have been in operation two years next month.

Losses and profits on the Leviathan are seasonal. The restrictive immigration laws have cut down the business of the big vessel, although tourist business is making up for the loss during the present period.