

# The Mount Airy Daily News

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## Baptist Orphanage Celebrates Its 40th Birthday

### Dr. Keeler Rounds Out Twenty Years as Superintendent—5,000 to 6,000 Present.

Thomasville, July 1.—Thomasville orphanage celebrated its fortieth annual meeting today, having in attendance five to six thousand people, by estimation. The day was almost perfect in point of comfort, the skies being overcast with haze which mellowed the effect of the sun's rays to a great extent. Manager Keeler congratulated the audience upon the orderliness of the crowd and the attention which was given to the program as it was carried through under the spacious arbor.

The vice president of the board of trustees, Dr. B. W. Spillman, in giving a terse report of the work of the trustees at the session yesterday, reminded the audience that Dr. M. L. Keeler had rounded out 20 years of faithful service to the orphanage as general manager, and that an infirmary is to be built at the Kennedy home by Mrs. Parrott, of Kinston, in memory of her late husband, Dr. Parrott.

The report further stated that the orphanage trustees would not accept any other real estate, in any part of the state, with the understanding that another orphanage would be built on the same, as the central plant at Thomasville, the eastern plant near Kinston and the plant which has been accepted in Haywood county are all the denomination feels like undertaking for the present.

It was further said that 115 children of the orphanages here and at Kinston have been added to the churches during the past year. This was acclaimed one of the best years in point of religious results, as well as in other respects.

There are 42 graduates to receive diplomas at the hands of Principal Gaddy and Manager Keeler.

Uncle Tom Clouse, as he is called, an aged negro who has helped on the farm for 30 years in succession, met with an unexpected recognition at the conclusion of the exercises when he was called to the platform and Dr. Keeler presented him with a purse of \$50 which was voted him by the trustees.

"Uncle Tom" said in retiring, "Maybe I'll shout fer ye some time."

### One Officer Dead And Two Wounded

Roanoke, Va., July 2.—Policeman C. H. Morgan is dead and the Policemen A. M. Smith and W. M. Terry are wounded, as a result of a raid on a house last night in the north west section of the city. Morgan died a few hours after the shooting. Smith and Terry were reported today in a serious condition.

The entire police force was called to duty and, armed with rifles, they spent the morning guarding every road out of the city and searching all trains.

The shooting took place at the home of Charles H. Hittern, white man now serving sentence for violation of the prohibition laws.

When the officers, members of the plainclothes squad, demanded entrance to the house they were greeted with a spattering of bullets.

Morgan fell in the first fusillade, mortally wounded. Smith, who was with Morgan at the front of the house was struck in the forehead. Terry was shot in the stomach as he rushed from the rear of the house, to which he had gone with Detective H. F. Howell.

No trace of the assailants could be found.

### Eighty Arrested at Railroad Crossing

A special from Goldsboro says that enforcing the law regarding the railroad crossing on the main highways was witnessed lately when 80 arrests were made on the Mount Olive highway for failure to stop at a single crossing.

An auto wreck occurred at the crossing recently. This crossing also was the scene of three deaths about three years ago when three persons from Clinton were torn up almost beyond identification and their car thrown about twenty-five feet from the tracks. There were a great many arrests made at this point some time ago for the same offense, and it is thought that this warning will tend to make an impression.

### FIND MANY DEAD IN BOSTON CRASH

#### Dance Hall Collapses Saturday Morning Believed Due to the Crowd in Weak Building

Boston, July 5.—The ruins of the Pickwick club building, which collapsed early yesterday, had yielded up 33 bodies at 9 o'clock tonight.

Of these, 21 have been identified—16 men and five women. The last group find comprised two men and two women, making 14 recovered since late afternoon.

One man was shot and slightly wounded and three others were arrested as suspicious persons when police found them rifling the cloak room of the Pickwick club today. This room was in the corner of the building left standing and was partially shielded by the falling floors.

Rescuers digging into the ruins, had brought a total of 24 bodies out of the wreckage at 8 o'clock tonight.

Sixteen injured were in hospitals. Police and fire department officers refused to estimate the number that might still lie beneath the piles of brick and wood.

It has been impossible to check up on the number of merry-makers who rushed to safety through doors and windows when a wall of the old five story building that housed one of Chinatown's best known all-night resorts buckled in to the basement.

Sixty firemen, with a large gang of construction laborers, assisted by two steam shovels, began this morning to remove the wreckage and fresh crews relieved the workers from time to time. It was estimated that the debris would be cleared before dawn.

#### Probe Cause

While the search goes forward, an investigation into the cause of the calamity has been started and will be pushed tomorrow.

"Overcrowding" in the building weakened by a fire 10 weeks ago and flanked by a lot in which a building had been removed to make way for new construction, was the only reason assigned today by officials. Meanwhile all other night clubs and resorts of the city have been closed pending inspection.

### Cantaloupes Ripening in Scotland County Fields

Laurinburg, July 5.—Cantaloupe delectables will have but a few more days to wait until that great Scotland county fruit is on the market and then on the breakfast table and the quick-lunch counter. Just a day or two more of the warm sunshine that has bathed this territory the past week and cantaloupes will be starting crate-ward.

The fields are yellow with blossoms and with green fruit just ready for picking. The tell-tale yellow has hardly begun to shine through the green vines yet; but experts declare that within a few more days, possibly by July 10, they would start turning the right shade for gathering. By July 15, the season will be on, and then for several weeks this county will present a scene of the wildest activity, for as big as is the yield, the world continues to cry aloud for the Scotland county product, and as cantaloupes are very perishable, the local raisers have to hurry their business while the hurrying is good.

### Leavenworth Overflows Sends 600 Men to Texas

Leavenworth, Kan., July 5.—Warden William I. Biddle of the federal penitentiary here announced today that, due to crowded prison conditions arrangements have been made through the department of justice at Washington to send 600 prisoners to the state penal institution at Huntsville, Texas and 14 prison farms in that state.

One hundred of the prisoners will be sent to Huntsville and the remainder distributed to the various prison farms, he said.

Warden Biddle explained that no prisoners now at Leavenworth would be sent to Texas but that the consignments would be made up of new convicts.

At present the penitentiary here, with a capacity of 1,400 prisoners, is caring for 2,320 men, Warden Biddle said.

### Tobacco Patch Thoughts

By J. M. Hiatt.

In 1920 when the courage and endurance of the southern farmer was at a low ebb, when prices offered for tobacco and cotton were far below the cost of production, and the farmer himself unable to secure the necessary equipment of stock and machinery to successfully operate his farm a number of the most level-headed unselfish, patriotic citizens set themselves to the task of establishing a plan for the marketing of farm products that would insure a more equal distribution of the wealth of the country.

As a result of this undertaking the battle lines have been drawn. The enlistment went forward; and a great number of courageous, liberty loving plowmen were marshalled into the ranks for co-operative marketing. The issue being a great principal of progress, right and justice—shall he who endures the heat and toil of the day, laboring both night and day, through wet and dry; exercise the God-given right to price his own products. Crops that he has produced with the help of God by the sweat of his brow, things that are his own. Or shall he lay it down at the feet of a heartless speculator who has no interest in it whatever save it be to seize and consume it upon his own selfish personality. There can be but one answer to this great question when considered in the light of truth and reason. Has the merchant the right to price his own goods? Has the doctor, the lawyer, the editor and other professional men the right to make a charge of a reasonable and just sum for their services? Yes, most assuredly. Then, why not allow the farmer the same right? Simply because he has not demanded it.

Now what has been accomplished? What might have been accomplished had each and every farmer played well his part? To the latter question there is no doubt. Surely, it is clearly evident that a united action of all the farmers would bring forth the desired results. And just as the merchant counts rents, water and lights, taxes, clerk hire and other items of expenses adding these to the first cost of the goods plus a profit that will support himself and family and educate his children thus he reaches the selling price. Is this right and fair for the merchant? Certainly. And who steps forward and says no, but I will give you about half that amount? No one, he gets his price. Then what power could prevent the poor, struggling farmer from counting the interest on his investment, taxes, wages, depreciation, fertilizer, etc.? All these added to enough to support his family and educate his children should be the selling price of his product. Undoubtedly this could be realized if all would stand together as men and brothers and demand this right. One says, Oh, yes, if they all would stick? but they won't do it. Will you stick? Why should you refuse to stand for right and justice because someone else refuses to stand?

What then have been the results? Here are some. The market has been stabilized, and prices maintained much higher than the average for the past forty years. A system of grades established and approved by the Federal government. Warehousing facilities acquired and a force of employees trained in the work of the association.

But among this band of courageous patriots some enlisted who proved untrue and went over to the enemy. Who among us will be forced to the reflection; in those years of trial when some of my neighbors and brother farmers were making the supreme struggle in this battle for economic freedom, waiting for a great part of his money I went not to his support, but feasted upon his labors, reaping where I had not sown, instead of helping and trusting my friend and neighbor I deserted and stepped into the ranks of the enemy. The following is very applicable: They are slaves who dare not speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

When will the tobacco grower stop and consider these things and take such action as his own conscience may lead him to believe will be for the best interest of himself and his country? I am yours most truly, J. M. HIATT.

Mount Airy, July 2, 1925.

### PENALTIES FIXED IN FLOGGING CASE

#### Judge Grady Gives Jackson 5 to 8 Years and Skipper 18 Months

Fayetteville, July 4.—After counsel had pleaded for an hour for the setting aside of the verdict which a superior court jury had returned here yesterday against Walter Jackson and Thomas Skipper, convicting them of flogging Rudolph Willard, Judge Henry Grady sentenced Jackson to an indefinite confinement in the State prison for a period of 5 to 8 years, at hard labor, and gave Skipper 18 months on the county roads.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Grady declared that he was letting Skipper off lighter because he was apparently the tool of Jackson.

In reference to the counsel's request for a reenactment of the scene at Willard's home on the night that he was taken out, made in order to determine whether or not the defendants could have been recognized by the light of an oil lamp, Judge Grady said that at some future time he intended to make such an investigation on his own responsibility and that if he were recognized under such conditions he would make recommendations to the Governor accordingly. Before passing sentence Judge Grady called attention to the popular impression that juries would not convict men as well off financially as the defendant Jackson. He was convinced that this impression was due not to any corruption on the part of the jurors, but because they unconsciously found it harder to convict a man of wealth.

Jackson made bond of \$7,000 pending appeal and Skipper was remanded to jail in the absence of bond.

The case was the hardest fought criminal action tried here in several years. Close to a hundred witnesses were heard and the hearing lasted into the fifth day. W. C. Downing, assisted Solicitor T. A. McNeill, in the prosecution, volunteering his services after seeing Willard's condition when he came to the Sheriff's office the day after the whipping with almost every inch of his back covered with abrasions evidently inflicted with a two-inch leather strap. It is said that Mr. Downing was offered a large fee to assist in the defense of Jackson.

### BLOCKS TALKING IN THE ARCTIC

#### MacMillan Tells His Men to Keep Away From Each Other as Much as Possible to Save Their Talk

Chicago, July 4.—It is not the cold, a lack of food or the loss of modern conveniences which make a trial of an Arctic expedition. It is solitude. The men get talked out. Commander Donald B. MacMillan on the expedition now en route expects radio to be a great relief, but that will not appreciably lessen his system of discipline in interpersonal communication.

On previous trips MacMillan has forbidden members of the party to talk to each other during the day or at dinner time, and to keep away from each other as much as possible.

#### Isolation Exhausting

"The isolation of that vast region so exhausts all timely resources," MacMillan explained. It is not long before the men know the life history of each other, that of their families and relatives and virtually everything else in connection with the ordinary man's life. When those subjects have ceased to be topics of conversation and the few other sources have played out, the men become a bore to each other. That leads into an unfavorable morale. So we talk as little as possible and keep our counsel by being aloof."

Radio was taken by MacMillan into the Arctic for the first time last year after studying for a long time whether it would be for better or worse. Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, in command of the Peary, as well as chief of radio on this expedition, had suggested radio as a means of combating this isolation. But MacMillan thought that homesickness might be a different evil because of the contact with the world or that bad news from the family might seriously upset the morale of the party. Space was found in the crowded Bowdoin for radio equipment and MacMillan decided to give it a try. It caused none of his anticipated results but filled a keen want. Dinner time in the Arctic became an occasion of entertainment and gossip, rather than a period of quiet and sobered eating.

## Nations and Kings Greet President on 53rd Birthday

### MODERNISTS GET BEST OF BATTLE

#### Standard Oil Company Mentioned in Controversy Over Park Avenue Church

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—Defeated twice on the convention floor by the majority vote of Modernist delegates Fundamentalists attending the Northern Baptist convention held a session in the Presbyterian church last night to discuss the question: "Shall the Baptist denomination become the religious department of the Standard Oil Company?"

Reference to the Standard Oil Company contained in the call for the meeting was not made a subject of extended discussion during the session. General opposition to modernist views of Reverend Harry E. Fosdick, minister of a New York Baptist church, endowed by members of the Rockefeller family, brought the reference to the Standard Oil Company.

The meeting, which was sponsored by the national organization of the Baptist union, resolved to take steps toward organizing a new missionary society based upon fundamental principles. The organization meeting of the proposed society will be held in Chicago in October and Fundamentalists from all parts of the United States and Canada will be invited.

The Fundamentalists, in a carefully worded statement, made clear that the division in missionary endeavors proposed "must not be interpreted as a first step toward separation from the Baptist denomination."

Washington was picked last night as the 1928 convention city.

In a conference outside the meeting Modernists and Fundamentalists agreed upon a resolution declaring the beliefs of the Baptist Church to be fixed in the Bible, but omitting mention of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, consequent upon a controversy between Modernists and Fundamentalists in that denomination last year at Indianapolis.

Judge F. W. Freeman, of Denver, who led a fight to have the Park Avenue Church declared out of harmony with the Baptist denomination, announced:

"We will introduce an amendment to the by-laws specifying that a Baptist Church necessarily is one that believes in New Testament fundamentals and baptism by immersion."

### DARWINISM NOT EVOLUTION AT ALL

#### Dr. Potat Says Former Theory is Accepted By Recognized Biologists

Asheville, July 1.—"Not only is the doctrine of evolution firmly established by recognized biologists," said Dr. W. L. Potat, president of Wake Forest College, in an address before the students and faculty of the Asheville Summer School, "it is so firmly imbedded in the texture of modern thought and literature that it is wondered if any legislative enactment to expunge it can be serious."

Dr. Potat pointed out that the evolutionary doctrine is so definitely planted in scientific opinion as the law of gravitation. There is no doubt among the leading biologists that evolution is the true method of creation, he said.

"The problems of evolution are not all solved," he continued. "Many of them are under consideration now. The proof of the doctrine is indirect rather than direct. The gradual development of animal and plant life could not have been observed by direct observation. The proof is circumstantial but it is the key to all the facts to nature."

"People are always confounding evolution with Darwinism," said Dr. Potat. "As a matter of fact, Darwinism is not evolution at all. It is merely a process by which evolution is explained. In general definition, evolution is the doctrine that the present is the child of the past."

Dr. Potat then launched into an exposition of some of the elementary proofs of evolution but the dinner gong cut short his address. In conclusion, he said laughingly:

"Let me tell you that the human race is not descended from any existing type of monkey or ape or from any known fossil type of monkey or ape."

### Lynn Boys Toss Firecrackers Under Car as President Leaves Summer White House to See Office

Swampscott, July 4.—President Coolidge celebrated his 53rd birthday by reading some of the several thousand birthday cards and telegrams which reached him from all parts of the world, paying his first visit to the executive offices in Lynn, and resting.

#### Pleased With Quarters

Ever since he dropped in on the Marine Camp without announcement the President's staff at the Executive Offices has kept an alert lookout, but Mr. Coolidge arrived early this morning, fifteen minutes before Secretary Sanders made his appearance. He sat at the Secretary's desk, glanced over the mail, signed some papers and commented approvingly upon the arrangement of the offices.

President Coolidge had planned to be with Col. Coolidge in Plymouth, but the latter's illness caused him to make a hurried trip into Vermont early in the week and he abandoned his original intention of passing his birthday at home.

#### No Comment on Game

He was out of the house early and stopped on his walk about the grounds to watch Secret Service men pitch horseshoes at the garage. For several minutes he looked on in silence and he departed without comment. Returning to the front porch, he called for his automobile without announcing his intentions, drew up at Red Gables and asked Mr. Stearns to accompany him and then directed that he be taken to Lynn.

Boys in Swampscott celebrating the Fourth threw firecrackers behind the automobile as it passed without knowing it was occupied by the President.

Cablegrams were received from Kings and ruling heads of virtually all the nations. Other messages bore the names of prominent Americans, among them being one from Elbert H. Gary.

Aside from the fact that the President had a birthday cake the menu of his dinner tonight was not announced. In this neighborhood an effort is made by gardeners to have green peas by July 4. A common July Fourth dish is peas and salmon, which explains why these edibles have been sent in for the President's birthday.

Mrs. Coolidge's birthday present to the President was not announced but on the breakfast table this morning was a cluster of red roses she had gathered.

### BOOM AL SMITH FOR PRESIDENCY

#### Tammany's 4th of July Celebration Turned Into Boost For Smith

New York, July 4.—Tammany Hall's celebration of Independence Day turned into a second "Al Smith-for-President" boom today. Speakers from Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, to chiefs of the historic Wigwag, predicted that New York's governor would be the next President of the United States.

Governor Smith himself presided at the meeting. It was Tammany's 136th celebration of the Fourth of July.

Scenes reminiscent of national conventions were enacted when Congressman John L. Douglas, of Boston, promised that the Democrats of Massachusetts would again give their thirty-six votes for Governor Smith at the Democratic convention in 1928.

Governor Ritchie, referring to an occasion when he sat with Governor Smith at a table in the White House two years ago at the Governor's conference, said:

"Maybe Al Smith will sit at that table again."

All of the speakers upheld Governor Smith's stand on State's rights, less Federal laws and regulations, opposition to Federal regulation of education and non-interference with private and parochial schools. Some of the speakers attacked the Ku Klux Klan and religious intolerance.

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