

Thirty Known to Have Perished in Explosion

Explosion Occurred in Mine at Johnson City, Ill.—Number of Bodies Have Been Brought Out Already.

EXPLOSION CAUSE NOT YET KNOWN

Several Bodies Burned Beyond Recognition.—Some of Men Trapped Alive in Mine Made Their Escape.

(By the Associated Press.) Johnson City, Ill., Jan. 26.—A check-up today definitely placed the number of dead in yesterday's mine explosion at 30. Two more are reported missing. Eight are in a hospital, and two are not expected to recover.

Approximately 60 of the 300 miners at work were entombed in the lower levels of the mine, but a few of them escaped.

A number of the bodies brought to the surface last night and early today were burned beyond recognition and mining company officials gave up the attempt to identify the dead until a full check up of the mine can be obtained.

Company officials declined to make a statement regarding the possible cause of the disaster, but announced that a thorough investigation would be made today. The mine had been considered unusually safe.

Rescue teams, hurriedly organized in Johnson City and aided by squads from Herrin and Benton, Ill., made desperate efforts to save the trapped men, and it at first was understood that the men underground had telephoned to the surface that they were safe.

The hundreds of relatives and workers around the shaft in the bitter cold were made at midnight that 37 of the men had been killed.

The bodies brought up bore mute testimony to the force of the explosion. Their clothing had been almost torn away and all were badly burned, even the hair being scorched from their heads.

Men near the entrance escaped easily, but those in entries No. 9, 10, 11 and 12, where the actual explosion occurred, suffered the full force of the blast.

Among the known dead are the bodies of Herbert McCullough, mine manager, and Jesse Ford, mine boss, first were identified.

UNDERWOOD LIKES SINGLE TERM IDEA

Favors Electing President for Six or Seven Years to Eliminate Partisan-ship.

Akron, O., Jan. 25.—A six or seven year term for Presidents, with a provision making the Executive ineligible for re-election, was advocated and bureaucracy, as it exists in the Government today, was attacked by Senator Underwood in his second speech of his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, made here today before the Akron Chamber of Commerce.

"Change the term of four year terms," said Senator Underwood, "make the term six or seven years and make the Executive ineligible for re-election, and you will have removed all temptation to further personal ambition; you will have taken out of the sphere of partisanship the one man in the country who should stand above and beyond it, and you will have purified the very air of politics itself, by giving it worthier motives and loftier ideals."

Lenin Failed, Berlin View; Kameneff Seen as Power.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—"Nikolai Lenin fantastically followed his own ideas regardless of the possibility to realize them and brought on Russia untold and useless suffering, only in the end to be obliged to give up all he had fought for," writes Dr. Karl von Voss, German's authority on post-war Russia.

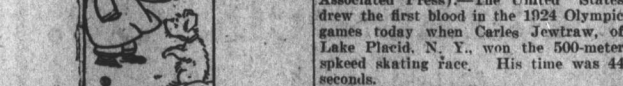
In a cold analysis of Lenin's life and work he expresses the average Central European's view. The Soviet leader took power, says Dr. von Voss, with a fanatic's belief in himself and "led Russia through the social revolution abyss through the sacrifice of millions of lives to hunger and poverty." The only thing Lenin could have done worse, it is suggested, would have been to throw Germany and other industrial neighbors into the same Red abyss.

"Lenin," Dr. von Voss says, "led the Russian people into a frightful tragedy and is himself one of its most tragic figures."

In Germany none outside the Communists sees Lenin as anything but a fanatical leader who failed in his purpose but remained in power through the passiveness of the Russian people and by the establishment of the Terror. The view of Lenin as a political leader, which never prevails in Western lands, does not find any reflection in Russia's realist neighbors.

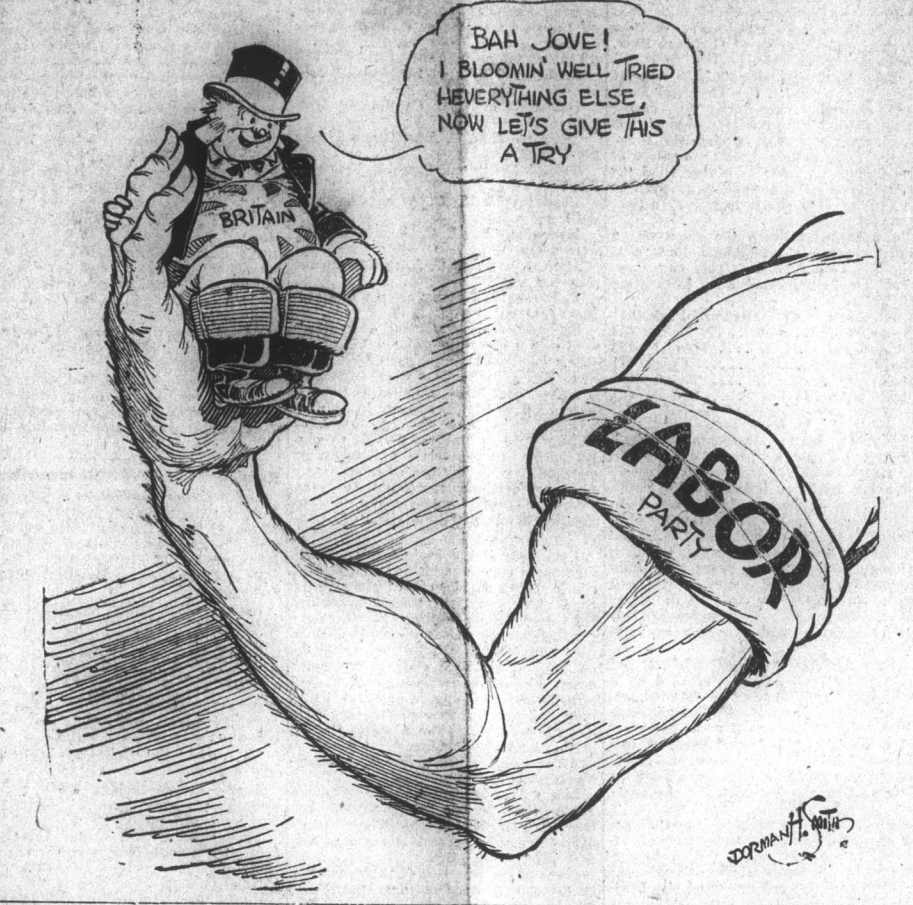
There is no happiness in all this world if there is none in the heart.

WHAT SAT'S BEAR SAYS.



Fair tonight, colder in east and central portions; Sunday fair and cool, with cold, strong northwest winds, diminishing tonight.

IN NEW HANDS



North Carolina, the Country's Logical Manufacturing Center

(By the Associated Press.) Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 25.—North Carolina has within the State practically every product which is needed by the manufacturers of the State, according to an article, "North Carolina The Country's Logical Manufacturing Center," by M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, which will appear in the February issue of the Tarheel Banker.

The article, published in the North Carolina Bankers' Association, which will be issued this week. The issue is a strictly North Carolina edition and will contain several articles describing the resources and potentialities of the State. Mr. Shipman's article was written for the edition by special request, the duties of his department placing him in the position of being thoroughly conversant with the manufacturing industries of the state and their needs.

Mr. Shipman stated that the earlier development of the country had made of the South an agricultural section primarily while the more Northern states had been the centers of manufacture. He declared that this period had passed and that North Carolina, because of its varied mineral and other natural resources and its splendid water power facilities, was logically a manufacturing center and should take rank as the leading center of industry in the country.

The following is Mr. Shipman's article: In a discussion of the reasons to be offered as to why factories for the consumption of the raw materials found in North Carolina should be established at base of supply, one not familiar with the development of the production of raw materials and with the growth of the manufacturing industry might well ask why it is that factories for the consumption of these raw materials were not built in North Carolina in the first instance.

If we go back to the beginning of our national settlement and growth, the cause for the apparent broad discrepancy in the present reasoning may be placed. It lies in an economic condition prevalent at that time but now no longer existing.

When settlement of this continent began to be made, immigrants located in different parts of the country. Various reasons could be assigned for settlements in various parts, but it is probable that all were governed by some attraction peevishly investigated a great deal of the sections. After settlement had been made, certain improvements and investments made it more desirable to alter the conditions under which these people lived than to move. Thus it came about that it was profitable to make some article for barter for the produce of some other section.

As population (native increase) may reasonably be assumed to have been somewhere near uniform in the various sections, it follows that, in northern sections, where seasons are shorter and the growth of products, some of them common to the southern section, were slower and less prolific than in the South, it was easier and more profitable, and, in the case of cotton particularly, to produce something which could be traded

for the articles needed to be acquired from the Southern section. What more natural, than having found in the South a ready acceptance and consumption of a ready acceptance, the manufacturing industry of the North should grow, or what more natural than that he inhabitants of the South, finding it much easier to grow cotton, tobacco, or other agricultural commodities to trade for the manufactured necessities than to manufacture them, attention should be diverted from manufacturing to the production of those things that were ready for use when required.

This condition and process built up an agricultural or non-manufacturing habit in the South, and, conversely, a manufacturing habit in the North. Later, when other manufactured articles, formerly imported, proved to be susceptible of more economical acquisition by manufacture than importation, those sections already engaged in manufacture produced them. The southern section paid scant attention to the development of factories.

By the application of improved methods of cultivation and selection, the North now finds it possible to produce practically all of its agricultural necessities, except cotton and tobacco. The South finds it less advantageous to trade its agricultural products for manufactured necessities.

Natural conditions for manufacture are much more favorable in the southern section than anywhere else on the continent. Climatic conditions are midway between the cold of the northern sections which must be overcome at great expense for heat, and the heat of the Southeastern section, which, whatever one may feel about it, saps the short edge of physical effort.

Hydro-electric power is plentiful, and the potential supply scarcely touched. Almost all raw materials, required by manufacturers are produced within the State. Clays from ore, mica, kaolin, talc, soapstone, garnet, monzite, and granite offer splendid manufacturing opportunities. Wood-pulp in paper making and timber for manufacture of furniture and for building material are indigenous and utilized very extensively.

One of the widest fields is in the canning and preserving industry. Except in a few instances this is untouched. In no other locality do vegetables reach that perfection of quality to be found here. Some other localities produce earlier and larger specimens, but nowhere does there seem to be just the right combination of climatic conditions to put that superb flavor into the fruits and vegetables.

As an index as to what might be accomplished in North Carolina in the manufacturing industry, attention is called to the success of the furniture and cotton goods manufacturers in the State, this of course includes the knit goods and twine mills.

This article would fall short of its purpose were not emphasis placed upon the possibilities of the granite deposits, both for building and ornamental purposes. Western North Carolina holds an almost limitless quantity of this stone, and recognition of its value can not be much longer delayed.

Anti-Swearing League in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 26.—Through the "strong hand" policy of Mussolini seems still to be popular enough in Italy, "strong" language is apparently not regarded as a virtue by the Italian people. An Italian Anti-Swearing League has been formed, and the movement it represents is receiving the support of the Fascist Government.

Want to Talk to Ford.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Henry Ford will be requested to appear early next week before the House military committee to discuss his offer for Muscle Shoals.

PRINCE REGENT OF JAPAN IS MARRIED TO ROYAL PRINCESS

Marriage of Prince Hirohito and Princess Nagako Was Celebrated at Palace With Shinto Rites.

BIG CROWDS ON ALL THE STREETS

Prince and Bride Given Ovation—They Took Separate Routes on Their Journey to the Palace.

(Tokyo, Jan. 26 (By the Associated Press).—In accordance with ancient custom, the wedding of Prince Regent Hirohito and Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of Prince Kuni, was celebrated at the Imperial Palace this morning with Shinto rites.

Tokio made the most of its first occasion for national rejoicing since the September earthquake and fire. Tremendous crowds jammed the streets and open spaces around the imperial palace, and greeted the Prince and his bride as they proceeded by separate routes toward the palace for the ceremony.

The Prince's progress was more imposing, the cavalcade being escorted by a mounted contingent of the imperial body guard in flashing red and gold uniform.

The Shinto ceremony, a comparatively simple one, comparable to a civil wedding in Christian countries, was the announcement of the event to the imperial spirits in the Kishiki-Bokoro, or Holy of Holies, in front of which the pair took their vows.

It originally was planned to defer the public celebrations of the nuptials until later in the year, owing to the recent disaster and national mourning.

The Prince was garbed in the suit of a Japanese gentleman.

The bride wore a dazzling elaborately woven, and embroidered costume.

DR. LAMBETH GOES TO BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

Gastonia Preacher Accepts Call to One of the Most Powerful Churches in Capital.

Gastonia, Jan. 25.—Rev. W. A. Lambeth, the pastor of Main Street Methodist church, has been transferred from the western North Carolina conference to the Baltimore conference, and has been appointed to the pastorate of Mount Vernon Church, in Washington, to succeed Dr. Clovis Chappell, who goes February 1 to Memphis, Tenn., to assume the pastorate of the First Methodist church of that city. Dr. Chappell has served the Mount Vernon church for the past six years. Mr. Lambeth will fill the pulpit here two more Sundays, leaving for Washington the following Sunday, February 3.

Rumors regarding this change have been current since a visit to Gastonia last week of Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, Ga., who is in charge of the Baltimore conference. While no official announcement of the transfer has been made by either Bishop Candler or Bishop Denny, who has charge of the western North Carolina conference, it is learned on the very best of authority that the transfer and appointment have been made. When asked for a statement regarding the matter this morning, Rev. Mr. Lambeth declined to either confirm or deny the report, stating that he had nothing to say for publication. Officials of the local church, however, acknowledge that the information as given above is correct.

Mr. Lambeth was appointed to Main Street church in the fall of 1922 by Bishop Denny, and is now serving his second year here. Mr. Lambeth is a native of this state, being the son of Col. F. S. Lambeth, one of the state's most prominent furniture manufacturers. He was graduated from Trinity college and from the Theological department of Vanderbilt university and Harvard.

Civil War Shell Bursts, Killing Boy.

Scotland Neck, Jan. 25.—An explosion from an old Civil War bombshell, which was being used as an andiron in a building in the negro section here this afternoon, resulted in the death of Arthur Smith, nine-year-old child. There were four persons in the building, which was used as a storage house for tobacco. The child was sitting nearest the fireplace when the explosion occurred. He was rendered unconscious and died three hours later. Serious damage was done to the building and two other occupants, both negroes were slightly injured. No one expected that the shell was a brass cap at the pointed end of it.

Young Man Killed in Jump.

Tarboro, Jan. 26.—Roland Allsbrook, 18 years old, jumped from a third story fire escape of the Masonic Temple here today. His head was crushed and his neck broken when he struck the pavement 30 feet below. The funeral will be held at Scotland Neck on Sunday.

Aviator Killed in Texas.

San Antonio, Jan. 26.—Lieut. Geo. R. Rusk, aged 25, was instantly killed today when his airplane fell several hundred feet near Brooks field. He had held his commission less than six months. His home was at Clarks Hill, Ind.

After Inventory Clean Up at Fisher's.

You will find very special values at Fisher's today and all of next week, their self-service department in the basement has made a great hit. You wait yourself and pay as you leave. This department carries all kinds of merchandise, ladies' and men's wear, toys, etc.

Victory Highway Across the Continent Nears Completion.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The Victory highway, an unbroken link between New York and San Francisco, will be completed some time this year, according to an announcement by the California State Automobile Association.

Another Cold Wave Hits New York.

New York, Jan. 26.—A blistering gale from the northwest that attained at times a velocity of 72 miles an hour today lashed in New York's third cold wave within a fortnight, and the mercury tumbled 14 degrees between midnight and 9 o'clock to 14 above zero. Plate glass windows were smashed and other damage done by the winds.

Charged With Attacking Girl.

Wilmington, Jan. 26.—John Melton, 74 years old, chief of police here prior to the riots of 1898, today was held to Superior Court without bail when he appeared in police court to answer a charge of attacking a 10-year-old girl.

EXPECT REBELS TO ATTACK THE PORT

Two Batteries of Artillery Ordered to City to Help in Defense.—Rebel Gunboat Anchored Near the City.

FEDERAL SHIP IS TO MAKE ATTACK

Rumored in New Orleans Gunboat Bravo Will Be Ordered to Progress and Vera Cruz at Once.

(Tampico, Jan. 26 (By the Associated Press).—Two batteries of artillery are expected to arrive here today to defend the port against possible attack by the rebel ships. This precautionary measure was decided upon following the re-appearance of the rebel gunboat Zaragoza off Tampico yesterday. The craft anchored about one mile from the mouth of the Panuco River, and her commander is said to have advised the military authorities here to be prepared for eventualities.

Two American destroyers, the 330 and 334, arrived to join the cruiser Richmond not long after the Zaragoza had dropped her anchor.

The activities of the Federal troops in the northeastern sector are reported to have resulted in the capture of Tuxpam, the important seaport city about 150 miles north of Vera Cruz. The fall of Cerro Azul at an early date is predicted.

The Federal forces have occupied Los Naranjos, an important oil field in the Huasteca. The Federals operating in this region have been further reinforced.

Nine bandits attacked and wounded the paymaster of the Trans-Continental Oil Company, an American concern near here yesterday. They robbed him of \$3,000 pesos.

To Attack Rebels.

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—Departure of the gunboat Bravo for southern waters to attack the rebel ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz is imminent, the council general here announced today. A trial trip will be made on the Mississippi River today to test out her new equipment. Marines to complete the complement of the vessel are due tonight via El Paso, Texas.

KLAN MAY ELIMINATE MASK IN THE FUTURE

This Will Be Proposed in Next National Klan Congress in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Jan. 26.—Elimination of the mask and changes in the present form of government will be proposed when the Ku Klux Klanmen gather here February 21st in response to a recent call for a National Klan Congress, according to a story appearing today in the Atlanta Constitution. The Congress was called by E. Y. Clarke, Imperial Grand, the story says "for the purpose of bringing about drastic reforms within the order, and in the event such cannot be accomplished, to discuss ways and means of disbanding."

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The principal barrier, a detour that halted many tourists to was in western Utah, and the Utah highway commission has just signed contracts for the removal of this by the construction of the last link in the Wendover cut-off, which will be ready by the opening of the 1924 tourist season. The Utah-Nevado-California Highway Association arranged the financing of the Wendover cut-off, cooperation with the California Automobile Association.

The cut-off is about 40 miles long, and 6.17 miles of it is a difficult piece of construction through a salt marsh. Grading of the marsh in preparation for the highway virtually is completed.

The organizations interested raised \$50,000 to assist the State of Utah, which also was able to procure substantial aid from the federal government. The California Automobile Association previously had logged the Victory Highway as far east as Kanab, City with its yellow diamond markers.

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