

# Defense Of Cole Attempts To Prove His Insanity At Time Of The Shooting Of Ormond

Richmond County Court House, Oct. 3.—The first determined effort in the defense of William B. Cole to prove the wealthy cotton manufacturer insane at the time he killed W. W. Ormond, his daughter's former sweetheart, came today.

A crowded court room also heard the state charge the defense with publishing copies of the "slander" letters received by Cole for the purpose of creating sentiment in his behalf and obtaining evidence for his cause.

After Cole was submitted to a grueling three hour cross examination during which the state sought to force the admission that he killed Ormond to "shut his tongue" and not to protect himself, the defense swore five witnesses, two of whom testified to the "queer actions" of the defendant.

Miss Edith McLeod, for 12 years an employe of the Hannah Pickett Mill, of which Cole is manager, testified that on several occasions since last February she had observed Cole with "tears streaming from his eyes" and an unnatural expression on his face.

It was on February 24 that he received the letter from Ormond mentioning relations of "man and wife" with his daughter, and it is from that date Cole declares he has not been his natural self.

W. B. Leath, assistant treasurer of the mill, employing Cole, testified that he also had observed the "queer" actions of his superior and on cross examination he refused to "omit himself" on the proposition that anger, business worry, or studied thought might produce the reactions he noticed.

It was during his testimony that the state charged the defense with publishing the "slander" letters and with sending to Raleigh to obtain a witness from Duke University, promising him tuition if he would testify.

Leath admitted that he went to Raleigh, of his own accord, to see a "certain person who had said things against Cole" for the purpose of showing him a letter. The letter, which he said he did not read, was given to him by John Porter, secretary and treasurer of Steele's Mill. Porter's son whom the state contends Cole desired his daughter to marry.

Leath said he did not fear as he knew Ormond had kept the terms of his agreement; that he would not harm him or his daughter. He also said that his attorneys had told him Ormond could have been convicted and sent to jail for slander.

"Wouldn't it have been better to indict him and have his conviction a crushing admission of his guilt than to have killed him and brought all this slander of your daughter before the world?"

"I didn't want to indict him" Cole said, "a conviction would not have stopped the talk about my daughter. I wanted that slander to be hushed."

A pistol found in Ormond's car, which had been produced, figured indirectly as one of the high points of the state's cross examination of witnesses. Mr. Leath testified that he had seen Jim West, an employe of his mill, to see William Schales, a first cousin of Cole, for the purpose of obtaining testimony.

Scale testified Tuesday that West had driven Ormond's car away from the scene of the shooting and that he himself had found a pistol in the car. West said he gave the pistol to Miss Laura Page Steel, a friend of Ormond and a relative of Cole.

The state charged that Leath worried about the pistol when he learned one had been found, and had sent West to Schales with the threat of losing his job if he did not bring it back. Leath said he had made no such proposition, although he admitted sending for Schales.

The state brought out that Leath had seen West with him at the mill on the Sunday after the shooting for the purpose of talking over the situation. He also admitted that he had known Schales appeared as a state's witness at the corner's inquest after the shooting.

The defense is prepared Monday to introduce expert testimony concerning the reactions of a mind under normal and abnormal conditions, in support of their plea that Cole was insane at the time of the shooting.

George Beverly, a student at Duke University, whom Leath was charged with having approached, was the last witness before adjournment.

He testified that he had been driven from Raleigh to Hamlet, near Rockingham, by Ormond some time in February or March.

Ormond had asked him if he knew Bob Cole, the defendant's son, Beverly said, and had remarked that he was "certainly a fine fellow."

"He said Bob was not at all like the father that his father was a 'lucky man,' and then testified that Ormond had told him about receiving a letter from Cole. Ormond told him he had a letter telling him to keep away from Rockingham and threatening to 'shoot him full of lead.' He said Ormond told him that he had as much right in Rockingham as

knows the defendant is sane now because no man could have weathered the sharp cross-fire of Clyde Hoey yesterday as did Cole if he were mentally cracked. Some thing of a first degree verdict as very remote; second degree seems to be the popular guess here if found guilty.

## WHAT ABOUT PROHIBITION?

The Pathfinder.  
The outcome of prohibition is doubtful.  
There is misleading propaganda on both sides; some statistics tend to show improved family and home conditions, yet others, just as reliable, indicate more drunkenness.  
When prohibition was adopted the country wanted it but subsequent events have complicated the situation. Business leaders are "wet."  
Death from alcoholism is increasing.  
Respect for law is on the wane.  
The bootlegger is getting rich.  
These assertions come from no less an authority than the Federal Council of Churches. After months of investigation, its research and education department, headed by the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, incorporates these findings in a report intended to be an unbiased survey of the situation.

"No cock-sure optimism is warranted, nor is pessimism justified by facts," the report says, adding that the fate of the dry law rests in the "development of public opinion in the near future." It finds an "unfavorable and disquieting" trend in prohibition since 1920. Though satisfied that the passing of the saloon is abetting and that conditions in the homes of the poor have been bettered, it admits that drinking among young people has increased.

"The tendency of young people to depart from conventional rules of behavior cannot be laid entirely to the door of prohibition," it continues, "but the fact that prohibition has made no more decisive effect in heightening their moral tone gives food for earnest thought." It regrets that dry law has not checked the increase in crime. However, it finds no ground for the assertion that prohibition has increased the use of drugs.

The 30,000 word report asserts that prohibition has helped America financially but adds: "It is noteworthy that a questionnaire sent as part of this investigation to a thousand or more business men, directors in important corporations selected at random, asking for their verdict as to the effect of prohibition, yielded a predominantly 'wet' result—not, apparently, so much because of observed effects upon business or industry as because of strong personal prejudice and dissatisfaction with the social and political results of prohibition as they saw them."

"Prohibition publicity has suffered most from careless and unwarranted inferences," it complains in blaming the federal enforcement unit in particular for sponsoring the "unfortunate kind."

## Ten Reasons For Club Work.

- The Progressive Farmer.  
Here are ten reasons why farm boys and girls should be club members:
1. Club work enlarges vision.
  2. It stimulates interest in rural life.
  3. It enables one to make some money for himself.
  4. It furnishes recreation and amusement regularly.
  5. It trains boys and girls to keep records.
  6. It encourages modern methods in farming.
  7. It emphasizes the dignity of farm work well done.
  8. It directs the thoughts of the youngsters in proper channels.
  9. It stresses the importance of organization and co-operation.
  10. It helps in building the four ships: Ownership, Partnership, Leadership, and Citizenship.

## STOMACH MISERY STAMPED OUT.

C. J. Goodman's Health Restored by Using HERB JUICE.—Says He Feels Like a New Man Now.

"HERB JUICE gave me relief from stomach trouble after other medicines had failed to help me, and for this reason, and in consideration for other sufferers, I unhesitatingly make this statement. I do not think anybody could take more pleasure in endorsing C. J. Goodman, who is employed at the great medicine plant I do." Mr. Goodman, who resides at 8 Douglas Avenue, Concord, N. C., made the above statement to the HERB JUICE demonstrator recently. [Continuing his statement, he had this to say: "A friend told me about HERB JUICE and advised me to try it, but I was a little skeptical at first, for I had tried so many things without beneficial results. Finally, I decided to try one bottle for I was suffering great pain on account of a bad case of stomach trouble, from which I had tried in vain to get relief for years. I was in a very badly rundown condition and my state of health, due to indigestion, gas pains, belching and bloating after eating. I was like a drowning man catching at a straw, so here is where I started on HERB JUICE. After I began using it I immediately began to feel better in every way and now I am able to eat anything I want without suffering one bit from indigestion, gas pains or bloating. I have found HERB JUICE to be a real wonder worker when it comes to regulating the bowels and relieving one of those awful indigestion pains. My stomach is in better condition today than it had been for years. My food is properly digested and consequently I get the nourishment from my food that a healthy person should get. HERB JUICE has certainly toned up my system of this, I feel perfectly safe and whole system in general, and as a result great pleasure in indigestion and recommending this medicine to everybody who has indigestion and every regulator I have ever used." HERB JUICE is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded by Gibson Drug Co.]

# Radio Saving Lives of Fifty on Land to Every Rescue Made Through It at Sea

## Health Exercises by Wireless Help Overcome Minor Physical Defects and Harmful Habits

New York, N. Y.—When they speak of the radio saving lives, the mind at once pictures the disabled ship at sea flashing the "SOS" call into the heaving blackness, and the next morning the rescue ship appears on the horizon.

"This is not the most important life-saving service of the radio," said Robert Lynn Cox, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. "For every life saved at sea in this dramatic way, fifty can be saved on shore by radio health exercises."

"We, who are in the insurance business, know why people die. They don't die because of storms at sea; they die in the greatest numbers, long before their time, because of little minor neglects and indulgences. Physical fitness will largely offset the harmful effect of the minor ailments which lead to serious illness. This is why the Metropolitan has added the radio to pamphlet distribution, nursing care and advertising campaigns for helping people to keep themselves fit."

Fans Enjoy Exercise  
Arthur Bagley, former Y. M. C. A. director, who starts his exercises at 6:30 every morning except Sunday and is on the air for a full hour, has received thousands of letters from exercise fans in the Eastern Seaboard States declaring that they are enjoying the exercises and gradually getting the stiffness out of their



Physical Director of largest class in the world explaining his methods to President Maley Flske of the Metropolitan

muscles. The tower health exercises are broadcast through stations WEAJ, New York; WCAP, Washington, and WEEI, Boston.

High up in the Metropolitan tower overlooking the city of New York, Bagley stands in front of his microphone with the windows wide open and performs the exercises as he calls out the directions to the largest health class ever organized. Beside him Fred Harnett at the piano keeps the musical rhythm, which guides leader and health students alike. It is a cheerful and friendly way in which to add several years to the span of your life.

"Those who are underweight can build themselves up with the propabond diet and exercise," Bagley declares; "those who are overweight can get rid of burdensome extra

## Underground New York

Part of underground New York is familiar to everybody who has visited the metropolis or who lives there. The many miles of transit subways; the sub-surface railway terminals; the underground entrances to hotels and department stores—these are among the well-known wonders of the city. They are, however, but a small part of a vast subterranean labyrinth of tunnels, conduits, subways and mains, most of which are ignored by a guide-book and hardly suspected to exist even by those who spend their lives just above them. In fact, these underground constructions have absorbed most of Manhattan's sub-surface space. In the future it will be necessary either to plunge deeper and deeper into the earth or to rearrange the present system.

Writing in the New York Times, Mr. Silas Bent says:

"We take it for granted that water, sewage, even, gas, shall go by underground channels. Though our water comes from the Catskills, under a pressure of a hundred pounds to the square inch, that must be so. But the use of electricity for lighting, for power, for telephones, began but half a century ago, and at first the wires were overhead. Within the span of a generation there were but 10,000 telephones in New York City; there were two wires for each instrument, and all were visible. Today the city has 1,100,000 telephones, and twice that number of wires are beneath our feet.

It was not until 1897 that all the wires in the city were put underground.

Yet even then no one could foresee how crowded the subsurface of New York was to become. It is no longer a matter of dropping an electric cable into a trench a few feet deep. Cables are carried now, in places, through tunnels eight feet square, hewn from solid rock fifty feet below; and there are manholes large enough to accommodate a parlor, bedroom, bath and kitchenette. The underground investment merely for electric conduits on Manhattan Island is in the neighborhood of sixty millions.

Wire is being added to the telephone system in Manhattan at the rate of 20,000 miles a month. Sometimes it is necessary to dip beneath a transit subway system; sometimes mere congestion makes the deeper tunnel necessary. When it was obligatory, for instance, to cross Fifth Avenue in Thirtieth Street, the weight of traffic above and the tangle of pipes, wires, shafts, conduits and water mains already existent under the surface made it necessary to delve deep that there might be no interference. In some sections of Manhattan there are telephone manholes three "stories" deep. It is not uncommon to find cables centering twenty-four feet below the street level, where "tanned out" to insulators near by.

A most extraordinary aggregation of underground wires exists in the district west of Seventh Avenue in Thirty-Sixth Street, where the telephone company expects ultimately to house eight central offices in its new buildings. Below the West Side Interborough Subway a U-shaped passageway 150 feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet high has been cut and blasted through the rock at a depth of fifty feet, and in this now lie more than a third of a million separate telephone wires.

They are clustered in cables a little less than three inches in diameter, each leaden sheath containing 1,200 pairs of wires; and these in turn are housed in iron ducts, 14 1/2 inches in diameter and covered over with concrete. They are there to stay, cables were pulled through these iron ducts after the concrete had hardened to Sixth Avenue on the east and Eighth Avenue on the west, forming a trunk line conduit system, but the channels stretching from each side of the Seventh Avenue were shallower than the tunnel there. If the wire under-

These send their water through 128 miles of special mains tapped by nearly 3,000 four-nozzled hydrants.

The picture of what is going on beneath the feet of Manhattan and the tourist visitor requires two slight touches to complete it. The Pennsylvania railroad runs twin tunnels across the island and underneath the East River, for its Long Island tunnels; and there are oil-pipe lines from Jersey to Long Island City.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES STOPS AT ST. HELENA

Something About the Lonely Island to Which Napoleon Was Banished.  
As the Prince of Wales was making his way from Africa to South America he stopped at the lonely island of St. Helena and paid his respects to Napoleon by planting an olive tree in front of Longwood, the house where the great soldier lived from 1816 to the day of his death in 1821.

Longwood is about three miles from Jamestown, the harbor and only town on the island. This now famous house was presented by Queen Victoria to the French nation. It was restored to its original condition and is now a Mecca for tourists. It is said that P. T. Barnum, circus man, tried to buy the house to use in his business. The "bomb" where the emperor's body lay for 21 years before being taken to Paris is marked with a white slab and inclosed by an iron railing. It is beautifully situated at the head of a long green valley.

St. Helena has more intrinsic value than the island usually gets credit for. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502—just a few years after the discovery of America. Before the digging of the Suez canal it was quite important because the ships on the way around Africa to the Indies stopped there. Some 40 a year stop there now—all but a few being British. This 10-mile-long island is beautiful. It is really the top of an under-sea volcano, long ago burnt out, and it is cut by wonderful gorges from 500 to 1,000 feet in heights and sloping swiftly down to the sea.

St. Helena harbors about 4000 people. There are eight churches and schools. The flax industry is the only one of importance, but there are 1000 acres under flax, and there are three mills. Lace-making is also getting a start. There were no people on the island when discovered. Present inhabitants are a mixture of European, Asiatic and African stocks. The Negroes on the island are the descendants of slaves rescued from traders and left there by warships.

Oh, So Sudden!  
An Irish sheriff had to serve a writ on a clever young widow, and, on coming to her residence, said very politely:

"Madame, I have an attachment for you."

"You have?" said she, blushing.

"Then I may tell you that your affections are reciprocated."

It was the sheriff's turn to blush, and he explained.

"You don't understand me, madame. You must proceed to court."

"Well I know it's the year after leap year," she replied, "but I'd rather you did the courting yourself."

"Madame," he said sternly, "this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting."

"The justice? Well, I suppose I must go, but it's so sudden, and, besides, I'd prefer to have a priest to do it," was the final answer.

Greater pressure underground would be dangerous; but greater pressure is required to fight fires in tall buildings. And so a high-pressure fire service system in downtown Manhattan helps to complicate still further the underground arrangements there. Each of the two stations has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps, and delivers either salt or fresh water at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute, combined they are equal to fifty fire engines.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in invention at Atlantic City, pledged the Jews their assistance in getting the name and services of Haym Colomoni into the school textbooks of the country.

A barleycorn in England has no reference to John Barleycorn, it being an old British measure of length, one-third of an inch.

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## Are Alligators Poultry?

Here's the evolution of the pictures show that this reptile is born exactly like a baby fenerator. It is just started to show it is defying zoologists to explain how so much alligator can be contained in such a small egg.