

TRAPP BECOMES OKLAHOMA CHIEF

Governor Walton Removed From Office By State Senate Court.

SIX ARTICLES ARE DISMISSED

Voted Guilty of 11 of 16 Charges Presented; Court, By Standing Vote Denies New Trial.

Oklahoma City.—J. C. Walton, fifth governor of Oklahoma, was removed from office by unanimous vote of the state senate court of impeachment after his trial on charges of corruption in office, neglect of duty, moral turpitude and general incompetence. A formal verdict was returned after the executive had been found guilty of 11 of the 16 charges presented. The vote was 41 to 0.

Six of the original charges constituting the impeachment bill were dismissed by order of the court.

The court, by a standing vote, denied a motion for a new trial which Governor Walton's counsel filed immediately after the verdict was announced.

The governor's removal, although not formally ordered until after a verdict had been returned on each charge, was made certain when the court found him guilty of abusing his pardon and parole authority, the first charge to be voted upon.

Forty-one senators, lacking only one of the total membership of the body, voted for conviction. Senator Jack Barker, who has consistently voted in the governor's favor throughout the 16 days of the trial, was absent.

The articles of impeachment were filed by the lower house of the state legislature, which less than two months ago the executive had dispersed by military force.

By the removal of Governor Walton, Lieutenant Governor M. E. Trapp became governor. Trapp has been lieutenant governor during two four-year administrations and has been acting governor since October 23, when the senate suspended Governor Walton after the filing of the impeachment charges.

Small Trades Have Lost Millions.

New York—Millions of dollars have been lost by small traders in the south through cotton transactions with unscrupulous persons posing as cotton brokers, Thos. Hale, secretary of the New York cotton exchange, declared in a statement made public.

The exchange is doing everything in its power to protect such traders, Mr. Hale said, and is now working with cotton exchanges in the south in an effort to weed out members of those exchanges who, the statement said, "we have reason to believe are not doing business in accordance with the rules."

Notices have been sent to members of the New York cotton exchange, Mr. Hale said, warning them against furnishing quotation of cotton prices to "any person or firm who is engaged in operating a bucketshop." He also invited information for any source that any member has violated this rule.

Secretary Hale explained he made the public statement in reply to criticism which has been made regarding the quotation and ticker service of the exchange. The recent big advances in the price of raw cotton made possible, he said, the mulcting of small traders by unscrupulous persons.

"The quotations of the New York cotton exchange," Mr. Hale said, "are zealously guarded at all times and the strictest of precautions are taken to prevent them from reaching the hands of persons or firms not entitled to receive them."

Coolidge To Discuss Taxes.

Washington.—Consideration of tax revision legislation by the next Congress became virtually certain. Its passage, however, remains in doubt.

Reduction of taxes is to be discussed by President Coolidge in his opening address to Congress. How far the President will go in his recommendations has not yet been established, but he is said to be disposed strongly to take the recommendations of Secretary Mellon as the basis of the taxation phase of his message. Any suggestion on tax reductions from the President is conceded by leaders to give every prospect of opening up the subject formally before the congressional committees having charge of fiscal affairs as well as the minds and speeches of members.

TENNESSEE TOWN SWEEP BY BLAZE.

Lebanon, Tenn.—Only one building was left standing on the north side of the public square by a fire which broke out in the rear of the C. R. Ligon Hardware store, and destroyed five business concerns there and damaged two buildings on North Cumberland street, with an estimated loss of \$150,000, partially covered by insurance.

The fire was gotten under control after an engine from Nashville arrived to reinforce the local department. The buildings destroyed were those occupied by the Ligon Hardware Company, City Cafe, Stratton Hardware Company, H. W. Cook Hardware store and Army Goods store. The establishments damaged were the Dixie Motor Company garage and the Peerless pool room. Several automobiles were burned. It was believed robbers caused the fire.

WAGE SCALE WILL BE SMALL

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTS CHANGE IN PENITENTIARIES.

Not Attractive Enough to Encourage Violators of Law to Get Jobs.

Washington.—Liberal appropriations for the construction of buildings and the installation of machinery at the federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., and Leavenworth, Kans., to give employment to inmates will be recommended by the joint congressional committee which concluded its hearings on the subject.

After hearing Heber H. Votaw, superintendent of prisons, the committee announced through its chairman, Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, that it agreed employment should be provided for the inmates of the federal penitentiaries and that its only difficulty was to find ways for employment of all who desired work.

The committee will recommend the extension of the cotton factory at Atlanta where duck is being made for the manufacture of mail bags and will also recommend the establishment of a shoe factory and a brush and broom factory at Leavenworth.

Superintendent Votaw told the committee that the men at Atlanta are anxious to work and that those who can be given employment earn from \$10 to \$12 a month which, while small, had contributed, he said, to a degree in relieving dependent families. The amount probably could be increased, he suggested, when the equipment enabled all who desired to be given employment. It was not considered fair when men who wanted work could not obtain it, he explained, to pay much larger wages to those who were fortunate enough to be employed.

The wage scale at the penitentiaries should not be made so attractive, Mr. Votaw said, as to encourage violations of the law by those who would obtain employment in such institutions. The men should, however, he said, be enabled to more effectively assist in the support of their dependents while undergoing their sentences.

"Very careful study has convinced me," Mr. Votaw told the committee, "that the best possible means to be used in the reformation of men is to keep them employed in some gainful occupation while they are serving their term. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that we have no reports of violation of prison rules by men employed in the mills at Atlanta."

Board Will Study Tariff on Wheat.

Washington.—The Tariff Commission's wheat tariff inquiry will include a study of the import duties on all wheat products as well as the commodity itself, it was disclosed in the formal statement by the commission. The statement said that the investigation could be expected to bring no results sooner than 60 days, with indications of a longer time being required.

Farmers' Good Sense Lauded.

Louisville, Ky.—President Coolidge sees as one of the most cheering signs of the times, in connection with the administration's efforts to deal with the agricultural situation and to place the country's farming establishment on a permanently secure basis, the fact that farmers may be relied upon to use sound judgment in consideration of questions.

"It seems to have become popular in some quarters to assume that the farmers would not think in terms of safe and sound economics," the President said in a letter to Robert W. Bingham, chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Co-operative Marketing Associations

WORLD FLIGHT IS NOW PLANNED

SECRETARY WEEKS APPROVES PROJECT SUBMITTED BY GEN. PATRICK.

BIG AIR MACHINES TO ENTER

Itinerary So Arranged That Wet Seasons Will Be Theoretically Avoided Everywhere.

Washington.—Plans for a round-the-world flight next March by four or five big air machines have been mapped out for army air pilots.

Secretary Weeks has approved the project as submitted by Major General M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, and the state department has asked the consent of the foreign nations for passage of the American craft across their homelands and territorial possessions. The route, as outlined by General Patrick, requires only the formal approval of the governments concerned to make its selection final.

The flight is expected by air service officials to demonstrate the feasibility of aerial communication between continents and to furnish valuable data concerning operation of present type air craft in various climates of the world.

Washington will be the starting point for the flight, the route then leading to Seattle, along the coast of Canada and southern Alaska, thence across the Aleutian islands. It then passes through the possessions of Japan, along the shore of China, French Indo-China, Siam and Burma, across India and the Persian gulf, traversing Turkey and the European continent to England, the route crosses the Faroe islands to Iceland, thence to Greenland, Cape Farewell, thence to Greenland, Cape Farewell, Hamilton inlet on the Labrador coast, and back to the Canadian shore, through Quebec and Montreal and south to Washington.

The itinerary, tentatively approved, it is hoped will enable the aviators to escape rainy seasons in the United States and India and insure their passage through Iceland and Greenland during August and September.

The flight will be made by four officers and four enlisted men, whose qualifications and experience in the service cause them to stand out for selection. The machines used will be the Douglas world cruisers, now under construction at Santa Monica, Cal. They will be equipped with Liberty motors.

Would Develop Waterways.

Washington.—Nationwide development of waterways and the establishment of common carriers upon the principal waterways of the country are recommended by Colonel T. Q. Ashburn, chief of the inland and coastwise waterways service of the war department, in his annual report to the secretary of war, made public.

As a means of achieving this purpose, Colonel Ashburn offered a plan by which the existing waterways service would be continued by a corporation to be created by Congress and given powers to promote, encourage, and develop water transportation, and to "foster and preserve in full vigor rail and water transportation."

The plan recommended, Colonel Ashburn said, could be put into effect without annual congressional appropriations, would relieve the war secretary of handicaps of governmental operation, and allow the affairs of the corporation to be conducted on a business basis.

Fill Eleven Million Liquor Permits.

Washington.—Retail druggists of 27 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Hawaii, where the law permits prescriptions of liquor for medicinal use, filled 11,000,000 the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the first summary of this kind issued by the prohibition bureau. A total of 1,400,614 gallons were thus sold, divided as follows:

Whiskey, 1,347,573 gallons; wine 30,752; brandy, 9,945; gin, 8,173; alcohol, 2,156; and rum 2,015.

New York led all states in the number of prescriptions issued, with 3,638,751. Illinois was second with 2,168,788 and California third with 790,742. Tennessee with 71 was the lowest. The first three named states also led in the amounts of whiskey sold on prescriptions.

Massachusetts was second to New York in wine sales, and California third. Massachusetts led in brandy sales with 2,840.58 gallons; New York was next and Wisconsin third. New York also sold more gin and alcohol than any other state.

WILSON TO OBSERVE "GOLDEN RULE" DAY.

New York.—Woodrow Wilson's Sunday dinner on December 2, will consist of beans, corn grills, and soup.

Mr. Wilson pledged himself and his household to partake of this frugal meal, the Near East relief announced, in observance of Golden Rule Day arranged by the organization in its campaign for funds to feed near east orphans. The difference in cost between the typical orphans menu and the usual meal will be contribution to the food fund.

EXPORTS EXCEED SEPTEMBER

CONSUMPTION FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF COTTON YEAR OFF LITTLE.

Cotton Growing States Had Largest Number of Active Spindles on Record During October.

Washington.—Cotton consumption was larger during October than in any month since last June, but for the first three months of the cotton year, it was about 37,000 bales less than during that period last year, census bureau figures issued show.

Cotton growing states had the largest number of active spindles on record during October. Exports of cotton for the month exceeded September by 92,000 bales and for the first three months of the cotton year 275,000 bales more were exported than in the same period last year. Cotton on hand October 31, was about 1,000,000 bales less than a year ago.

Cotton on hand October 31 was: In consuming establishments 1,002,583 bales of lint and 87,515 of linters, compared with 773,173 of lint and 92,319 of linters on September 30 this year and 1,381,945 of lint and 32,403 of linters on October 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,435,839 bales of lint and 35,810 of linters, compared with 2,147,830 of lint and 32,197 of linters on September 30 this year and 4,267,119 of lint and 16,798 of linters of October 31 last year.

Imports during October totaled 7,615 bales, compared with 6,608 in September this year and 26,816 in October last year.

Exports during October totaled 781,722 bales, including 3,938 bales of linters, compared with 689,435 bales including 3,742 of linters in September this year and 798,664 bales including 1,633 of linters in October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 34,378,662 compared with 33,939,885 in September this year and 33,837,435 in October last year.

Kill Messengers and Get \$43,600.

New York.—Two bank messengers were murdered by two bandits who stole \$43,600 from them in a spectacular holdup at the Fifty-first street station of the West End Subway line in Brooklyn.

The station was filled too with persons on their way to work when the bandits opened fire. They fled with their haul in an automobile for which the police have sent out a general alarm within a 50-mile radius of the city.

The messengers who were shot were William S. Barlow and William H. McLaughlin, both of Brooklyn, and employed by the West End Bank.

Man and Son Blown to Pieces.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—A bomb blew to pieces J. A. Barnes, prominent real estate dealer, fatally injured his 12-year-old son, Jesse, wrecked the Barnes' home and shattered windows in residences for a block. Mrs. Barnes was injured by flying glass.

The bomb, contained in a small wooden box, was sent by express from San Antonio. It was addressed to Mr. Barnes and marked "Personal." The contents were listed as "magazines."

The package arrived here and Jesse asked his mother for permission to open it, but she refused.

Mercy of Judge is Gift to Bride.

Washington.—The cell doors of the District of Columbia jail swung open for an hour—long enough for Miss Gladiola Peyton, 19-year-old prisoner to march to the altar and become the bride of Frederick Ewers. Then they closed again, shutting in the bride and shutting out the bridegroom.

Miss Peyton, a stenographer, was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for forgery. Ewers, a salesman to whom her engagement previously had been announced, was not deterred, and he went to the jail and obtained permission to drive with the young woman to the home of a minister, where the ceremony was performed. The bridal party then returned to the jail.

SYMPATHIES ARE WITH THE ALLIES

WOULD PREVENT RESTORATION OF HOHENZOLLERNERS TO POWER IN GERMANY.

BUT AMERICA MUST NOT ACT

President's Views on Return of Former Emperor and Crown Prince to Power Made Known.

Washington.—President Coolidge believes that the American people will sympathize with any move to be taken by the allied governments to prevent restoration of the Hohenzollerns to power in Germany, although the American government cannot, in accordance with long established policy, take definite action in the matter which has been brought up by the return to Germany of Crown Prince Frederick William.

The President's views were made known in some detail in order to correct an impression gained in some quarters from a recent white house statement to the effect that the United States would afford no moral support to the allies in steps which they might undertake to prevent the return of the Hohenzollern family to power.

The long expressed policy of the American government is interpreted by Mr. Coolidge as favoring in every way the establishment and maintenance of republican forms of government. Mr. Coolidge, however, doesn't interpret this as meaning that the United States always can or should interfere in governmental changes in other countries.

With respect to the return of the German crown prince to Germany and reports of a prospective return of the former emperor it was thought Mr. Coolidge would consider that one of the things for which the United States went to war was to drive the Hohenzollerns from the throne and prevent such autocratic rule as had been established in Germany.

Guarantees to make this sure were placed in the treaty of Versailles and the expectation here is that the nations party to that treaty will endeavor to enforce provisions containing such guarantees. In the work of enforcement the President believes the allied governments should have the sympathy of the American people.

New York Crime Wave Continues.

New York.—New York's latest crime wave continued when bandits smashed a plate glass window in the fashionable Fifth Avenue shop of Hickson, Inc., and escaped in an automobile with \$50,000 worth of furs.

The fur robbery, which followed theft of a wagon load of silk from a livery stable on West 26th street, took place while four watchmen were in the store, which is on the avenue at 52nd street. The thieves sent two ash cans crashing through the window. The watchmen were unable to reach the street in time to get a description of either the bandits or their car.

While Fifth Avenue stores were discharging thousands of shoppers and clerks, messengers of the Garfield bank were compelled to admit two robberies in their taxicab and relinquish \$740. The bandits escaped.

The second holdup of the day cost a bandit a broken head, smashed by a baseball bat wielded by a boy who braved the robber's bullets. The robber had taken the cash receipts from a little candy store on the East Side and was fleeing when the youth stole behind him. The bandit is dying in a hospital.

Flames Destroy Gaston Sanatorium.

Gastonia.—As a result of a spectacular fire which was discovered in the roof of the hospital, the Gaston Sanatorium, owned jointly by Drs. Henry Glenn and D. A. Garrigou, is almost a total loss from fire and water. Insurance on the building will total about \$10,000.

The fire originated from a defective flue. Most of the furniture and equipment downstairs was saved. That on the second floor, including an elaborate sterilizing outfit, was a total loss. Many of the nurses lost most of their belongings, too.

High praise is accorded Miss Young, superintendent, and the other nurses, for their heroic work in rescuing patients. Some of the nurses remained upstairs until the last minute and were brought down the ladders by firemen.

The patients, none of whom are in a critical condition, are housed in nearby homes and in the city hospital.

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