

The Reidsville Review

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1914.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

PROF. HAYES BACK IN WINSTON FOR TRIAL

Mr. H. A. Hayes, formerly superintendent of public instruction of Rockingham county, and later Superintendent of the Methodist Children's Home in Winston-Salem, arrived in the latter city Friday night in the custody of Chief of Police Thomas, and he will answer to charges of having embezzled the sum of \$1,685 from the Children's Home a little over a year ago. The Winston Journal says:

Chief Thomas left Chicago Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, earlier than he had anticipated, coming back to the city via Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Hayes was taken to the city police station and following a conference with his son, Mr. Hal Haynes, was later taken to the county jail where he will remain until the preliminary hearing in the Municipal court. Just when this hearing will be held has not yet been determined and it will probably not be held until Mr. Hayes has had time to make his arrangements.

Mr. Hayes immediately began trying to get into communication with members of his family on his arrival here which was soon accomplished, one of his sons and his wife having arrived the day before and his other son arriving on the late train last night.

Mr. Hayes when seen by a Journal representative last night had very little to say in regard to the case, stating that he had not had time to consider the matter thoroughly as yet but that later he would make a statement if it was deemed advisable.

He stated, however, that until the charges as preferred in the warrant are made more specific in the evidence introduced that he cannot say anything.

"Have you employed counsel?" Mr. Hayes was asked.

"No," was the reply. "I have not yet employed counsel and I do not know that I will. In case I employ counsel, I will be guided by their advice and if not, then I will decide for myself as to the best policy to pursue during the progress of the case."

"There is one thing, however, that I do wish to state," said Mr. Hayes, "and that is that Chief Thomas is a gentleman."

He said that with emphasis on the word gentleman, declaring that while Mr. Thomas has due regard for his duties as an officer that he is also courteous and considerate at all times.

Mr. Hayes is glad to get back to Winston-Salem. He has been engaged in selling school books since leaving the city under the name of Mr. A. H. Hamilton, having headquarters at St. Louis, and being vice-president of the company handling the school books.

While nothing was done last night looking to the securing of bond for the defendant, it is not unlikely that efforts will be made to secure bond, although Mr. Hayes said nothing of it last night.

The case will have to be brought up first in the Municipal court, as the warrant was sworn out in this city, although the city court does not have jurisdiction. It will probably be set for one day next week, as soon as Mr. Hayes has had time to make his arrangements in the city.

Mr. Hayes was arrested at a hotel in Chicago. Chief Thomas having had information that he was in that city at a certain hotel and he immediately wrote the Chicago authorities giving necessary information as well as a cut of Mr. Hayes. The Chicago officials went to the hotel and found that A. H. Hamilton was registered there. He soon came down to get a letter in the clerk's office for him and the officers followed him upstairs and took him in charge. He was then held for the Winston-Salem authorities.

Mr. Hayes has changed very little since leaving this city. He is cultured and polished in his manner as much as ever. A man of much personal charm, he is always interesting in conversation.

His prominence as well as the semi-public institution which he represented will make the case one of interest not only to the people here but throughout the State.

The history of the case is familiar to most people here. Persistent rumors of the alleged embezzlement were current in the city for a long time prior to the report on the matter made by the executive board of the institution, in which the alleged embezzlement was made public by that body in a public statement issued to the State press.

At that time, Mr. Hayes was declared by his relatives and friends to be insane. He was placed in charge of experts in Richmond and was later placed in a private sanitarium at Morganton. He finally disappeared from there and not being heard of again until his recent arrest in Chicago.

THE NEWS SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

Mount Lassen, a peak in California, has been in eruption.

Five persons were prostrated by heat in Cleveland, O., Sunday.

The appeal in Harry Thaw's case has reached the Supreme Court.

The weather man holds out little comfort; no present indications of consequential rains, says he. Fair and hot.

Public hearings have been started before the House labor committee in support of bills introduced by Progressives for federal employment agencies.

It has been reported that enemies of President Poincare, of France, have formed a plot to involve him and his wife in such a plot as to compel him to resign.

A violent eruption occurred Friday on the Dutch Island of Sanguir, 140 miles directly South of Mindanao, in the Philippines. Official reports do not mention loss of life, but register the destruction of 100 houses.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, at the age of 70, will sail for New York City on October 10 to begin a professional tour of the world during which she will visit five continents. She will spend 15 weeks in the United States.

Ex-Governor R. B. Glenn, who has been doing missionary work in Virginia for the cause of prohibition, says the Old Dominion will go dry on September 22 by a majority of from 20,000 to 30,000. Mr. Glenn has recently delivered fifteen prohibition speeches in Virginia in the principal cities and towns.

The increase of cigarette smoking in the United States in recent years is significant. In 1900 two billion six hundred thousand cigarettes were made in this country. The figures for the last seven years are as follows: 1907, 5,292,171,000; 1908, 5,793,846,000; 1909, 6,811,498,000; 1910, 8,612,566,000; 1911, 9,919,018,000; 1912, 13,233,802,000; 1913, 15,812,092,000.

Trachoma is widely prevalent in West Virginia and in Southwestern Virginia. Inspections were made by public health service officers in 23 counties in West Virginia when 29,848 persons, mostly school children, were examined, among whom 340 cases of trachoma were found. Of the 7,801 persons examined in 10 counties in Virginia, 108 had the disease.

The ancient and historic church at Breadsall, Eng., dating back to Norman times, and containing many priceless relics, was destroyed by fire one night the past week. Suffragettes are suspected, as explosions similar to those caused by the bombs usually employed by the arson squad preceded the fire. A short time ago a suffragette meeting in the village of Breadsall was broken up by the boys and it is generally supposed that the women burned the church in revenge.

The Washington party, as the Progressive party in Pennsylvania is known, last week laid its campaign plans and adopted its declaration of principles. The platform declares that the "paramount issue in Pennsylvania today is Penrose and Penroism." That the party stands for protection and that the tariff is a matter of business not play was declared. The party renewed its allegiance to Theodore Roosevelt. Local option, with the county as a unit and woman suffrage are favored.

It was announced at Paintsville, Ky., that Mrs. John C. Mayo, widow of the Kentucky capitalist who died recently in New York, would be elected director in all the big business companies in which her husband was interested, and will carry out his plans, with which she is familiar. According to her plans given out, colleges and churches will be endowed, new ones will be erected, and many philanthropic movements will engage her attention. Mrs. Mayo is executrix of her husband's estate without bond.

As a result of the recent term of court in Hillsville, Va., several prominent citizens of Carroll county were convicted of retailing and two of them were sent to jail for thirty days. Those receiving jail sentences were W. A. Hawks and Esquire Golding. Several were heavily fined. Where there were two or more convictions jail sentences were imposed, while those charged in only one case were fined. Judge Campbell says he intends to break up blockading and retailing in Carroll county or fill the jails.

Plans for a more active national campaign against the cigarette were completed at the conference the past week at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., of the Anti-Cigarette League of America. This was the first annual conference of the organization, which has grown from a small band of reformers into a national society with the slogan, "Save the boys and preserve their health, education and efficiency." Statistics presented during the conference showed that in certain communities the national society with the slogan, "Save reached a maximum of 90 per cent. among boys in graded schools.

FLEEING DARKEY CAME TO HIS DEATH AS RESULT OF SHOCK, EXCITEMENT, EXERTION

"We find that the probable cause of death was heart failure, due to shocks, excitement and exertion. Upon examination of the body we are of the opinion that the bullet wound was not the cause of death, as it was only a skin wound."—J. S. WELLS, Foreman.

The coroner's inquest has therefore vindicated Mr. Kearns R. Thompson of being the cause of Charlie Hurb's death. An autopsy was held and Dr. M. P. Cummings made an incision at the point in the negro's shoulder where a bullet had struck and found that the ball did not do any considerable damage.

Hurb's death followed an exciting chase officers and citizens had made in an effort to re-arrest him after he had made an escape from the town hall, where he was held on the charge of abduction. During the chase Chief Walker Williams became exhausted and he deputized Mr. Kearns R. Thompson to go and take the negro, who by this time had reached a point in the vicinity of Harden Davis' residence.

The dead negro was arrested just about noon Friday on a warrant issued a few minutes previously by Solicitor Wrenn, of the Recorder's court on the charge of abduction. The warrant was sworn out at the request of Alfred Neal, who claimed that Hurb induced his daughter, aged 13 years, to leave her home three years ago, and that she had never returned. Hurb had been in Reidsville from time since he worked here three years ago with the crew of laborers who put in the sewer pipes. It is said that the girl went from Reidsville to Norfolk.

After Solicitor Wrenn had turned the warrant over to assistant Chief of Police D. L. Turpin he passed Chief Walker Williams on the street, and stated to the Chief that he had issued the warrant and from what he had heard of the negro he suggested, says Chief Williams, that he had better give Officer Turpin any assistance he might need in making the arrest. Chief Williams went into Mitchell's restaurant to get lunch in order that he would save time of going to dinner, and soon saw Officer Turpin pass with Hurb in custody.

Both officers and the prisoner were soon at the police office where Alfred Neal later joined them. Chief Williams thought it best to ask the Recorder about the amount of a bond which he should require, and while he had the receiver in his hand he heard Neal exclaim, "Ketch him, boss. He's jumped out of the window." Chief Williams soon regained his feet after falling on the steps, and followed the fleeing negro who had dashed out by the city water and light plant. He kept in sight of the fleeing darkey until he dodged down the ravine on the West side of North Scales street, and Chief Williams had fired his pistol to frighten him. Later he got a view of the darkey climbing the hill near South Main street, and again fired off his pistol. Hurrying after the negro he came upon R. W. Gunn, Cossie Adams, Alfred Law and Willie Murphy and being entirely out of breath, he asked them to help take the negro. They made an effort to do so, returning and reporting that the negro had said he would kill some one before he would be taken.

The Chief of Police then asked Mr. Kearns R. Thompson to help arrest him, and young Mr. Thompson said he could not do so without some means of protecting himself, whereupon the exhausted officer handed him his pistol and told him he had deputized him (Thompson) to make the arrest.

The brick and the knife with which Hurb had threatened Mr. Thompson were exhibited at the preliminary hearing.

Hurb, when he had made his escape from the police office, leaped out of a North window, the one directly over Fels' stall, which is in the second story of the city market house.

Officer Turpin soon saw the direction in which the negro had fled and he thought he would make an effort to turn up the stream at the rear of Mr. D. L. Blackburn's home and come in the direction of the white public school, and so the officer made down Morehead street towards the stream, but was told by a party that the negro was North of that point. Mr. Turpin heard the pistol shot 15 or 20 minutes before he arrived at the scene of the shooting.

Coroner S. G. Jeff convened a jury for an inquest at the town hall at 8 o'clock Friday night, and heard the evidence in the case. The jury was composed of Messrs. J. H. Rascoe, S. H. Ware, Scott Fillman, J. S. Wells, L. J. Sands and R. S. Williams.

The witnesses examined were Hattie Macklin Parham, at whose house the man died; Lula Macklin, her daughter; Dillard Macklin, a son; Arthur Bouldin, Cossie Adams, Alfred Law, Will

Murphy, J. A. Gunn, Jr., and R. W. Gunn, who took part in the chase, and Chief Williams and Assistant D. L. Turpin.

Note of the witnesses was present when Mr. Thompson shot except R. W. Gunn. He said that he saw Dillard Macklin push Hurb from his door which Hurb had started to enter, and that Hurb started in the direction of Mr. Thompson with brick and knife in hand, when Mr. Thompson fired.

Bouldin, Adams, Law, Murphy and the two Gunns all told how the negro threatened to kill them if they put their hands on him, and some of them stated that they could easily have taken him had it not been for the fear that they would have been killed. J. A. Gunn, Jr., said that during the pursuit the negro fell several times, apparently greatly exhausted, and that he would have had no trouble in arresting him but for the warning that the negro's statement and the view of the knife gave.

Chief Williams corroborated the other witnesses as to his deputizing Mr. Thompson to go and take the man, and he said that Mr. Thompson told him, after hearing from the others the negro's threats, that he could not go without authority and some means of protecting himself. Mr. Thompson used the officer's pistol when Hurb started towards him from the porch, and the wound was in the shoulder. The porch was two or three feet high, which caused the coroner's jury to express a desire for an examination of the wound. The jury repaired to the Sands' undertaking establishment, where the body had been prepared for burial, and it was soon ascertained that the bullet did not enter, but made only a flesh wound. The pistol used was a .32-calibre.

The autopsy revealed that death was not due to the pistol wound at all. There was no evidence to connect Mr. Thompson with the death and even before the autopsy was held, those who heard the evidence were never satisfied that it was a bullet from Mr. Thompson's revolver that caused the death. Chief Williams had fired two or three times, and Officer Turpin had fired once. Mr. Thompson fired twice, the first shot being in the rear of the yard, after which the negro ran to the front door of the Parham home, and was confronted at the door by Dillard Macklin, who pushed him back out of the door.

Hurb was a big, stout negro, weighing about 200 pounds. In an encounter with any of the young men who were attempting to help arrest him he could easily have caused their death. The demeanor of young Mr. Thompson throughout the trying ordeal has been commented on time and again. He appeared to be a very courageous young man, accepting the duty imposed upon him by an officer, and no one regretted more than he the necessity for firing a shot in the discharge of his duty.

If the average citizen of Reidsville had been asked to point out in the city the young man who was possessed of the most exemplary habits, the quietest nature, and the most amiable character, many would have selected Kearns Thompson as the embodiment of these virtues. His friends are glad that he has been vindicated of the suspicion of having caused the negro's death, even under circumstances that would have been entirely justifiable.

Governor Bleas, of South Carolina, has reported to the United States Senate that he had not spent a cent or received any contributions up to date for his candidacy for the Senate. "The Governor volunteered these promises to the people: 'I hereby pledge that I will not give, nor spend money, or use intoxicating liquors for the purpose of obtaining or influencing voters. I hereby pledge myself to abide the results of such primary and support the nominees of the party, State and national, and I declare that I am a Democrat and that I am not, nor will I become the candidate of any faction, either privately or publicly suggested, other than the regular Democratic nominee.'"

An urgent deficiency appropriation of \$425,000 for the parcel post service has been asked of Congress by Postmaster General Burleson. He wants \$290,000 for wagon service and \$95,000 for indemnity for articles lost.

President Wilson spoke Thursday at the unveiling of Sir Moses Ezekiel's monument to the Southern dead in Arlington cemetery.

Suffragettes for the first time Sunday invaded Catholic churches and attempted to harangue congregations in London.

The New York Court of Appeals has upheld the court of impeachment in removing Governor Sulzer.

The primary returns in Florida indicate the renomination of United States Senator Fletcher.

NEWS OF THE OLD NORTH STATE

The State Board of Agriculture has appropriated \$15,000 for a North Carolina exhibit at the Panama Exposition.

The nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth district was further complicated by the announcement of Geo. S. Powell, a prominent real estate man of Asheville, that he would be a candidate for the nomination in the second primary.

The orchards in the Mount Airy section, particularly the apple trees, show more blight than ever before and the fruit growers are alarmed at the progress it is making. They attribute it to the extreme dry weather which has prevailed for the past month.

Last Saturday afternoon the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new building of the Oak Ridge Institute was held at Oak Ridge, and many interesting speeches were made in connection with the occasion. Last week work was begun by the masons on the brick work preparatory to the erection of the large building.

Under the law governing the election of Senators and Representatives, E. R. Preston, of Charlotte, who opposed Congressman Webb in the primaries last month is liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment, or both for failure to file his campaign expense within 15 days after the primary election.

The sundry civil bill reported to the House from the Appropriations committee carries the following North Carolina items: For postoffice rental, Charlotte, \$6,000; for continuing public building, Gastonia, \$5,000; for completing building, Greenville, \$9,000; completing Hendersonville, 129,000; Hickory, \$10,000, and Monroe, \$5,000, and for continuing Rocky Mount, \$27,000.

The receipts for the Internal revenue department for the Eastern Carolina district for the month of May have just been announced. The sum of \$425,578.58 was collected last month, as against \$402,423.21 for April, the preceding month. The amount received in May, 1913, was \$448,600.16. The great difference there is due to the fact that the entire State of South Carolina was attached to the district of Eastern North Carolina at that time.

The resignation of Finlay Williamson as postmaster at Burlington has been tendered to the Postmaster General and accepted, effective June 15th. Congressman Stedman has announced that he will recommend a successor not later than the 15th. Many believe that O. F. Crowson, editor of the Burlington News, will be named. Mr. Williamson resigned because, he said, he could not give the proper time to the office without neglecting his private business.

Liberal provision for All Souls' church, the privately maintained place of worship of the late George W. Vanderbilt, has been made by Mrs. Vanderbilt, according to an announcement made by the pastor, the Rev. D. R. Swope, at the regular meeting of the congregation. Several members of the choir, who at first refused to work without the customary salary, have reconsidered and will give their services to the church, and enough other singers have volunteered to fill the places of those who refused to sing.

The progress made in the tobacco crop of this year in North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina, as well as in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, is somewhat discouraging at the present time. The Richmond and Danville correspondents give a somewhat pessimistic report in this week's Western Tobacco Journal under the head of crop reports. In other States referred to there has been no rain for three weeks, the ground becoming hard and baked, and preventing the preparation of the ground for the transplanting of tobacco plants, of which there is a plenty, but they are becoming overgrown and storky.

Rural telephones are beginning to play just as important a part as a more important part than either rural free delivery or parcel post, in putting the farmer on an economic equality with the city business man. A generation ago the average farmer was isolated. Today he is no more isolated than his neighbors in the city. The day has passed forever when the farmer laboriously loads his crops on wagons and takes them to the county seat and then either sells them or not at prices which may or may not be below normal. Today the farmer with a telephone uses the wires to two or three towns before deciding where he will market his wares, and often makes the actual sales over the wires before he even starts to load his wagons.

Senator Gore has completed his poll of the delegates to the Baltimore convention on the Panama Canal tolls extension provision. He heard from 856 delegates; 711 are for repeal; 111 opposed to it, and 34 non-committal. Thirty-five North Carolinians ask for repeal, one against it, and one non-committal.

WAR CLOUDS AGAIN LOOK MORE SERIOUS

Another crisis in the Mexican difficulty faces the Washington government, a situation fraught with perils for mediation and with possibilities that may precipitate actual warfare between the United States and Mexico.

General Huerta has brought about the new crisis by ordering his gunboats to blockade the port of Tampico and to seize a cargo of ammunition en route there for the Mexican constitutionalists. The shipment is aboard the steamer Antilla from New York, flying the Cuban flag. Huerta has notified the owners of the intent to blockade the port and that he proposes to seize the cargo consigned to the belligerents against his sovereignty as contraband of war.

That the blockade decree will be carried out was verified Sunday by Rear Admiral Badger in a report to the navy department from Vera Cruz, announcing that the Mexican gunboats Seargosa and Bravo, which left Puerto Mexico Saturday night had passed Vera Cruz and were steaming toward Tampico.

What the American warships will do when Huerta's ships attempt to seize the Antilla when she arrives at Tampico Wednesday no official in Washington would say.

Fearing an attack on Tampico by the Federal gunboats, Constitutionalists are rushing the work of fortifying the mouth of the river. Heavy guns already have been placed. The river channel will be blocked if considered necessary.

Tampico once more threatens the peace of the United States and Mexico. Fearful that events may transpire there—possibly within the next few hours—of a nature that would be certain to disrupt mediation negotiations many principals in the conference at Niagara Falls are filled with apprehension.

The anxiety is provoked because of the situation in which the United States has been placed by General Huerta's determination to bottle up the port of Tampico in order to stop the landing of munitions of war for use of the Constitutionalists from the Cuban ship en route from New York. The Washington government, it is understood, feels it must prevent at all hazards the exercise of a blockade by a government that is not recognized as possessing the right to perform such an act under international law.

The American commissioners gave the mediators all the information they possessed and the three diplomats discussed it with the Mexican delegates. The envoys continued in consultation for some time after the Mexican delegates departed. All particulars to the conference looked grave. One went so far as to say that "it looks black."

Information has been received in Washington that the American schooner Sunshine, from Galveston, had landed ammunition at Tampico for the Mexican Constitutionalists without interference on the part of the United States or the Huerta government. State and navy department decline to verify the report, but from other sources it was learned that the presence of the Sunshine off Tampico with arms aboard had been known to the Washington government for several days. In view of the fact that there had been considerable apprehension regarding the attitude the United States might take toward the landing of ammunition at this Mexican port, the delivery of the munitions without interference was regarded with significance.

With the Cuban steamer Antilla en route to Tampico with arms consigned to Carranza's forces there has been much speculation as to what the United States would do if the Huerta government should attempt a blockade of the port. Admiral Badger has been ordered to keep watch upon Huerta gunboats at Puerto Mexico and Alvarado.

Still without any intimation of what General Carranza's answer would be on the question of Constitutional representation at Niagara Falls, Ont., the South American mediators and the American and Mexican delegates have been spending some time working out details of the general peace plan.

The American delegates are familiarizing themselves with data Washington is sending about individuals mentioned for the new provisional government.

All principals are anxious to hear some definite word about the Constitutionalists for there can be no definite developments until their intentions are known.

The general attitude in regard to the expected reply from General Carranza is a mixture of doubt and hope. In some quarters there was more

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