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### FLYING TWO MILES A MINUTE MAYNARD WINS

Mincola N. Y., Oct. 18.—Steering by compass and flying at an average speed of nearly two miles a minute 5,400 miles across the continent and return thru snow, fog, clouds and rain, Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard landed on Roosevelt field at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the first aviator to finish in the army's great transcontinental air race and reliability test. He carried as passengers Master Electrician William E. Klein, of Harrisburg, Pa., whom he described as deservng "the greatest credit," and "Trixie," a Belgian police dog.

Unofficial figures compiled here tonight by the American Flying club, which has co-operated with the army air service officials in conducting the race, show that Lieutenant Maynard's actual flying time on the return trip was 24 hours, 45 minutes and 8 seconds, only a few minutes less than his unofficial flying time on his westbound trip.

Under the rules of the contest, however, time spent between control stations must be counted in the actual flying time as computed by the army in deciding the winner of the race. This means that the 18 hours Lieutenant Maynard spent changing motors in a cornfield in Wahoo, Nebr., where he was forced down because of a broken crank-shaft, will be added to his official flying time. The unofficial total elapsed time on the return trip was 92 hours, 32 minutes and 48 seconds, including three days spent in San Francisco the round trip was made in approximately ten days and five hours.

Undaunted by the fact that ten lives have been lost directly and indirectly as a result of the race, Lieutenant Maynard announced within an hour after he had landed that within a few weeks he would attempt a one-stop flight from Mincola to San Diego, Cal., with Dallas, Texas, the only stopping point.

A modified type of DeHaviland plant, somewhat similar to that he used in the cross-country race has been fitted up for him here and the start will be made as soon as he has had an opportunity to make a few trial flights and become familiar with the new machine. Lieut. L. D. Bradshaw, who has been flying since 1912, and entered the army as an enlisted man, will be his companion on the attempted one-stop flight.

### Maynard Will Attempt One Stop Coast Flight.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 18.—Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, "The Flying Parson," has received orders from the war department to make a one stop flight from Mincola, N. Y., to San Diego, Cal. upon completion of his present flight, he announced here tonight. The route will be by way of Dallas, Texas, which will be the only scheduled stop.

A DeHaviland-4 equipped with a Liberty motor of the same type he is using on the present flight, will be used by Lieut. Maynard. The flight will be made by himself he said, the observers place having been removed to increase the capacity of gasoline to 300 gallons.

### KING OF SPAIN WANTED TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 19.—The king of Spain wanted to come to the aid of France with his army at the outbreak of the war, according to a statement of Ambassador DeLeon printed in Le Journal today. The ambassador said the king called the French ambassador to the palace on the first day of the mobilization and said to him:

"You may send to your eastern frontier the 18th corps that guards the frontier of the Pyrennes. I will answer for our frontier."

Later on, during the dark days of August, the ambassador declares that Alfonso again took up the question with the cabinet, saying:

"I want astride my horse, to go to the aid of France with all my cavalry."

### NEGROES SENTENCED TO DEATH AT STATESVILLE

Statesville, Oct. 19.—The trial of the negro brothers, Sinclair Conner and Ralph Conner, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Lloyd Cloaninger on August 3, 1919, ended in a verdict last evening of murder in the first degree for both parties. The trial began Thursday afternoon, and it took several hours to secure a jury from the 125 veniremen summoned. The ablest counsel was employed for both the prosecution and the defense.

Much interest has been manifested in the trial, the courtroom being crowded most of the time.

The murder occurred at a negro camp meeting on Sunday, August 3, 1919, near Mooresville. Deputy Lloyd Cloaninger was called to the place to serve a warrant on Sinclair Conner for being disorderly while drinking.

The negro resisted arrest and fired on the officer. Mr. Cloaninger returned the shots and wounded the negro slightly as he ran off. The officer followed a few hundred yards to a point where Sinclair Conner was lying under a tree, suffering from wounds. Here the officer was attacked by Boze Conner, a brother of the defendants, and at that time Ralph Conner ran up and shot Deputy Cloaninger twice in the back, one of which proved fatal soon after the officer reached the hospital. While the fatal shot was proven to have been fired by Ralph Conner, the jury considered that the tragedy was the outcome of a conspiracy in which both parties were equally responsible, therefore a verdict of murder in the first degree was made applicable to both. It took the jury only about 20 minutes to make up their minds after the case was given them. The jury was from Iredell county's most intelligent citizenship, and the verdict is approved generally.

Judge W. J. Adams, in the presence of a crowded courtroom, just before adjournment, pronounced sentence upon the defendants, condemning them to death in the electric chair on Friday, November 21, 1919. The negroes manifested very little concern over the verdict or sentence.

### NO TRACE FOUND OF PERFECT BABY

Hammondton, N. J., Oct. 18.—Did the earth open up and swallow little Billy Dansey, the perfect baby?

Or was he swallowed up in the skies?

A thorough search has been made of the entire countryside, but no trace of the little fellow has been found.

Police discovered small footprints near a patch of woods but they have led to nothing and they are the only approach to a clue the searchers have had.

But, a neighbor says he saw a huge eagle soaring over the neighborhood on Wednesday, Oct. 8—the day the boy disappeared. The eagle had a wing spread of seven feet, said the man. It would be capable of carrying away a 40-pound sheep. Little Billy weighed only thirty pounds.

As time drags on hope is felt that the child is alive for every foot of ground has been gone over time and again.

"Buck" Doerr, an old deer hunter who is familiar with woods and underbrush, headed the entire populace in search for the child.

Airplanes have been used extensively.

Boy scouts and returned soldiers have scoured the woodland many times.

All gypsy camps have been under close scrutiny but to no avail.

For days Mrs. Dansey directed the search. Finally almost prostrated, she was forced to remain at home. The husband and father is with her. She is in grave danger.

"Billy" Dansey is two years and ten months old. An October magazine carried his picture as the "Ideal Registered Baby."

### AMERICAN ALONE IN THE FAR AWAY ICY NORTH

Seattle, Oct. 18.—An American explorer, Harold Noice, formerly a member of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's party, is working his way eastward on foot along the route of northwest passage on the northern rim of the continent, according to word received here. He expects to reach the Hudson bay country and civilization some time next summer.

Storker Storkerson formerly second in command of the Stefansson party, who arrived here recently from the far north, said that Noice, accompanied only by Eskimos, is proceeding slowly and mapping portions of the coast lines as he goes. A stretch of the coast line of Victoria Land heretofore unmapped is being charted by Noice.

Noice may visit the interior of Victoria Land, which, according to all reports, has never been explored by white men. All explorers, traders and trappers who have touched Victoria Land have only journeyed along its shores. Stefansson found the tribe of "blonde Eskimos" in the Victoria Land country.

Noice has no ship and but few supplies. He depends almost entirely upon his gun for his living. Stefansson, his former chief who is noted among explorers as being able to live off the barren white lands of the north, probably taught Noice how to get about without carrying many supplies.

Noice's parents live in Seattle. The explorer is young in years, having graduated from the high school here about eight years ago. He went north in 1912 with Captain Louis Lane on the schooner Polar Bear. When Stefansson purchased the Polar Bear from Lane, Noice shipped as a member of the crew. Later, when Stefansson decided to return to the outside world, Noice left the party and remained in the north. His parents expect him to return to Seattle next year.

### BIG CONCRETE VESSEL LAUNCHED AT NEW BERN

New Bern, Oct. 18.—Col. J. E. Sawyer, 700-ton concrete passenger ship took the waters of Neuse river here this afternoon at 5 o'clock witnessed by more than 1,000 people and in the presence of several army officers sent by the government. Nine vessels of this type are being constructed here by the Newport Shipbuilding corporation, Ltd.

The proverbial champagne bottle was crashed against the hull of the ship as she slid down the ways by Miss Bernice Arnold of Washington, daughter of R. H. Arnold, general manager of the shipbuilding company, amid the cheers of the crowd, a great many of whom were unaware that a miraculous escape from death by crushing or drowning of six men was taking place on the starboard side which took to the water.

Probably five minutes or more before the big boat was scheduled to slide down the ways, and while two dozen men were knocking the support blocks away the vessel suddenly slid from her position leaving its cradle secure and sweeping before it six of the workmen into the water all of whom were accounted for a little later and none of whom suffered anything more than trivial bruises and a good wetting.

The Col. J. E. Sawyer is named for a deceased member of the army quartermaster corps.

### DISTANCE RECORD BROKEN BY FLIER

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 17.—All records for distance covered in one day's flight in the trans-continental air race were broken today by Lieut. H. E. Queens of Berkeley, Cal. who piloted his DeHaviland 1,046 miles from Bryan, Ohio, to Cheyenne, Lieut. Queens starting from Bryan this morning on his return trip to the coast, overtook Captain L. H. Smith, who took off from Chicago, and left Smith at Sidney, Neb., 93 miles behind him when the two rested for the night.

### NOW SEEMS LITTLE HOPE AVERTING COAL STRIKE

Washington, Oct. 18.—There seemed little hope tonight of averting the strike of half a million bituminous coal miners called for November 1.

After a series of conferences with labor leaders here, and telephone talks with others in the central coal territory, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that they would go out unless all demands, including the five day week were granted.

The operators, standing by their decision not to consider any proposal looking to a shorter weekly schedule and refusing to open negotiations unless the strike order was withdrawn, charged that the miners were trying to freeze the country into submission by insisting upon acceptance of "impossible demands."

"The strike will not be called off," Lewis declared. "We will not arbitrate while the strike order stands," said Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' scale committee.

Meanwhile pressure was being brought to bear on both sides their differences and save untold distress. Talking mental stock, Lewis said there would be enough coal on hand November 1 to keep the country warm 30 days.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, at whose invitation the scale committee of the miners and operators will meet with him here Tuesday, declined to comment on the negotiations, and continued to hope that he would be able to bring about peace. Official Washington held to the view, however that the strike was inevitable. The meeting will be held behind closed doors.

In a statement tonight President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, said a recent report by the Federal Trade Commission "revealed that never before in the history of the mining industry have the operators been making such astounding profits upon coal produced."

### DISCUSSING THE WAR TIME AGREEMENT LEWIS SAID:

"The claim of the operators that the miners are guilty of repudiation of contract is totally unfounded and has no basis in fact. The Washington wage agreement road that it was to continue in force and effect until the ending of the war or until March 31, 1920. In the substance and form the war has ended, the mine workers have no contract; the contract expired upon the 11th day of November, 1918, when hostilities ceased in order to give the country and the mining industry an opportunity of readjustment, the mine workers have worked for an additional year for the same wages merely by common consent. We now seek to negotiate a new agreement to become effective November 1st. Ample notice has been given the operators of our intentions in this respect, but they have steadfastly refused to take any action that might interfere with their profits. The miners have had no increase in wages for more than two years."

### PRESIDENT WILSON NOW VERY MUCH IMPROVED.

Washington, Oct. 18.—President Wilson passed the best day he has known since his present illness began, Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, said tonight. No operation will be necessary to relieve the swelling of the prostate gland which has complicated the case, and the President is making slow but satisfactory progress toward recovery from his nervous exhaustion.

This was the conclusion reached by the six attending physicians after a consultation late today which lasted more than an hour and a half. Their optimistic views were reflected in the bulletin issued at 10 p. m.

The bulletin, issued at 10 o'clock tonight, follows:

"The President had a comfortable day. He has been taking abundant nourishment and is somewhat stronger. The improvement in the prostatic condition has been maintained very satisfactory and no change in simple treatment employed is contemplated.

### BOY BANDITS HOLD UP AUTOS; SHOOT OFFICERS

Chattanooga, Oct. 19.—When indignant citizens of James county put a rope around the neck of James Oliver and strung him up to the limb of a tree near Oltewah shortly after midnight Saturday night, he is said to have broken down and told them the name of his companion who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff W. B. McIntosh a few hours earlier.

Oliver, who is not yet 21, and Ed Martin, who is charged with having killed McIntosh, are said to have barricaded a point on the Dixie highway just south of Oltewah shortly after dark Saturday night and held it until nearly midnight, while they held up and robbed occupants of all automobiles and other vehicles that passed.

Citizens who heard of their activities and went armed with pistols and shotguns to arrest them, were themselves captured by the boy bandits, and at one time six men and one woman were huddled along the roadside, covered with the pistol of one robber, while the other waited behind his barricade for other vehicles to bring fresh victims. This was after McIntosh had been shot and for some time his body lay by the side of his automobile, his friends not knowing whether he was dead or alive. They knew that he lived for a few minutes after he was shot but the bandits would not permit them to attend to his injuries and they do not know when he died.

But for the wound that Oliver received from the pistol of K. I. Johnson, who accompanied McIntosh to the barricaded spot on the road, the "road agents" might have stayed on until daylight. Oliver kept complaining that he was bleeding to death and Martin, he said, finally ordered his victims to take the boy back to Oltewah where a physician could attend him. When they started, Martin slipped away in the darkness, Oliver said.

### NEW HANOVER OFFICERS SEARCHING FOR A NEGRO

Wilmington, Oct. 18.—Police officials and officers of New Hanover county are tonight scouring the country in search of Tom Mitchell, a negro, charged with having shot and killed Henry Bruns, white, this afternoon about 5 o'clock. The shooting is said to have taken place at the corner of Greenfield and Second streets, and there were no eye-witnesses. Bruns ran about 50 steps after he had been shot and as he fell in front of a house he told the occupants of the house that Mitchell had fired the shot.

Bruns was a carpenter employed at the Liberty shipyard and was 28 years of age. The negro charged with the killing is about 30 years of age and is a Wilmington negro. He was also employed at the shipyard.

The motive for the killing has not yet been ascertained, but evidently robbery was not the cause, since the dead man had over \$50 in cash on his person when the body was brought to the morgue.

The announcement of the formation of the committee has revealed the fact that Cardinal Mercier had given away in the name of charity practically his entire resources. George L. Duvall, a member of the committee, in explaining the object of the body today said:

In his heroic work Cardinal Mercier has exhausted his resources and pledged his credit to a vast extent. He is returning to Belgium to confront a continuance of the desperate conditions there and a renewal of his struggle destitute of physical resources. The cardinal is pictured on all sides as the personification of triumph. His position makes him the creditor of the world at large but in addition to that he has stood as a bulwark against the forces of radicalism and disorder and the spread of Bolshevism by allying the discontent of his people."

### NAVAGO CHIEF GREETED THE KING OF BELGIUM.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 19.—The pale face chief of the Belgians greeted a grim, swarthy, gray-haired, swarthy chief of the Navajoes at Gallup today. They shook hands gravely and each showed his respect for the other. The aged Indian chief bore himself with a dignity equal to that of a king. There was no condescension in Albert's manner and no humility in that of the redskin.

The sun had not yet banished the chill of dawn when the royal special stopped on the New Mexican village of Gallup, but there was a crowd of several hundred at the station. Many of them had ridden a score of miles to greet the Belgians. As the train stopped the band of St. Michael's Indian school swung into the strains of the national anthem of Belgium and then that of the United States.

A little band of braves, mounted on mustangs, sat waiting and watching, their faces expressionless, as the king, queen and prince descended from their car. After one war dance, his majesty expressed a desire to meet some one of the Indians and several of them were presented to him and his consort.

Then Chief Shagoto Tribault, better known as Pete Price, stepped forward with the gift of the tribe, a handsome Navajo blanket, which he gravely handed to Albert, who in turn pinned upon the old warrior's breast silver medals of his house.

The grizzled Indian was the last to surrender to the regulars at Fort Defiance in the days when Kit Carson was a guide.

There was no lack of color in the scene which greeted the Belgians. Braves in skirts of the gayest hues and squaws wrapped in blankets of many colors were grouped in an open space near the station, some of the women carrying papooses. The daughter of the chief was mounted on a mustang.

When the braves had filed past Queen Elizabeth, who stood beside her husband in striking contrast to the place given their women by the Indians, she asked to be presented to the Indian squaws. Then she requested them to pose before her camera, and they complied, although somewhat shyly, for they view picture taking devices with superstitious awe. They kept their eyes on the ground while they posed.

### FUND WILL BE RAISED FOR CARDINAL MERCIER

New York, Oct. 18.—A new light was thrown today on the memorable sacrifices which Cardinal Mercier has made for his unfortunate countrymen with the announcement of the formation of a nonsectarian committee of fifty prominent citizens of New York whose purpose it is to raise a testimonial fund as a practical expression of their regard for the heroic prelate.

The committee embraces men of every faith and creed and numbers among its executive heads both Bishop Hayes, head of the catholic arch diocese of New York and Bishop Charles S. Burch, head of the metropolitan Protestant Episcopal Church diocese.

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### SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

This seems to be an opportune time to have something to say about small pox and vaccination, as we see from the daily press and reports from the Bureau of Epidemiology that there is no little smallpox in North Carolina, when there actually should not be a case.

Few of the acute infectious diseases show such complete independence such as race, age, occupation and sanitary surroundings as smallpox. It thrives only on unvaccinated people. The mortality bears from 1 to 30 per cent. The cause of small pox bears no relation on improved sanitation, which has lessened the prevalence of tuberculosis, bowel, trouble, hook worm and malaria. General sanitation could not effect smallpox or measles. Smallpox spares neither high nor low, rich or poor, black or white. It spares only the vaccinated. When the epidemic of smallpox breaks out, those who are vaccinated are as safe as the children of Israel were from death when the lentils and posts of their doors were sprinkled with the Blood of the Lamb.

Before the days of vaccination smallpox counted among its victims princes, kings and queens. We are still ignorant as to the precise way in which smallpox is conveyed. A view generally held, is that it is air-borne and enters the system with a respiratory tract. We do know this, that its a preventable disease and most easily preventable of all infectious diseases. The man that through prejudice or ignorance would allow his children to go unprotected against this most loathsome disease is worse than an infidel. The Good Book says that "a man who does not provide for his household is worse than an infidel."

Vaccination virus is the specific principle in a matter obtained from the skin eruption of animals, being known as cow pox. There are therefore, two ways of obtaining the virus. One from the scab of vaccinated human beings and the other from young calves and is called bovine virus. The old way of using virus from human beings, is about done away with and we have thereby eliminated infection, and transmitting disease to a great extent. The bovine virus is put up in glycerine and all the harmful bacteria are killed in this manner.

Vaccination is a most simple operation but should be done in a most careful manner. Everything used in the operation should be thoroughly sterilized. The reason and the only reason of bad sores after vaccination is that the place of vaccination has been infected either by scratching the vaccinated arm with dirty finger nails or tying the arm up with dirty bandages. Then you have to treat it just as you would any other infected place.

Immunity of smallpox appears on the eight or tenth day after successful vaccination. The question is often asked "how long does vaccination protect against smallpox?" The protection is somewhat variable. From what information obtainable, it should probably be about twelve years. Who should be vaccinated? Every unvaccinated person from babies four week old to people 104 years old. People should be re-vaccinated when there is an epidemic of smallpox. Children cannot attend school when smallpox is in the family nor can teachers teach school who board in families where they have smallpox.

### DR. L. L. WILLIAMS, County Quarantine Officer.

### ESTABLISH AERIAL LINE HAVANA TO NEW YORK

Miami, Fla., Oct. 19.—An aerial passenger line employing six three-passenger and two 16-passenger Farham airplanes will soon be established between Havana, Cuba, and Miami, and thence to New York, saving 48 hours in the present time of the New York-Havana journey, according to announcement from Havana.

Hanibal J. Mesa a wealthy Cuban, is financing the project.