

## LINDBERGH BABY KIDNAPED

MAIN DEBATE OF  
AERIAL HEARING  
NOT YET OPENEDAirline Plea From Verde  
Valley Is Heard  
First

## LABOR PROTESTANT

C. C. Killen Seeking Ban  
on Century in  
Arizona

By DAVE BRINEGAR

Spiced with an occasional bit of humor but mostly a mass of technical testimony concerning that moot phrase "convenience and necessity," the Arizona corporation commission hearing on applications for air transport permits within the state went through a comparatively colorless first day Tuesday at the Pioneer hotel.

The initial session never saw the Century Pacific and American Airways companies in action against each other at all, the hearing being given over to testimony concerning the Verde Valley Airlines' petition for permission to operate, which was opposed by Arizona Air Services, Grand Canyon Airways and American Airways. Century Pacific, its legal battery on the sidelines watching the battle unobtrusively with interest, took small part in the proceedings.

But this morning, when the commission convenes at 9:30 o'clock, the mass of smaller-company technical details are expected to have been ended and the real airfare pyrotechnics will begin. Whether its pyrotechnics will flare brilliantly and colorfully as per popular prediction or will fizzle like a water-soaked firecracker is a matter of question.

The commission, when first it met Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, was called to order by Chairman Amos A. Betts with Commissioner Charles R. Howe and Loren A. Vaughn present.

Chairman Betts expressed sorrow on behalf of himself and the gathering at the death of Golden H. Benefield, Pioneer hotel manager and aeronautical enthusiast, after which a 10-minute adjournment was taken to allow the gathering to pay respects to the dead leader, whose body at that moment passed in the street below to the 25th infantry band's rendition of a funeral dirge.

Before Commission

When the commission reconvened it found itself confronted with a decision as to the feasibility of consolidating testimony and hearing. It found the following cases before it:

- (1) Application of Century Pacific Lines, Inc., for permission to establish a Tucson-Phoenix-Douglas schedule.
- (2) Application of Verde Valley Airlines, Inc., for permission to establish a Las Vegas (Nev.) to Douglas (Ariz.) schedule, with Kingman, Clemenceau, Douglas, Miami, Nogales, Bisbee, Douglas and Tucson on the route.
- (3) Application of Century Pacific Lines, Inc., for permission to establish an air taxi service in Arizona (later withdrawn without prejudice).
- (4) Application of American Airways, Inc., for permission to establish a schedule from Douglas to the Arizona-California state line (also later withdrawn without prejudice).

Because of the preference of the petitioners and their legal advisers, as well as one of the opposition companies and its lawyer, the Verde Valley case went before the commission first.

Principal witnesses in this case—which was opposed by American Airways and the ohn M. Thornburgh lines (Grand Canyon and Arizona Air Service)—were William Andrews Clark III, who appeared for the Verde Valley petition; Paul S. Green, a writer from Douglas, also for the Verde Valley petition; and John M. Thornburgh himself, in opposition to the petition.

Thornburgh's testimony, insofar as its portions or whole may relate specifically to the Century Pacific-American Airways case, will be admitted to bear upon that case, attorneys agreed.

Labor Protests

As a hint of what may come up today or later in the hearing, C. C. Killen, presenting himself as representing the Arizona State Federation of Labor, opposed granting of permission to Century Pacific to operate in Arizona. Other than for the two times he arose to the floor—once out of turn—he sat quietly in the audience watching and listening.

Humor entered the proceedings at several points.

Once Chairman Betts, in questioning Clark concerning a questionnaire sent out in the Clarkdale-Clemenceau district asking about passenger and mail prospects, said, "Was your questionnaire as accurate, suppose, as the Literary Digest prohibition poll?" Everyone smiled.

Another time, when Green of (Continued to Page 2, Column 3.)

Year One Begins  
For ManchuriansRepublic Proclaimed and  
New Calendar Is  
in Effect

MUKDEN, Manchuria, March 1.—(P)—This was the first day of the first year of the era of "Ta-tung"—great unity—and it was so designated because the new independent Manchurian republic was formally proclaimed as a nation.

Everywhere Manchuria's new five-colored national flag was flown, and all the newspapers were dated in accordance with the new dispensation.

A committee of the founders of the young state left last night for Port Arthur to notify Mr. Henri Pu-Yi, the former boy-emperor of China, that he had been selected to head the government.

Mr. Pu-Yi will be installed sometime between March 5 and March 10 with ceremony at Changchun, the capital of the new state.

Chang Ching-Hui, representing the northeastern executive committee, proclaimed the birth of the independent government in a flowery declaration couched in several thousand obscure classical Chinese words.

The most important item in the declaration was an acknowledgment by the new state of all the obligations and commitments to which Manchuria was bound under the Chinese government.

General Araki, the Japanese minister of war, said in an interview recently it was most important that the new Manchuria carry out existing agreements for the construction by the Japanese of a railroad linking the Korean coast to the heart of Manchuria.

SENATE QUIZ TO  
INCLUDE BILLSCommittee, Expected to  
Probe Bears, Adds  
to Duties

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(P)—A thorough investigation of all activities of the New York stock exchange was agreed upon today by the senate banking committee, but before proceeding it decided to seek approval of the senate itself.

A sub-committee, headed by Senator Walcott (R., Conn.), advocate of an inquiry into bear operations, was directed to draft a resolution under which the committee proper would be empowered to conduct the inquiry.

Walcott predicted an early report of the committee inquiry to the whole committee. If approved by it, the senate must then act.

Reports from Wall street that the stock exchange itself had acted today to compile a complete report on short selling operations tended to soften the wrath of the administration leaders who have been demanding action against "bear raiders."

"There is no intention, I am sure, to enact legislation," Walcott said emphatically. "We simply want to find out if there have been abuses and, if there have been, to let the public know who is responsible."

Sensors Steiwer (R., Ore.) and Bulkley (D., Ohio) are the other members of the subcommittee. In response to demands voiced in the whole committee today for investigation of bulls as well as bears, they agreed to include in the resolution provision for inquiry into "buying and selling."

Steiwer also insisted borrowing and lending operations be included in the investigation.

Walcott withheld from publication the list of "culprits" who he believes are largely responsible for recent drops in security quotations.

He made it clear tonight that he saw no reason for a "sensational investigation," adding that "all we want are the facts."

HALF BILLION OIL  
MERGER IS FORMED

INDEPENDENCE, Kas., March 1.—(P)—A new giant of the oil world was born tonight when stockholders completed ratification of the Sinclair-Sinclair merger, creating the Consolidated Oil corporation, a half billion dollar concern.

The merger combines the Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation, the Prairie Oil and Gas company and the Prairie Pipe Line company, operating in the southwest and midwest.

Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate who left an Independence drug store some 30 years ago to take a hand in the early development of the Midcontinent petroleum fields, will be chairman of the executive committee.

H. R. Gallagher, Los Angeles, formerly with the Shell Oil corporation on the Pacific coast, will be president. W. S. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the board of Prairie Oil and Gas, is expected to assume active direction.

STEGER GIVEN  
RENOMINATION  
BY 3 MAJORITYWins Only Contest in City  
Primary By Nar-  
row Margin

## FEW BALLOTS CAST

Parties Select Precinct  
Committeemen in  
Three Wards

In the only contested race for nomination in the city primary for councilman, Fred Steger, incumbent, defeated L. J. Boudreaux by the slim majority of three votes for the Democratic candidacy, in the fifth ward, Monday.

Steger received 179 votes while his opponent counted 176 votes. A. V. Curl, Republican candidate, polled 43 votes to oppose Steger in the general election. He was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

The other wards were the scene of uncontested nominations. In Ward Three Henry A. Dalton, Democrat, received 18 votes while his Republican opponent in the general election, Harold Wilson, was nominated with 16 ballots.

C. H. Kroeger was nominated in Ward Six by the Democrats with 47 votes while William H. Hart received 25 votes from his Republican supporters to be their candidate for a place on the city council, subject to the general election.

Democratic precinct committeemen in Ward Six were voted for as follows: P. Contzen, 32; Mrs. O. O. Hutcheson, 33; Mrs. Edith Monier, 31; John N. Nugent, 36; Howard P. Potter, 34; Dr. G. W. Purcell, 28; C. J. Velasco, 28 and Dr. C. J. Wilkerson, 26.

In the same ward the Republicans cast the following votes for precinct committeemen: Frank Cordis, 11; James Ryan, 10; P. M. Elias, 9; G. Moreno, 9; Fred Pusch, 9; B. Rosenfeld, 8; S. Bogan, 10; E. Schneider, 9 and E. Von Petersdorf, 10.

Democrats voting for precinct committeemen in Ward Three cast the following votes: Thomas Collins, 9; Roy P. Drachman, 9; James Greaser, 8; Carl M. Hitt, 9 and Harry O. Juliano, 10. The Republicans cast their votes in the following manner: Ralph Bilby, 1; Warren Grossetta, 1; Carl Puhl, 1 and B. A. Pilcher, 1.

Quite a selection of votes were cast in Ward Five for precinct committeemen with Mr. Sims, 9; Mr. Brown, 1; Charles Sims, 9; W. E. Yeager, 8; Mrs. L. S. Sorey, 9; Almina Benton, 9; L. S. Fitzpatrick, 2; Vic Eyer, 5; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 2; P. B. Purcell, 1; A. J. Brown, 1 and J. J. Patric, 4.

In reviewing the events of the day at the different polling places it was found that 40 ballots were cast at the Miles school headquarters for Ward Three; 79 in Ward Six and 435 in Ward Five, which is the largest in the city and also the only ward which had a contest for a nomination.

During the day it was reported that one two altercations took place at the polling places, but no serious fracas spoiled the day's election.

HUNT SEES TARIFF  
END UNEMPLOYMENT

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 1.—(P)—The quickest way to alleviate unemployment in Arizona, Governor George W. P. Hunt said today, is for congress to enact an "adequate copper tariff."

The executive's statement was contained in a telegram to United States Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut. Senator Bingham had asked Governor Hunt how many people were starving in Arizona and how many could find no work of any kind.

"The unemployment situation is bad all over Arizona and in all lines of endeavor," said the governor, "but people are not actually starving."

"I believe failure of congress to enact legislation providing for immediate highway and other public work for relief of unemployment would be a tragic mistake."

COBB CONVICTED OF  
CRIMINAL ASSAULT

HOLBROOK, Ariz., March 1.—(P)—Jesse M. Cobb, former resident of Louisville, Ky., was convicted today of criminally attacking Mrs. Lewis Divilbess, wife of the Navajo county undersheriff.

The jury deliberated four hours. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow.

Mrs. Divilbess was attacked last fall by a man who broke into her home while she and her infant son were alone. The husband was on a fishing trip.

## Kidnaped



This picture of the Lindbergh baby, taken when he was only a few weeks old, is the only one ever authorized for publication by his parents.

SENATE ADOPTS  
INJUNCTION LAW'Yellow Dog' Contracts  
Banned, Authority of  
Court Curbed

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(P)—The Norris bill to curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes and outlaw "yellow dog" contracts was passed by the senate, 75 to 5, today and sent to the house.

The big majority followed years of effort by organized labor to obtain such legislation.

The five votes against the bill were cast by New Englanders. The final ballot came at the end of more than a week of debate, in which every amendment opposed by those sponsoring the legislation was rejected.

In addition to its labor clauses, the bill carries a provision to protect the freedom of the press by authorizing jury trials and transfer of judges in cases of contempt of court. Senator Reed (R., Pa.) announced he was voting for the bill "with a good deal of shame" because of the condition in which it leaves the senate.

He said he was "convinced that the court of equity should not be converted by the injunction method into a police court" and was opposed to the "yellow dog" contract, but felt some provisions of the bill would take away from labor more rights than the measure protected.

Reed expressed the hope certain provisions would be changed by the house.

Senator Johnson (R., Calif.) replied he was voting "with a feeling of pride and exultation because this congress has done a measure of justice to the workers." He added:

"At last we have seen the day when congress has dared to legislate against a federal injunction outrageously invoked against labor." Senator Borah (R., Idaho) said he felt the most important provision of the bill was that outlawing "yellow dog" contracts which bind a worker not to join a union, and expressed confidence it would "put an end" to that form of bargain.

The bill was introduced by Senator Norris (R., Neb.). It would: Declare the right of labor to organize; Declare the "yellow dog" contract contrary to public policy and outlaw it by making it unenforceable in federal courts;

Strictly limit the grounds on which labor injunctions would be issued, forbidding them except after open hearing, after unlawful acts had been committed, unless complainant had no adequate remedy at law, unless public officers fail to furnish adequate protection and unless the employer had made every reasonable effort to settle the dispute;

Provide for jury trials in all contempt cases except those committed in the presence of the court or so near as to interfere with the administration of justice;

Give defendants in contempt cases arising from attacks on the church or conduct of the judge the right to demand retirement of the sitting judge and hearing of the case by another.

DR. LORENZ WILL  
NOT MAKE ADDRESS

NEW YORK, March 1.—(P)—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, famous Viennese surgeon, today cancelled an engagement to speak over the radio tomorrow night.

Dr. Lorenz resented advertisements in which his photograph was used, announcing him as a guest speaker on a program sponsored by a shoe company. He said he had agreed to speak on the understanding there was to be no advertising and that he was to receive no remuneration.

KIANGWAN FORT  
ABANDONED BY  
CHINESE ARMYNew Fighting Begins at  
Spot 20 Miles  
Away

## ARMISTICE NEARER

Japan Gives Its Formal  
Approval to League  
of Nations

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SHANGHAI, Mar. 2.—(Wednesday)—Japanese military headquarters reported today that the Chinese had abandoned the Kiangwan front during the night.

The announcement was made as the Japanese were engaged in a fierce attack on the line which grew into a thundering duel of heavy artillery over the whole front into Shanghai, jarring the entire city.

Meanwhile, there came reports of a new battle at or near Liuhoo, 20 miles away.

Ten thousand new Japanese troops, landed near Liuhoo yesterday, were fighting their way through Chinese fire to join the left flank of their comrades on the Kiangwan line, apparently authentic reports said.

Chapel, devastated battleground of the conflict's beginning more than a month ago, took the heaviest punishment of fire and shell thus far. Flames devoured huge areas of shattered buildings.

Japanese guns hammered Chinese positions with their powerful explosives. Chinese guns replied in kind, their heaviest ordnance, placed on railway cars in western Shanghai, thundering above the lesser pieces.

The battle shook everything within miles. Throughout Shanghai's residential district houses and apartment blocks rattled. The flashes of the big guns were visible over most of the city.

Smoke Covers Area

Beyond Chapel along the Kiangwan front action also was picked up with the coming dawn, although to a lesser degree. The entire area was under fog and smoke.

Despite Chinese denials, strong and apparently authenticated reports said the Japanese succeeded in landing a force of approximately 10,000 men in the vicinity of Liuhoo yesterday.

Although communications with Liuhoo, 20 miles north of Shanghai, were shattered, it seemed the Japanese had landed on the south bank of the Yangtze river and were fighting their way southward. Whether they were troops of the eleventh or fourteenth Japanese divisions, both expected to come here, was not specified.

They were thought to have come ashore in armored barges while a destroyer squadron in the Ytcheze sheltered the shore line to cover their landing.

The reinforcements were believed to be advancing southeastward with the object of joining with the twenty-second regiment of Japanese infantry, which is on the right flank of the Japanese lines north of Kiangwan.

U. S. FLEET SEEN  
AS THREAT TO JAPAN

SHANGHAI, March 2.—(Wednesday)—(P)—The concentration of American naval maneuvers in the Pacific was reported by Chinese newspapers today as a veiled threat against Japan to bring an end to hostilities in China.

The vernacular papers also interpreted the formation of an American naval boycott association against Japan as "an effort by American citizens to squelch Tokyo."

The China Press, Chinese-owned daily, said statesmen and "plain people" alike throughout the world "today sought to determine the significance of the concentration of the American navy within the Pacific, where now echo the bursting bombs and shells of Japan's undeclared war upon China."

The newspaper recalled that American naval authorities said the maneuvers long had been anticipated.

"However," it commented, "yes-terday's dispatches contained the first public intimation of such an extensive and extraordinary move."

CHINESE WEST POINTER  
ARRESTED AS SPY

SHANGHAI, March 1.—(P)—Ken Wang, Chinese graduate of West Point who was arrested by the Japanese in the lobby of the Astor House Saturday, was released today although the Japanese declared they had "legal reasons to recognize him as a spy."

Rear-Admiral S. Shimada asserted the release had been ordered because naval officials desired to accord Wang the "courtesy befitting his rank." He has served as a colonel in the Chinese army, but he holds no military position at present.

Admiral Shimada explained the Japanese had "no intention of making any further move."

POLICE OF TWO STATES COMBINE IN HUNT  
FOR AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN BABY, TAKEN  
FROM HIS BED AND TAKEN AWAY IN SEDANJapan Approves Armistice  
But Prefers Victory First

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TOKYO, Mar. 1.—(P)—Acceptance of the League of Nations proposal for an international conference at Shanghai to end the Sino-Japanese conflict was announced today by the Japanese government.

At the same time various government spokesmen made it clear that Japan believes a decisive victory in the field will be necessary to pave the way for the conference.

The league proposal, made by Joseph Paul-Boncour, French delegate to the league council at Geneva, called for negotiations in which the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy would participate, as well as Japan and China.

It was understood the Japanese government interpreted the suggestions as meaning that the conference probably would cover a long period and would seek a permanent solution of the Shanghai problem.

In official quarters it was said that a decisive Japanese victory was expected to result in bringing the fighting to an early close, thereby producing the conditions

under which the proposed conference would be held.

Government officials said that negotiations now being conducted at Shanghai to arrange a cessation of hostilities appeared to be making little progress.

Referring to a communique issued by the navy office here, in which it was said that the Chinese were retreating in disorder at every point of the line and that a "great victory" was expected, a government spokesman intimated that the Japanese army probably would clear the Chinese out of a 12½ mile zone around Shanghai before any truce could be negotiated.

Although a Japanese memorandum circulated at Geneva yesterday disclaimed any intention of proposing a neutral zone at Shanghai, it was learned that the government here believes some such arrangement necessary and will await a further opportunity to present it.

While the peace negotiations were going on at Geneva and Shanghai, the war department pressed ahead with military measures. Under Japanese censorship no details of these activities could be made public.

Green Chrysler Used in  
Crime at Home in  
New Jersey

## WORE SLEEPING SUIT

Father Unable to Give  
Information to  
Officers

HOPEWELL, N. J., March 2.—(Wednesday)—(P)—A note was found last night on the window sill of the nursery from which Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was kidnapped. Although police would not divulge the note's contents, it was indicated that it contained a demand for ransom.

NEW YORK, March 1.—(P)—Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was kidnapped tonight from the home of his famous parents in Hopewell, N. J., and spirited away in a dark green Chrysler sedan.

A description of the car was carried in a confidential communication on the police teletype systems of New Jersey and New York. The police note gave its license number as "A-1153N" and stated that the machine was stolen in Atlantic City.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—(AP)—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's 19 months old son, Charles Augustus, Jr., was kidnapped tonight from their home at Hopewell, N. J.

News of the kidnapping, first carried as a report on the police teletype service, was verified to the Associated Press by one of Colonel Lindbergh's closest friends, who asked that his name be not used.

No information was available as to how the kidnapers managed to make away with the child, who was clad in his sleeping suit.

The baby, probably the best known youngster in America, was put to bed at his usual hour, 7:30 p. m. At 10 p. m., someone looked in the nursery and he was gone. That was all the information the flying colonel was able to give the police.

The alarm spread quickly over New Jersey and New York state. Police Commissioner Mulrooney was awakened at his home and notified. He hurried to headquarters.

Special police squad cars were shot out over Jersey highways, and a close watch was placed over the Holland tunnel and the various ferries connecting the two states. Police had blanket orders to stop and search all cars of a suspicious character.

Meanwhile, picked detectives went into the underworld, on the alert for any possible clue.

Within a half hour after the kidnapping, a flood of telephone calls poured in on Hopewell. The Associated Press had the Lindbergh home on the wire for about ten minutes, to be told finally that all inquiries must be made through the Hopewell police chief, who could not be reached.

The Lindbergh baby has been one of the most carefully guarded children in the world.

When his famous parents flew to China last summer, the youngster was taken to the Morrow summer home in Maine, and even then his mother was quoted frequently in dispatches as being anxious concerning him.

Soon after the child was born, Col. Lindbergh acquiesced in the general demand for pictures of his son. Summoning newspapermen to his office, he personally handed out the photographs.

It was said by close friends of the family tonight that Mrs. Lindbergh is expecting another child within about three months.

The Lindbergh country home, in the Sourland Hills of New Jersey, was built for them while they were in the Orient. It is a new \$50,000 structure and the Lindberghs picked the site from the air.

The house is far from regular highways and designed for complete privacy. It can be reached only by winding dirt and gravel roads and is about five miles from Hopewell, and not far from Princeton. It has a private landing field.

The house is backed by dense woods, with open country in the front and on both sides. Lindbergh's only neighbors are farmers.

Princeton police reported that two men in a sedan had stopped there shortly before the kidnapping and asked directions to the nearby Lindbergh home.

How First Word of Kidnaping  
Was Given to Outside WorldNewark, N. J., Police Station Gets Tip From Police  
Signal Service After Parents Telephone It to  
Police of Hopewell; Action Is Prompt

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—(P)—The police automatic printer tonight broadcast a report that the infant son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh had been kidnapped from the Lindbergh home at Hopewell, N. J. Police at Hopewell were unable to give detailed information, but said the Lindberghs had reported the kidnapping by telephone and that two officers had been sent to their home.

The teletype message read: "Colonel Lindbergh's baby kidnapped from Lindbergh home at Hopewell, between 7:30 and 10 p. m. boy 19 months, dressed in sleeping suit. Search all cars."

Efforts to confirm the report at the Lindbergh home brought the responses:

"No one has time to talk now."

Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was born June 22, 1930, the former Anne Morrow's 24th birthday, at Englewood, N. J. His coming had been awaited by the nation for months and was a subject of universal comment in the press.

While he has had a sheltered existence, his growth has been a matter of public concern and hardly second to that of the affairs of his parents. He has never been taken up in an airplane, despite his noted father's exploits in the air.

When the Lindberghs went to the far east last summer, the baby was left in the care of his grandparents, Senator and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow. It was during this period that Senator Morrow died and the Lindberghs cut short their tour to return home.

In previous congresses 218 petitioners, more than a majority, have been necessary to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill. At the outset of this session the number was reduced.

Representatives Lathrop of Maryland and Beck of Pennsylvania, leaders of the Democratic and Republican wet organizations, respectively, said the vote still will show "the American people exactly how every representative stands on the vital question."

Their statement added: "We are naturally gratified with the speedy success of our movement to bring the matter of the repeal of the 18th amendment before the house of representatives for submission to the people. . . . We believe that a new chapter was opened today in the history of this controversy and that the success of our efforts is assured."

They called their wet groups to meet tomorrow to consider a bill to increase federal revenues by \$500,000,000 through an excise tax on beer and other malted beverages of non-intoxicating alcoholic content. If necessary to force action on it, they plan to resort to the petition method of bringing it before the house.

The 145th signer of the petition was Representative Mansfield (D., Texas) a paralytic who rolled himself to the desk in his wheel chair.

There were no signers from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Rear-Admiral S. Shimada asserted the release had been ordered because naval officials desired to accord Wang the "courtesy befitting his rank." He has served as a colonel in the Chinese army, but he holds no military position at present.

Admiral Shimada explained the Japanese had "no intention of making any further move."

100 MILE FRONT OF  
FOREST FIRE BURNS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 1.—(P)—Stiff winds swept forest fires over a hundred mile front in western North Carolina mountains tonight while fighters hoped for fulfillment of predictions of rain.

Householders stood ready to defend their homes against the flames. Bloodhounds were used in an effort to track persons suspected of starting fires in the old forest area at the head of the Catawba river.