

**MISTRIAL RESULTS IN CASE OF 11-YEAR-OLD LAD ON MURDER CHARGE**

**Jury Was Out Since Yesterday Afternoon. Probably the Youngest Ever Tried on Charge**

Knox, June 4.—The jury trying the case of Cecil Burkett, of 11 charged with the murder of Benny Slavin, 7, was discharged by Judge Wm. Pentecost in circuit court here this morning when it failed to reach an agreement.

The jury had resumed its attempt to reach a verdict earlier in the day.

The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon after Special Prosecutor Manning had made the closing statement in which he declared that the state was not insisting on the death penalty which might be inflicted under the indictment against the boy, but would be satisfied with a verdict of manslaughter.

The youngster, who attorneys say is probably the youngest lad ever tried in the United States on the charge of first degree murder sat calmly through the arguments yesterday in which his case was discussed and the possibility of his punishment was explained to the jury. He waited patiently for the verdict last night and played around the court house lawn while the jurymen argued his case.

**NEW FIGURES SOUGHT IN COTTON CENSUS**

Washington, June 4.—A special census of low grade cotton is being taken by the department of commerce under an arrangement reached with Secretary Hoover by Senator Smith, Democrat, South Carolina. The latter declared recently in senate that government cotton statistics were misleading in that they failed to show the amount of low grade cotton on hand, and contended that there was a real shortage of spinnable cotton.

In advising Senator Smith of the department's low grade cotton census, Secretary Hoover said:

"In accordance with our conversation the other day I have sent directions out to all of the cotton enumerators to determine the amount of off-grade cotton in public warehouses and such other storage as they can secure. I am told that it is very difficult to get a true statement of this on account of the fear that such information might injure the credit of the warehouse men.

"In order to overcome this prejudice I have authorized the enumerators to state that the government is anxious to discover the volume of this quality of cotton in order that they might better organize for its disposal and to endeavor to secure the cooperation of the warehouse people in getting at the true situation."

Claquers, men whose duty it is to create applause in the Buenos Aires theatres, have demanded the right to be unionized together with the rest of the theatrical profession. Their activity in this respect is causing considerable confusion and discussion among the organizers of a union which is to include dressmakers shifters and others who live behind the scenes.

**HAWKS GIVE WARNING**

Pensacola, Fla., June 4.—After seeing his quarry warned three times by hawks in a nearby nest, Sheriff Ellis this afternoon gave up the attempt to capture the operator of a still, about 15 miles from here and seized the outfit which consisted of two 35 gallon capacity stills and 600 gallons of beer ready to be run. The sheriff claims that every time he approached the scene of operations the hawks would rise, warning the operator of the still which was producing actual liquor when the sheriff arrived. The operator could not be located.

**MORE GOLD IN U. S. THAN EVER BEFORE**

Washington, D. C.—The flood of gold into the United States, which ebbed somewhat after reaching its peak in 1917, has set in again and there is now probably a greater supply of this precious metal in the country than at any other time in its history. This flow and what the present stock of gold in the United States means in terms of the world supply is the subject of a bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Gold, the aristocrat of metals, is truly cosmopolitan," says the bulletin, "and is found to a greater or less extent in every part of the world from near the equator in Africa, Peru and Borneo to the frozen ground of Alaska, Finland and Siberia. Since the beginning of history and doubtless long before any records were made gold has largely typified 'the world's desire,' and it is the only substance which has been received by all races and peoples in exchange for other property and services. It was in truth, therefore, long before legislation by practically every civilized country made it formerly so, the world's standard of value.

"In the early months of 1921 gold reached the United States from about 30 different countries. Much of this gold doubtless originated in the United States, and there was among it no doubt metal from practically every source of gold known in the world. For the gold of the world constitutes practically a single stick held temporarily in many reservoirs; and as exchange rates and other economic and financial conditions change, it flows freely back and forth and across along trade routes, weaving a veritable golden web tying the nations together.

"It is not at all improbable that some of the gold that is pouring in on the shores of the United States first left this hemisphere in Spanish galleons after it was torn from the temples of the Incas by the Spanish Conquistadores. Another part may have rested once in the treasuries of the Great Moguls; while beside it is gold flesh from the mines of Australia, the Klondike, or the Rand. For aside from that which is absorbed in the arts or is lost or used in industry, practically all gold these days finds its way to the ports of the assayer and goes to make up pawns in the world's trade.

"Of what may be called the rela-

tively common metals, fairly close estimates of the quantity in existence can be made probably only for gold and silver. Even for these two metals satisfactory estimates of production can be made only for the period since the discovery of America. There is nothing on which to base an idea of the gold produce before 1492, but it is safe to assume that because of the few sources and the primitive mining methods the quantity in treasuries and circulation at that time was but a small fraction of the quantity since produced.

"Since Columbus landed in America, according to statistics assembled by the Director of the Mint, the world production of gold brought in 1919 amounted to more than three-quarters of a billion Troy ounces. The estimated amount is the equivalent of 29,448,92 tons of the precious metal, occupying 49,100,85 cubic feet and worth more than seventeen and three-quarter billions of dollars.

"This tremendous volume of gold must be measured by a bigger unit than the gold dollar if its magnitude is to be appreciated. If gold were cast in gigantic dollars' one foot thick and having a diameter of approximately 18 feet 9 inches, each would weigh 165.85 tons and would

be worth \$100,000,000. The world gold production since 1492 would make 177 such dollars and leave more than half enough for another. If stacked, therefore, these gargantuan coins would form a tower 18 feet 9 inches in diameter more than 177 feet high. Since 1905 the average annual world production would have added about four and a half of these 'dollars' to the stack each year, but in 1918 and 1919, the latest two years for which statistics are complete, the output would have made less than four of the 100,000,000 pieces each year.

**An Eleven Mile Golden Pavement**  
"If the world production of gold since 1492 were made into a curb six inches high and six inches thick it would extend for more than 37 miles, practically the distance between Washington and Baltimore. If spread into a paving surface half an inch thick the same gold would pave an automobile roadway 20 feet wide and slightly over 11 miles long.

"Not all the gold produced since the discovery of America is available. Much has been used, destroyed or lost, and much in the form of jewelry or plate is out of circulation and not in treasuries. The best available estimate of the gold in circulation and in treasuries, places the amount at \$9,000,000,000, or

enough to make 90 of the foot-thick 'dollars.' Just about a third of this world treasure is now in the United States, and this is not far below the amount that has been yielded by the mines of the United States.

"The United States leads all countries and even some continents in the aggregate amount of gold

produced—\$3,913,000,000 Africa and Australia have each produced more than two billion and Russia and Siberia more than one and a half billion. For a number of years the Rand sections of the Transvaal, South Africa, has led all gold producing regions in annual output, producing around 40 per cent of the world output."

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