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JUDGES FOR LIFE

People Should Elect the Federal Justices.

They Should be Made to Feel Their Responsibility and Their Elevation Due to the People.

The November number of the Arena contains as its frontpiece a full page picture of Chief Justice Walter Clark, of this State, and an article from his pen on "The Election of Federal Judges by the People."

Chief Justice Clark's strong and able article in The Arena is as follows: When the Constitution of the United States was adopted at Philadelphia, the masses were uneducated and the men in official positions under the State governments were as a rule chosen by the influence of the educated and wealthy few.

This state of things was naturally reflected in the Federal Constitution, which still, after the lapse of nearly a century and a quarter and the demonstrated capacity of the people for self-government, presents in the full blaze of the twentieth century the distrust of popular government which, before its trial, was natural in the men of the eighteenth century.

A great power, however, is claimed and has been often asserted by the judges in this country. Subject to no supervision or reversal from any source it is absolute power. If the Federal judges were elective, and for a term of years, State judges have become, and practically vote direct for President and Vice-President.

For years a similar struggle has gone on to secure the election of United States Senators by the people. At least four times the House of Representatives has passed a bill to amend the Constitution to provide for the election of Senators by the people, and each time the vote was either unanimous or practically so.

But by far the more serious defect and danger in the Constitution is the appointment of judges for life, subject to confirmation by the Senate. So long as the United States has a Federal judiciary, the people have no voice in the selection of the men who will interpret the law.

In England one-third of the revenue is derived from the superfluities of the very wealthy, by the levy of a graduated income tax.

tries. In not one of them would the hereditary monarch venture to veto or declare null such a tax. In this country alone the people, speaking through their Congress and with the approval of an executive, cannot put in force a single measure of any nature whatsoever with assurance that it shall meet with the approval of the courts; and its failure to receive such approval is fatal for, unlike the veto of the executive, the unanimous vote of Congress (and the Income Tax was very near receiving such approval) cannot avail against it.

Such vast power cannot safely be deposited in the hands of any body of men without supervision or control by any other authority whatever. If the President errs, his mandate expires in four years and his party as well as himself is accountable to the people at the ballot box for his stewardship.

In the State governments the conditions existing in 1787 have long since been changed. In all the States the governors and the members of the General Assemblies have long since been made elective by manhood suffrage. In all the forty-five States, save four (Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island), the judges were thus dropped summarily, and in three of these they are removable (as in England) upon a majority vote of the Legislature, thus preserving a supervision of their conduct which is utterly lacking as to the Federal judiciary.

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TO PUSH THE WORK

Sunday Schools of the Christian Church.

Eastern Conference in Session. Committee on Moral Reform Takes Strong Ground Against the Divorce Evil.

(Special to News and Observer.) Jonesboro, N. C., Nov. 12.—The Eastern North Carolina Christiania conference has been in session at Shallowell church near here for the past three days. Prof. W. C. Wicker, of Elon College, N. C., is the president; Rev. M. W. Butler, of Raleigh, N. C., is the standing secretary, and J. E. Ballentine, of Fuquay Springs, is the treasurer.

The following report was discussed by S. M. Smith, L. F. Johnson, M. W. Butler and adopted:

We, your committee on Sunday schools, beg to submit the following report: To begin with, we wish to say that the Sunday school work of our conference is far from being satisfactory. We believe that to whatever extent we may become dissatisfied with present conditions in the work, to that extent we may have to accomplish greater things. Aside from what is done at our annual Sunday School Conventions we see little evidence of advancement.

1. That the system of fifth Sunday meetings be discontinued, and the meetings be devoted regularly to our Sunday school and mission work.

2. That the officers of the conference together with the officers of the convention constitute a "board of mission" in support of the report, whose duty it shall be to direct the work.

3. We endorse most heartily the action of the Southern Christian Convention, in creating, during its last sessions, a Sunday school department with Rev. M. W. Butler as its secretary.

4. That we approve the establishment of the organ of the above-named department and pledge to it and to its editor, our most loyal support.

We recommend that our Sunday schools use our own literature published by our publishing house at Dayton, Ohio.

A GREAT INDUSTRY

Sketch of North Carolina Granite Company.

Immense Quantities of This Stone Shipped. The Corporation a Great Factor in Mount Airy's Growth.

(Special to News and Observer.) Mt. Airy, N. C., Nov. 12.—The people of North Carolina do not know, perhaps, that one of the State's largest industrial plants is located at the western terminal of the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad.

Sixty-nine miles northwest of Greensboro, encircled by the eternal hills of the Blue Ridge, is situated a very old village—a comparatively young town—Mount Airy. It is the center of the granite industry of which I write and of which, I believe, the people of the State, generally speaking, know little—the great granite quarries of the North Carolina Granite Corporation.

In some great convulsion of the prehistoric ages and perhaps in the Archaean period of the Earth's structure an inexhaustible mass of granite was placed most conveniently for man's operations and uses. If this assumption as to age be true, and there are abundant evidences to warrant the conjecture, this immediate section dates its birth to remote antiquity.

Adjacent to the town and two miles from the railroad station as the spur track meanders among the hills is the mammoth quarry of which I write. The quarry is visible from several points about the center of the town and, at this distance, show much the appearance of a great snow-clad hill.

The president of the corporation is Mr. Colin Fraser with office in Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas Woodroffe is the vice-president and general manager. Mr. Woodroffe's office is at the quarries and he has personal oversight of the entire plant which is under the immediate supervision of the superintendent, Mr. R. D. Clark.

There are few industries in the State, if indeed any, from which the community in which they are located, derives a large part of its earnings. This is readily understood when it is known that almost the entire cost of production goes into the pockets of the laborers. The raw material is all in sight, waiting only the intelligent direction of men's hands.

The quarries give employment to more than 350 men. Nearly 100 of these are skilled mechanics—stone cutters—who receive \$3.00 per day for eight hours work. Most of these men have become permanent citizens, and many have invested a part of their savings in good homes at the quarries and in the town.

The output of these quarries includes every kind of material where granite is required. A citizen of Mount Airy would be on his "native heath" in Winston or Cincinnati, in Norfolk, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. These are among the many cities and towns which have taken large quantities of curbing and paving blocks from the Mount Airy quarries.

A WAR INCIDENT

Wounding of Lieut. Norwood at Gettysburg.

His Capture and Escape. How a Believer in State's Rights Aided Him. Breakfast With General Lee.

The following copy of a letter from Lieutenant (later Capt.) Thomas Leonor Norwood (Co. A., 37th Regiment, N. C. Troops, A. N. V., nephew of Judge John W. Norwood, of Hillsboro, and who was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, is furnished us through the courtesy of Judge Walter Clark. As a contemporaneous document from those stirring days of the War Between the States, it has a distinct interest. In a note to Judge Clark accompanying the letter the writer, speaking of Capt. Norwood, who died in 1889, says:

At the time this letter was written he had been in service one year, and had passed his 18th birthday two weeks before the battle of Gettysburg. Capt. Norwood believed that the grave which he felt sure was that of Wm. Mickel's marked the spot where North Carolina went "farthest at Gettysburg."

MARGARET NORWOOD, Historian, G. B. Anderson Chapter U. D. C. Richmond, Va., July 10, 1863. My Dear Father:—By the mercy of God I find myself well, and comfortably quartered with Uncle William.

In the battle of July 3rd at Gettysburg, I received a wound in the left shoulder, the ball passed entirely through without injury to bone or leader, not impairing the use of the arm. But you must hear about my adventure. I was taken prisoner when I was shot, being very near the batteries, and undertaking to retreat. I fainted from loss of blood and general exhaustion. So the first thing I knew I was picked up and carried over the breastworks, and as soon as I could walk I was carried about three miles to the rear, where there were many more unfortunates, and we remained there till our army was broken.

Thinking the prospect of parole exchange a gloomy one, and seeing guard at the hospital I resolved to escape. So the day after we got there I slipped from a labbers' work-pike, the road by which our army came, about two hours before sundown with a student's cap and blouse on.

I walked on unmolested till about 9 o'clock when as I had almost reached the top of South Mountain, a man came into the road from the rear, and hailed me, and asked me where I was going. I tried to bluff him with a short answer, but he would not be bluffed, and soon asked me if I was not a rebel. I told him plainly, "Yes."

"Oh, then," he said, "you have found a friend, I am a States' Rights man. Come home with me, I will take care of you." So off I went with him about four miles from the road into the mountains, going through torrents and over rocks and cliffs in the pitch dark, till finally about twelve o'clock we reached his house right on top of the mountain. He gave me supper, or rather his wife did, and a bed.

"Just as I was beginning to think my game played out, an old citizen hailed me and wanted to hire me to do some work on toward the rebel lines, in the vicinity of Hagerstown. I frequently fell in with their soldiers and went along conversing freely, no one showing the slightest suspicion. About two hours by sun, as I said, I came into Waynesboro; which is twelve miles from Hagerstown, on the Chambersburg pike, and here I had stumbled into the universal whole Yankee army.

Our pickets sent me to General Johnston commanding the outposts, by him was sent to General Ewell, who sent me to General Lee. I arrived at General Lee's quarters about midnight, having walked a distance of forty miles. Here I slept till morning, and then went in to see the General. He received me as a political refugee from the information I had about the Yankee army, which was confederate, for I had successfully recon-

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ago basin, two of the largest ships afloat; the Land Title Building of Philadelphia and the Manayunk National Bank of the same city and the St. Nicholas Church of Atlantic City. Recently a large quantity of cut stone has gone to the Navy Yard at Washington, and similar material is now being delivered in Lexington, Kentucky for the erection of a fine bank building. The quarries are now cutting a large order for stone that will go into the great railroad tunnel in course of construction in Washington.

The highest compliment ever paid a southern quarry is the award to the North Carolina Granite Corporation told of a few days ago in a special to the News and Observer under the head of "a big contract awarded." The correspondent saw the official notice sent to the different successful bidding quarries that submitted bids for stone to be used in the New National Museum to be erected in Washington at a cost of millions of dollars. The stone alone for this great building cost about eight hundred thousand dollars. The official notice of the awards contains this paragraph:

"The Attic story to the North Carolina Granite Corporation as being the lowest bidder for the most suitable colored stone to be superimposed upon the Bethel (Vermont) stone of the first and second stories." This contract it will be remembered amounts to nearly \$108,000.00. This statement by the Construction Department of the Government places Mount Airy granite in the forefront of American granites and establishes for all time its claims as a building stone of the first class.

Extensive improvements are being made at the quarries and the facilities are being greatly increased in order to handle the rapidly growing business. A mammoth cutting shed, thoroughly up-to-date, 30 by 60 feet, by 65 feet in width is now being erected. Every facility for handling cut stone work will be installed in the new shed and there will be no cessation at any season on account of weather.

Receipts of the railroads for handling the products of the Mount Airy quarries are \$50,000.00 annually.

What a Quick Witted Girl Did.

By cultivating the faculty of doing the right thing at the right time—that is, the faculty of acting on one's own initiative when the occasion calls for it in the minor duties of the subordinate—he is preparing himself for the time, sooner or later, when by exercising his resourcefulness he will be able to render his employer a great service.

This is the emergency that once confronted a girl of seventeen years, who was employed as book-keeper and general office clerk by a steam-heating contractor in an Indiana city, says the New York Commercial. The contractor's assistant and the young woman book-keeper constituted the office force. The contractor had not been in business for himself long and was hampered by lack of capital. He often found himself in desperate straits.

He had sent his assistant to a nearby city. He had sent his assistant there to bid for the work. He knew that a heavy bond would be required and he didn't know where he could get a bondsman; but he told his representative to go ahead and get a bond on the contract. There was no dodging the government requirements, he found. A \$20,000 bond must accompany the bid. He wired to his employer, but the latter was then out of the city. The girl read the dispatch and began to figure. She had only an hour and a half in which to reach the city in time to reach its destination before the bids were to be closed.

She knew that the matter was of the utmost importance to her employer. She hurried to the bank where the contractor had an account that was then close to the low water mark. She asked to speak to the president, who she had never seen—and she saw him. She must furnish a bond at once, she explained. She put the situation strongly and emphasized the necessity of immediate action. The banker was impressed by the girl's earnestness and her pluck, and she hardly gave him time to take a second thought. In ten minutes he had wired the government officials that he would go on the bid. The bid was accepted and the contract was awarded to the girl's employer.

Kleptomania and Stealing.

Marshville Home.—The Monroe Enquirer scores a good point when it tells about how the Charlotte papers failed to make a news item complete last week when they refused to give the name of a young lady who stole a lot of goods there during the fair.

The reason they refused to give the name was because the young lady belonged to a very prominent family and she was therefore pronounced a victim of Kleptomania, which is a new fangled disease that is said to affect the minds of rich people who steal. It never affects poor people. As the Enquirer says, "If that woman who is such a light-fingered thief was nothing more than an ordinary cotton picker whose father was somebody's cropper, the name would be the first thing given."

Certainly it would, and she would have been sent to jail and you would have heard nothing about "Kleptomania," either. This is another instance that shows how being prominent and wealthy covers up some awfully bad sins, for it puts a person up where medical science has discovered a disease that will apply in such cases without calling it stealing.

A woman might be happy without a new bonnet if no other woman had one.

If woman could have her way she would never quarrel.