

THE CONCORD TIMES PUBLISHED MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS

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CARROLL TO PRISON.

Attorney General Sargent, acting upon advice of physicians, rules that Earl Carroll, theatrical producer, must serve his sentence of a year and a day in the federal prison at Atlanta.

Carroll had been at Greenville, S. C., where he was taken from a train in April while en route from New York to Atlanta. His condition had been described as rather serious by attending physicians so the government got two experts to examine the theatrical man before determining what should be done with him.

The attorney general in ordering Carroll to report at once to the prison said the two physicians indicated in their report that there was nothing serious in Carroll's condition. In fact the attorney general left the impression that the whole thing was a fake or ruse, adopted by Carroll as a means of escaping the sentence.

Furthermore the attorney general ruled on another point—the time Carroll's sentence started. He ruled that the time spent in the hospital shall not apply on his sentence and that he must spend a year and a day in the prison in addition to the time he has been in the hospital.

Carroll is the victim of his own devices but just the same we have felt all along that there was something genuine to his illness. We have not seen a report by Greenville physicians to the effect that he was not physically fit for a jail sentence, but just the same the fact that they continued in attendance and did not report otherwise led us to believe that the Greenville doctors thought he should not go to prison. Knowing the character of these physicians we were inclined to the belief that Carroll was too ill for the penitentiary and should be sent to some nerve specialist for further treatment.

However, the government rules otherwise and when such a ruling is made there are but two courses open—one is an appeal to the courts and the other is to accept the degree without murmur.

Carroll pulled a "bath tub" party at which a woman played a prominent role. When questioned by a grand jury he denied that a woman got into a bath tub, this testimony being in direct contradiction with other testimony offered at the trial. He was found guilty of perjury and the sentence followed.

Carroll made his first mistake when he staged the "bath tub" party and then followed this with a more serious one—telling a lie. He is the victim of his own devices, we repeat, but just the same we are not convinced that reputable physicians of Greenville would take part in a "fake" illness to aid him, and somehow we are not convinced that his illness is a "frame-up" in the usual meaning of that expression.

READ SMITH OUT.

Representative Hammer, Solicitor Zeb V. Long and Frank Hampton, private secretary to Senator Simmons, met at Washington this week and after their conference they let it be known that Governor Smith would never do for the Democratic presidential nomination.

They didn't say that he couldn't win necessarily, but they said that his candidacy, if he is nominated, would wreck the Democratic party in the South, a thing apparently more to be dreaded than the election of a Republican president.

That is one of the things that has Democratic party leaders in all of the Southern States worried. Most of the leaders, if you please, are politicians. Furthermore they are office holders or have relatives or friends who are office holders and they are not willing to take a big gamble with the presidency and risk their own jobs in so doing.

We have heard it argued many times that the nomination of Governor Smith would ruin the Democratic party in the South. While it is agreed that the New York governor might get the electoral vote in these disrupted Southern States, at the same time it is pointed out that the work of many local organizations, which have held various counties and districts in line year after year, would be made null and void. Many Democrats who would decline to vote for the Republican presidential nominee, it is said, would also decline to vote for any of the other Democratic nominees, and the whole thing would ruin the party.

That is a stronger argument, from a political standpoint, than any other brought out against the Governor. Let the politicians in the South understand that their prestige is at stake in the Democratic national convention and the going

will be hard for the Empire State Chief Executive.

AUTO ACCIDENTS

According to the State Highway Commission, 42 out of 100 fatal automobile accidents in North Carolina were due to speeding.

Which means, in other words, that about half of the persons killed in these accidents did so because they violated the law. The Winston-Salem Journal hints that many of the drivers of these death cars were drunk at the time, declaring, "the man who mixes liquor and gasoline is usually the most daring speeder."

That's another reason why Judges should never fail to take licenses away from automobile drivers who drink.

The report shows that 18 of the 100 accidents were due to railroad crossings and 13 to reckless driving. Other causes included: pedestrians walking on highway, five; reckless driving, four; intoxicated drivers, seven; blinding lights and children playing on highway, three each; skidding and cars parked on highway, two each; driving on wrong side of road, one.

Nobody knows what the count is for the six months of this year for the reason that the time has not expired, but from July 1, 1926 to January 1, this year, there were 930 automobile accidents in the State, 979 persons were injured and 110 were killed.

All last year there were 1,633 accidents, 1,639 persons injured, 185 killed. Several accidents occurred because the driver was asleep. Here are some notations:

10-2-26 4 a. m. ran into ditch, driver asleep; 7-18, 7 a. m., ran off fill, three injured, driver asleep; 9-29, 5 a. m., ran into ditch, one injured, driver asleep; 11-3, ran into bank, driver asleep.

1-14, 4 a. m., ran into ditch, driver asleep; 8-22, ran into telephone pole, four injured, asleep, and so on.

Concord people who have recently visited Lake Concord are convinced that there is no need to fear about any water shortage in Concord this season. More than 400,000,000 gallons of water are impounded in the dam, and during the wet seasons such as we are having now, none of this water is being used. The creeks supplying the normal demand are running at full capacity now and the reserve supply is just being held for future emergencies.

JEALOUSIES AROUSED.

The expected has happened. Disgruntled aviators are trying to belittle the feats of Captain Lindbergh and Clarence Chamberlain.

Most of the world was ready to acclaim the men who crossed the Atlantic in airplanes, but the under-current of jealousy is in evidence now. Charles A. Levine, who flew with Chamberlain, apparently was so disappointed at the fate of his plane that he seeks to establish "luck" as the reason for Lindbergh's feat. And Lloyd Bertaud, who was first named to fly with Chamberlain, criticizes the latter's flight, saying "sloppy navigation" was the reason the Columbia did not reach Berlin.

Levine in his statement seems to have established the fact that he and Chamberlain made the flight primarily for the purpose of taking away from Lindbergh the latter's glory. In a statement to the United Press soon after his arrival in Germany, Levine dealt at some length on the fact that he and Chamberlain flew farther than Lindbergh, reiterating in the rather brief statement that Lindbergh was lucky while he and Chamberlain were not.

Bertaud, the public no doubt will feel, was "sore" because Levine dropped him when he insisted upon certain guarantees. However, there is no denying the fact that Levine and Chamberlain seemed in doubt as to where they were going. They asked for direction once and then became lost in the fog, in reality covering enough mileage to have reached Berlin.

All of this criticism and apparent jealousy makes us like Lindbergh better. So far he has said nothing about his rivals for trans-Atlantic honors. When he heard that Chamberlain and Levine had reached Germany, established a new long distance record, he could easily have told how he could have flown on to Berlin or Warsaw. Examination of the gasoline in his plane showed that he had enough left after reaching Paris to have carried him 600 or 700 miles further. He said nothing like that, however. He proved that he is a good sport by sending congratulations to the men who broke his record.

Levine, we contend, showed poor sportsmanship when he gave the following statement to the United Press, carried in a copyright dispatch:

Kottbus, Germany, June 6.—Lindbergh was lucky and we were not. If we had had one-tenth of Lindbergh's luck

we would have done much better.

The wind was against us seventy-five per cent. of the way. When we struck the heavy fog we had to go 22,000 feet high. I can tell you that was not comfortable.

On account of our detour, which we made to avoid the storm centers, our gas ran out just at the moment when Berlin was within our grasp.

We were forced to come down for lack of gas near Eisleben at 5:55 this morning. We got a new supply of gas from the nearest Lufthansa station, but we did not take on enough. We were in such a hurry to get to Berlin that we did not stop long enough to fill our tanks.

After we left Eisleben our magneto began to give us trouble and, as luck would have it, we were compelled to come down when we were over a big stretch of swampy ground.

It was impossible to find a decent landing place.

Still, we flew for forty-four hours and covered 4,000 miles as against Lindbergh's thirty-three and a half hours and 3,600 miles, but Lindbergh was lucky and we were not.

COST OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The department of Commerce of the Federal Government shows that the payments for operation and maintenance of the general departments of the State governments of the 48 States for the fiscal period closing December 31, 1926, or the first fiscal period closing prior thereto, amounted to \$1,040,234,452 or \$8.98 per capita. This includes \$263,251,544, apportionments for education to the minor civil divisions of the State, and \$4,974,014, payments of soldiers' bonus in 17 departments was \$9.19, and in 1917, \$4.19. The payments for operation and maintenance of public service enterprises amounted to \$9,076,346; interest on debt, \$76,869,095; and outlays for permanent improvements, \$486,358,061. The total payments for 1926, therefore, were \$1,614,537,954; for 1925, \$1,614,562,230; and for 1917, \$517,503,220.

The payments for soldiers' bonus in 1926 were \$50,910,664 less than in 1925 but there was an increase in apportionments for education of \$9,201,016.

Interest charges also increased \$9,207,147 over those for 1925.

Of the total payments in 1926, 64.4 per cent. was for operation and maintenance of the general departments; 0.6 per cent., operation and maintenance of public service enterprises; 4.8 per cent. for interest on debt; and 30.2 per cent. for outlays for permanent improvements.

Of the payments for operation and maintenance of general departments, 39.9 per cent. was for education; 17.2 per cent., charities, hospitals, and corrections; 15.1 per cent. highways; 8.4 per cent., general government; 5.8 per cent., protection to person and property; 6.0 per cent. development and conservation of natural resources; 2.4 per cent. health and sanitation; 0.3 per cent., recreation; and 4.9 per cent., miscellaneous, the latter including soldiers' bonus.

The outlay payments for permanent improvements were principally for highways, constituting 81.4 per cent. of the total outlays. The next in importance were the outlay payments for education, amounting to \$36,435,473; and charities, hospitals, and corrections, amounting to \$30,150,736.

The total revenue receipts of the governments of the 48 States for 1926 were \$1,655,494,919. This was \$529,315,026 more than the total payments of the year exclusive of the outlay payments for permanent improvements, and \$40,956,965 more than the total payments including those for permanent improvements. Not since 1919 have the States as a whole had a surplus of revenue receipts after meeting all governmental costs including capital outlays for permanent improvements.

AGAIN THE ATLANTIC IS CONQUERED.

Again the Atlantic has been conquered for the air.

Clarence Chamberlain and Charles Levine wrote their names in aviation history on the line under Charles A. Lindbergh's when they flew from New York to Germany, covering about 4,000 miles, in 42 hours. It is probable they would have reached Berlin had they followed the shortest course.

The world did not thrill at this feat as it did just two weeks before when Captain Lindbergh, alone in his single-motor plane dashed from New York to Paris, but just the same this latest flight will be of great importance in the development of aviation. These men were trying to do more than cross the Atlantic—they were testing their plane as to endurance and fuel consumption. Various conditions they met and conquered on the trip and it is to the credit of their splendid plane as well as to their nerve and ability, that they were able to stay in the air

about 42 hours.

Chamberlain and Levine will not be accorded the honors that went to Lindbergh. Theirs was not so spectacular a flight. They did not arouse the enthusiasm of the public as did Lindbergh because they were not alone. In the dark watches of the night they had companionship, they were in position to be relieved of the duty of driving the plane hour after hour, and they had sufficient space in their plane to allow for food and water.

Their flight no doubt will mean as much to aviation as the flight of Captain Lindbergh but they will have been forgotten long before Lindbergh. People inquired as to their progress, but there was lacking in this endeavor the suspense, the nerve-racking element that caught at the heartstrings of the world when Lindbergh set out alone and caused the world to spontaneously honor him when he gracefully set his single-seater to rest on French soil.

We express this hope—that the arrival in Berlin of Chamberlain and Levine will do as much to cement the friendship of Germany and America as the arrival of Lindbergh in Paris did to bring France and America closer.

OUR FURNITURE INDUSTRY.

According to an official source of information the furniture output of North Carolina for the year 1925 was more than fifty-one million dollars, or about two-thirds the value of the state's bumper cotton crop of 1926. The furniture industry is our third most important industry, ranking only after tobacco and textiles.

North Carolina's position as a furniture state is often misstated. According to official Federal data for the year 1925 there were six states whose furniture output exceeded ours in value. However, two of these states barely nosed out North Carolina. The following table ranks the important furniture states according to value of output in the year 1925:

Table with 2 columns: State, Value of Products. 1 New York \$155,826,117; 2 Illinois 109,230,867; 3 Michigan 99,130,108; 4 Indiana 80,687,630; 5 Wisconsin 58,915,692; 6 Pennsylvania 52,607,048; 7 North Carolina 51,208,238; 8 Ohio 47,586,668; 9 California 36,726,511; 10 Massachusetts 33,638,635; 11 Virginia 18,792,397.

According to a study recently reported in the University of Virginia News Letter the annual value of North Carolina's furniture output has increased from slightly more than six million dollars in 1904 to more than fifty-one million dollars in 1925. In other words, the value of furniture manufactured in the State in 1925 was more than eight times as great as in 1904. Only four states experienced a larger total increase in value of output, our gain over 1904 value of output being forty-five million dollars. We now hold a higher rank as a furniture state than ever before in our history, so far as we are able to discover from available data.

WAS UNUSUAL AT LEAST.

J. D. Norwood, former Salisbury banker and prominent Democrat of the State, was at least unusual in his approach to the Atlanta federal prison where he will spend three years.

Most persons of such prominence as Mr. Norwood make a great noise when they start for prison. Most of them in fact, do not start until they have exhausted every means at their command to escape the sentence. Some times they go so far as to appeal to the President before entering the prison, while others seek free freedom on every technicality of the law before allowing a prison door to shut behind them.

Mr. Norwood was different. He appealed from the sentence of the convicting court, to be sure, but once the appeal was acted upon, and unfavorably for him, he went about the matter of getting his business in order without public ado and the public as a matter of fact, had lost sight of him when he reported at Atlanta.

That, it seems to us, is the more sensible way for men to look at prison sentences. They can fight and argue and talk until they disgust the public, and in most instances such tactics get them nothing. Mr. Norwood apparently is resigned to his fate, a fact that may work for his benefit after all.

From Washington come intimations that President Coolidge and members of his official family are not pleased with New York hints that Captain Lindbergh has been invited to Washington for political reasons. Such charges have been made and there has been protest from various sections of the country about the changed plans which call for Lindbergh's debarkation at Washington instead of New York. The President said nothing about receiving the fier, and his change

ed attitude was seen as a political move by certain New Yorkers, who wanted the fier to come first to that city after reaching America. It does seem to us, as a matter of fact, that it would have been better for the President to have received him later in Washington, since the government did not sponsor the trip and he sailed as an average American. New York represents America more than Washington does, although the seat of the government is in the latter city. However, when the President spoke his wishes were met, despite any feeling that Lindbergh or anybody else might have had.

After July 2nd government insurance cannot be reinstated. Former service men who have allowed their insurance to lapse are urged to investigate the matter immediately. The government insurance is cheaper than most others, it can be paid for monthly, semi-annually or annually and has many features that are incorporated in other policies. The time to act is now. There will be no reinstatement after July 2nd.

SIMMONS PREPARED TO "CARRY ON."

North Carolinians no doubt were interested and delighted to hear several days ago that Senator Simmons is physically fit. Governor McLean let it be known that the senior North Carolina Senator had recently been given a thorough examination, after which physicians announced that he was physically fit for his Senate duties.

Senator Simmons is in western North Carolina now, giving a needed rest to his nerves, and after his visit there he expects to return to Washington in the Fall, fully capable of conducting the various affairs that will fall to him as one of the best known and most influential members of the Senate.

Senator Simmons is 73 years of age but the public has found him always able to conduct properly the affairs of his office. He is one of the hardest workers in Congress and his prestige there today is nothing but recognition of his labors.

THE MORGANTON FINDINGS.

Winston-Salem Sentinel. Regarding the death at Morganton hospital of H. B. Williams, the Attorney General finds that "the man's death was not caused nor hastened by neglect or mistreatment by the hospital authorities or the attendants," as members of Williams' family had contended. Yet despite this official finding, the question asserts itself: Had facilities for taking care of the inmates of the Morganton Institution been better, would Williams have died as soon as he did?

Testimony given during the hearing by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the hospital was clearly indicative of inadequate means for rendering the patients the care which a schedule of normal attentions would specify. Throughout the entire hearing no evidence was adduced to support any charge of deliberate neglect or mistreatment. It was lack of sufficient number of attendants that was responsible for Williams getting into the pitiful condition that could easily be interpreted as contributing to his death.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the people of North Carolina, and especially the officials of the State, will not allow the inevitable conclusion that lack of adequate facilities at the hospital was in some degree responsible for the death of Williams to be obscured by the Attorney General's verdict that neither neglect nor mistreatment had anything to do with his demise. The State is peculiarly charged with the care of its dependent and helpless children. In the discharge of this duty, the sense of feeling that the State has for suffering and misery is unfeignably disclosed.

RICH WAITING MARKETS.

Raleigh News and Observer. The Southern Power Company is doing a notable and valuable service to the whole South, and the country as well, in the series of advertisements it is inserting in widely circulated national publications like The Literary Digest. It compresses into a few words the very things that are calculated to draw attention to the South and increase its prosperity and invite new settlers and new industries. Its advertisements are so worded as to do this without too much detail and without apparent solicitation. Its last advertisement contained the following:

"Some idea of the potentialities of nearby markets may be gained from these facts: Annually Southern textile mills purchase \$107,000,000 worth of equipment, machinery and supplies. Only a small part of this demand is supplied by Southern manufacturers.

Imports into the South of ceramic wares amount to \$45,000,000 annually—chinaware, wall and floor tile, sanitary ware, electrical, porcelain and refractories.

Practically all of the textiles used in the extensive furniture industry, together with much of the hardware and fittings used by that industry, are imported.

And the Carolinians yearly buy in foods and feed products worth \$335,000,000. These are only a few of many outstanding examples of rich waiting markets. They will amply reward manufacturers who elect to utilize local labor and local raw materials in supplying them.

LINDBERGH AND WINE.

New York Times. As to the wet-and-dry situation, candor compels one to say that the existing tension will not be relieved by his record before or after Le Bourget. Innumerable tumbler of champagne have been lifted in his honor and he had touched his lips to the brim, but without drinking. This obviously brings aid and comfort to both sides. The wets can show that a nation may have wine with honor—the French call their toasts to him "the wine of honor"; also that a nation which takes its glass of champagne is not thereby incapacitated for generous admiration of a heroic stranger. But, on the other hand, it is a good deal harder to speak of Volsteadism as Puritanism plus hypocrisy plus thin blood. After all, when one has flown across the Atlantic on two ham sandwiches and a bottle of wine—

Revolution makes as much trouble below the Rio Grande as evolution does above it.—Shreveport Journal.

DANVILLE NEWS. Durham Herald. Evangelist Ham in his... in Danville soon. He... unusual circumstances... of their failure to extend... encouragement. The... naturally wishing the... doubts that any real... "revival." Under the... that little real good... ever, there are people... back him, and they... face of the... torial comment on the... vices by Ham is interest... tion in some of its... "Frank to say that... newspaper will this... interest in the forth... Mr. Ham and his party... Register extended... column, and his daily... evangelistic campaign... contrary whatever goes... regarded solely as... solely by that stand... newspaper, a story is... meetings, it will be... this newspaper, and if... dicated, the usual stand... values will be appli... "The reason for this... part of the ownership... Ham is coming to... ville as a house driv... there was a place wh... concord, this newspa... House of Religion. N... coming of Mr. Ham... ministers of Danville... worthy of their leader... decided to come this... of the opposition... that the revival was... last campaign, this... that it would simply... campaign.

"This is Mr. Ham's last... paper understands that... in the West. It is... campaign of its type... evangelists have decid... is something that... that the church repre... often these days even... And where are the "C... yesterday?"

"The Register wishes Mr... that those who go to... by the True Vine. But... unaware of the critici... Mr. Ham, and it is not... he is not only coming... ed against itself, but... factor in that division."

BOOSTING... High Point Enterprise. The industrial department... company, the corporation... Power company, the Southern... and other allied indus... electrical development in... a series of advertisements... of the World's Work, the... nationally circulated mag... which proclaim the immen... portunities of this regio... The third of the seri... matter: "Who has not wished... to establish a business, to... vigorous enterprise, to... multiply its sales over... "You have that chance... to move your business... investments grow into a... father's risk has been... "For he had to pioneer... might happen in develop... markets, multiplying val... are discounted. The hard... ready been done.

"State-wide road buildi... sections of Piedmont Car... the only work available... A great public service... electric development into... industrial employment for... "Business men have... Wealth during the last... three times as fast as in... industrialized states. No... with this section. The... tunities to set up your... tians, to supply the indus... them. Serve the rich mar... developed and that are... they can at present be... "Some idea of the potent... kets may be gained from... "Annually Southern text... 000 worth of equipment... Only a small part of this... Southern manufacturers... "Imports into the South... amount to \$45,000,000... and floor tile, sanitary... and refractories.

"Practically all of the... tensive furniture industry... the hardware and fittings... are imported.

"And the Carolinians... feed products worth \$335... "There are only a few... examples of rich waiti... amply reward manufactu... local labor and local raw... them."

THE WOMEN...

Hickory Record. What started all this... walking champions in... months ago a woman... Asheville, and then... Then Charlotte's Mrs. V... walking record, and... Mrs. Reid. Now Mrs. V... again.

And what are they walk... they go to do after the... are in the papers for a... gotten in the rush. The... science of the progress... tributed to the progress... walk where it is so muc... If hiking is going to... sport, we might suggest... tramp where an attracti... enough hidden scenery... to tempt even the most... in an effort to glimpe... where in providing... attraction it is much... ride.

Of the 300,000 vetera... it is estimated that 192... time.—Pottsville Journal.

A senator declares that... involve an enormous... what of the long...