

# The Mount Airy News

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## VOTING RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Christians Must Attend Primaries Too, Says Famous Pastor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Churchgoers should regard the exercise of the franchise as religious function and should vote in accordance with religious precepts on every matter involving a moral question either in the issues at stake or in the personality of the candidates, declares the Rev. Charles F. Aked in the October number of Appleton's magazine. Dr. Aked is pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of which Governor Hughes is a member. Further than this, he asserts it is just as much the duty of a church member to attend ward meetings and to vote at the primaries as it is to take part in the affairs of his church or to cast a ballot in the election of a pastor.

According to Dr. Aked the proportion of regular church attendants who frequently stay a way from the polls on election day and who seldom or never take part in primaries or local meetings for the election of delegates to conventions is larger than among any other class. These delinquents, he holds, are as much responsible for corrupt conditions of government or the election of unworthy men to public offices as are the heeled who buy votes to accomplish this result or the bar-room hangers-on who sell their ballots.

"The abuses that have arisen in the past," says the Appleton article, "from the interference of the church in politics have been due to the fact that religion was made political instead of politics being made religious. Except under circumstances of extraordinary moral pressure, churches as churches cannot enter arena of party politics. The church cannot become a caucus. Only the projection of a supreme moral issue can warrant a clergyman in publicly taking a position as a party man. He may be permitted in his own heart to pray for a party—if he is satisfied that it is not past praying for. But he can and should undertake a more important function—one that underlies all law and government—the formation of righteous public opinion. The church cannot compel in this day and generation. If it cannot inspire it is because it is no longer inspired and a church without inspiration is a corpse which people with decent regard to health should quietly bury. The church must teach that a Christian can no more neglect the plain duties of citizenship than he can neglect to pay his debts. The religious man who stands idly by and sees American politics made a byword for dishonesty is neither religious nor a man."

**Value of Good Roads.**—In urging the value of good roads, President Finley, of the Southern Railway, quotes from a Government Report for 1906 the following impressive estimate. "If it were possible to increase the average weight of a wagon-load of cotton in the United States from three bales as it now is, to four bales, without increasing the cost of hauling the load, the saving on a crop equal to the one picked in 1905 would amount to \$2,000,000; and if the average load of wheat, now fifty-five bushels, were increased by twenty bushels the saving effected in hauling a crop like that of 1905 would be more than \$8,000,000."

Healthy kidneys filter the impurities from the blood, and unless they do this good health is impossible. Foley's Kidney Cure makes sound kidneys and will positively cure all forms of kidney and bladder disease. It strengthens the whole system. J. H. Gwyn.

## As To Marketing Crops.

To the Farmers of North Carolina:

Whatever your money crop may be, market it slowly. It is poor business policy to force any non-appreciating market. The great bulk of agricultural products is non-perishable if kept under shelter. Of course there is always danger of fire, but we have that risk covered by insurance for a small cost. Feed the markets on short rations and you will soon see prices boosted by an increased demand. Don't let the cry of "big crops" scare you into parting with products at a price that will not give you a fair and just reward for your labor and the capital you have invested in your business.

You don't find men in other callings disposing of products which represent a year's work and interest on the investment, at a price below cost. The farmer has often done this by following the suicidal policy of forcing on the market in four months' time crops which must meet and supply a year's demand. Of course these crops are not to be and will not be consumed in four months. They are bought by the "middle man" and held in storage until the demands of the market call for them at remunerative prices.

We should not quarrel with the "middle man" as long as he conducts a legitimate buying and selling business. We should quarrel with ourselves for not handling our own crops for our own benefit in the same business-like way as the "middle man" has been handling them for his benefit. If products were not offered for sale on the streets of our towns at whatever price they were bringing, the "middle man" would soon go out of business. But as long as we follow the present method of marketing our crops, there will be a legitimate field for the "middle man," and in fact, he is a necessary part of this mode of marketing. In the cotton crop, which is the principal money crop of the South, we can well believe that a fair margin is made by the men who stand between the producer and the spinner; otherwise there would not be so many "cotton buyers."

Now, how are we to get out of these "old ruts" and upon the high way of successful business—like the marketing of our crops? It must be done by extending the selling period throughout the year so that the supply will just keep pace with the demand. Also by "bunching" our products and selling in such quantities as demanded by large buyers. This is co-operative selling.

How is it to be done? Through the storage or warehouse plan. Go to any large market town and you will find the cotton buyers using the warehouses to store our cotton in to be held until demanded by the spinner. We should do this for ourselves and save the profits that now go to the men who have been doing it for us.

But you say that you have bills that are due and that you must realize money from your crop at once. Unfortunately this is true with a great many farmers. Too many of us are still following the old ruinous "credit system," which is the legitimate offspring of the "all cotton system" and, next to its parent, is the agricultural interest of the South. Well,

At any time when your stomach is not in good condition, you should take Kodol, because Kodol digests all the food you eat, and it supplies health and strength for the stomach in that way. You take Kodol just for a little while when you have slight attacks of indigestion, and you take it just a little longer in order to get relief from severe attacks of indigestion or Nervous Dyspepsia. Try Kodol today. Sold by J. H. Gwyn.

if you owe bills you should pay them when payment is demanded. But do not put all of your cotton on the market. Go to your local banker and borrow on your cotton just as little money as you can possibly do with. Leave this money on deposit and use a check book. Your check may possibly pay several bills and finally be deposited to the credit some other man without money being drawn from the bank.

I mention this because I know that bankers are more ready to loan money if it is to be left on deposit with them. Follow this plan and economize in every way possible until you get out of debt and then swear you will stay out. If farmers are ever to attain their commercial independence they must raise home supplies and quit buying on credit. I don't know a single farmer who has followed the "all cotton system" and made a success at all.

Now, a few words about the cotton crop. The crop is greatly over-estimated. At the Farmers' Union convention in Fort Worth, Texas, we had reports from every one of the cotton states, and according to these reports from the field it is believed that within thirty days we will see a very material rise in the price.

H. Q. ALEXANDER,  
President Farmers' Union.

## The Gambling Instinct.

There was a pathetic scene on Boston Common one day last week. One of our more imbecile daily newspapers had advertised that a key would be hidden within the limits of a specified part of the Common, with some exchange of money for its finder. Some thousands of young men

of that class, transfixed the turf into roughness and peered under every hole in the fences and board walks. The whole thing would have been ludicrous if it had not been so sad. Most of the men who were active in the search appeared to belong to two classes, the perpetual loafers and the more ignorant working men out of a job. The collective energies of the crowd for half a day in money value at any rough work must have amounted to at least \$1,000. The amount of the reward we did not stop to inquire. But the whole scene was a parable of the mischief wrought by the speculative instinct in our national life. The fire of an imaginary wealth burned in these eyes. It was the same passion which sends men to the lottery and the gambling table, and makes the dangerous element on our exchanges. One felt the helplessness of the situation—not so much because the times are hard and work is scarce, as because of the ingrained weakness and folly which, judging by their looks and actions, would make success in life impossible for most of these searchers. It would be difficult to think of any lasting happiness or success, no matter what the conditions, for men in this mood. Surely it is the office of Christian teachers to discontinue this childish folly of expectation that some sudden miracle of prosperity will appear to solve the problems of life, and to set an ideal of success and happiness which depends upon faith and obedience to God's law of industry.—Congregationalist and Christian World.

## For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief, until Mr. A. W. Miles, of this place, persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by Gwyn Drug Co.

## Why Roosevelt is Desperate.

News and Observer.

That the Republican party is in dire straits is plainly evident to all who keep in touch with the trend of events which have crowded one upon the other during the past two weeks of the national campaign, and nothing makes it more manifest that the vehemence and virulence of President Roosevelt who is now carrying the full burden of the Republican campaign.

Why is Roosevelt so desperate? That is a question which inevitably presents itself to the mind, for Roosevelt has at times been at odds with his party, and has had to beg pathetically for Democratic support in order to save his face in various positions he has taken. It seems plain that it is neither the future of the Republican party, or that of his man Friday which concerns him, except as mere incidents bearing upon the future of Theodore Roosevelt. In that is to be found the solution of the Roosevelt activity, the Roosevelt vituperation, the Roosevelt ward politics, the Roosevelt overshadowing of Taft, the Roosevelt position in the centre of the stage with the calcium light on in full brilliancy.

Son-in-law Nick Longworth inadvertently blurted out the truth when he babbled family secrets and told the program that eight years from now it was to be papa-in-law Roosevelt for President on the Republican ticket, but that was only a possible half truth, for with either the success of Bryan or Taft the indications are that in 1912 Roosevelt will seek the Republican nomination. The only doubt as to the time of this hinges upon the result in November. Mr. Bryan is elected, Roosevelt will be a Republican candidate in 1912, and he will pose as the possible savior of that party. If Taft is elected then Roosevelt will perhaps bridle himself till 1916, but it is to be doubted that he will wait. He is hungry for publicity, even for notoriety and he will stop at nothing that stands in his way.

Take this projected big game hunt in Africa. That is for publicity, and it will doubtless be followed up by a trip around the world, visits to rulers and potentates, so that for four years the Roosevelt name will blossom forth regularly in the papers, and then with a hurrah in 1912 the Roosevelt boom will be launched and the country will have to stand another period of his shouting, of his mock thunder, and of all those things for which the Big Stick Stands. Roosevelt is a selfish man, one who is willing to attain his purposes, his program is Roosevelt first, last and all the time. He is desperate today simply to attempt to make his power felt and his dictatorship of the Republican party recognized. While his life lasts that party will have to reckon with him, unless its leaders develop unexpected manhood and in the open fight him to the finish.

And if Roosevelt's plans do not miscarry, what then? Above all things he desires to be called to the Presidency after an interim, and after that his purpose will be to dictate whom the choice shall be, and the public is rather well satisfied that Son-in-law Nick laid out a tentative program of Taft, then Roosevelt, then Dollar Jim Sherman, and then Nick or a lineal Roosevelt heir. Whatever is done, however, the Roosevelt dynasty is to be the aim of this com-

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bination which has put on foot a gigantic conspiracy the success of which would destroy the very spirit and purpose of this government, and would make the claim of this being a free country an "iridescent dream."

Turn the way you will the question thrusts itself into your face "Shall the people rule?" or is it to be a rule of one man back of whom uniting in his support stands the trusts, the combines, the predatory rich, the special interests. Is it to be that Theodore Roosevelt and less than fifty other men shall hold in thrall the eighty-five millions of Americans, or will the yoke, hid with the glitter of false promises, find willing necks waiting for it. The star of hope for the people in this dark night of selfish ambition and of conspiracy against the foundations of the government is found in Bryan and the Democratic party, and success to that ticket means a nation redeemed from partyism slavery. The light is breaking and if the people rise in their manhood this country will see a better and a happier day.

## Boyd Goes For Buyers Of Fluid.

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 9.—The regular term of the United States District court adjourned for the term this afternoon. The civil docket was called, but on account of the absence of so many attorneys, either in the campaign or for other reasons all civil cases were continued until the next term of court.

The cases tried this week have been in the main for illicit distilling, retailing, etc. Today Thomas Stroud, a negro who runs an employment agency here, was found guilty of using the mails for fraud. A New York case with ladies from Tom. The testimony against him was given by those who had paid traveling expenses to pay for the services of domestics, as well as for feeding them, and in neither case did they ever hear from the girls or from Tom, except an explanation from him that the girls must have stopped on the way. One of the ladies was from Salisbury, N. Y., the other from Batavia, N. Y. The grand jury completed its work this afternoon and was discharged.

There was considerable curiosity felt as to reports that there would be some indictments of prominent citizens connected with a national bank which recently failed, but such rumors proved to be unfounded on fact, as no such indictments were found.

In the Federal Court there came up for trial the case of an old negro from Alamance county indicted by the government for retailing. It seems that the old fellow had in his house "for personal use" a two gallon jug of corn whiskey. Three beardless youths of the neighborhood, made up a pot so to speak, of \$1.25 and prevailed upon the "personal user" to dispense to them a portion of his joyful fluid. After the testimony of these three boys was adduced the government itself asked for a verdict of not guilty, and the court directed the entry of such verdict. Just here his Honor, Judge Boyd, took oc-

casions to read a lecture:

## HOT SHOT AT WITNESS.

"Here, you boys, what do you mean by buying liquor from this old negro? You are a pretty looking trio to be engaged in such practice, aren't you? I want to say to you right here, that hereafter I am going to hold the law to be when parties purchase liquor from another party and the case comes before me, that the purchasers themselves are guilty, and you'll have a hard time getting out of my court without conviction. Three little upstarts like you boys, getting an old darkey into trouble of this kind, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves and you all need a good thrashing, and I want you to remember that if you ever get into my court again in a case of this kind, I am going to see if I can't find some law that will handle you as well as the defendant. Now, get out of the court room, let them be discharged. Mr. Clerk, I don't want them in here."

And quickly turning to the old negro the court said:

"You are an old fool, yourself; you put yourself right in the door of the penitentiary, and if you are ever before me again I'll go after you."

The jury was much affected by this speech, and after adjournment came to the judge for a good handshake.

## Seed Corn

Selecting Seed-Corn for Larger Yields.—The practice of selecting seed-corn from the barn late in the spring costs the farmers of North Carolina, in decreased yield of shelled corn, an amount equal to more than five million dollars annually. The farmer

rows a field from those that have two well-developed ears per stalk, remembering that in the selection of one should select from the stalks that will yield the largest amount of shelled corn per stalk. Select from the field three to five times as much corn as it is expected to be needed, so that a very rigid selection of the ears may be made during some winter day. Make selections from stalks that not only bear two well developed ears, but from those that have a good leaf development and large root system. Select ears that are borne at a uniform and convenient height. Discard all ears that have tips poorly covered with husks. When during the winter, the corn thus gathered is gotten out for more careful selection, choose those ears of cylindrical shape and those which possess deep wedge-shaped and large-germed grains which completely and deeply cover the cobs and which are arranged in parallel rows. Select heavy, well-matured ears that have medium-sized cobs with kernels that are heavy in weight and medium rough in indentation, and which have the butts and tips fairly well filled out. Keep the seed stored in a dry place until planting time.—C. B. Williams, Director North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

## 100 PIGS.

One hundred fine pigs on hand. Order before they are picked over.

JOHN A. YOUNG,  
Greensboro, N. C.