

The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XXXIV

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1913.

NO. 9

FRANK IS GUILTY VERDICT OF JURY.

Atlanta Factory Superintendent to Pay the Penalty for His Crime.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25th.—At 4:56 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of Leo M. Frank, on trial for the murder of Mary Phagan, found the defendant guilty. No recommendations were made by the jury.

Judge Roan's charge to the jury, delivered immediately after he had over-ruled a motion of the defense for a mistrial, was terse and direct. With reference to "reasonable doubt" he said:

"You are not compelled to find from the evidence his guilt beyond any doubt, but beyond a reasonable doubt, such a doubt as grows out of the evidence, or for the want of evidence; such a doubt as a reasonable and impartial man would entertain about matters of the highest importance to himself, and after all reasonable efforts to ascertain the truth. This does not mean a fanciful doubt, one conjured up by the jury."

During the trial much stress was placed by both sides on the question of Frank's character. Judge Roan charged the jury that while evidence of the defendant's good reputation previous to the death of Mary Phagan was to be considered possibly as creating a doubt of his guilt, such evidence would not suffice to clear him if, in the opinion of the jury, other evidence was sufficient to show that he had committed the crime charged against him.

The reading of the charge required about 20 minutes.

Frank showed no visible signs of emotion when he was informed that he had been found guilty. The factory superintendent's wife was with the prisoner when the message was delivered and she collapsed.

More than an hour before Frank was notified, the jury's verdict of murder in the first degree was received with a noisy demonstration by the crowd, estimated at more than 2,000 persons which had assembled outside the court house. All spectators were excluded from the court room before the verdict was announced. By agreement of counsel the prisoner was permitted to remain in his cell at the county jail. Only lawyers, court officials and newspaper men heard the verdict.

After listening to the presentation of evidence and argument of counsel for more than four weeks the jury retired at 12:47 o'clock this afternoon when Judge Roan concluded his charge. Shortly after 4 o'clock it was announced that a verdict had been reached but it was nearly 5 o'clock before the jury returned to the court room.

As the news was flashed to the crowd outside there was loud cheering. Mounted policemen rode through the crowd in an effort to disperse it but the demonstration continued unabated.

Solicitor Dorsey, who conducted the prosecution was the first person to leave the court room. As he stepped into the street he was lifted to the shoulders of several men and carried through the shouting crowd.

On account of the demonstration Judge Roan announced that he would not sentence the prisoner until tomorrow and possibly later, the Judge was also cheered when he left the court room. Counsel for the defendant tonight announced that a motion for a new trial would be made immediately.

Mary Phagan's body was found in the basement of the National pencil factory early on the morning of April 27. She had previously been employed at the factory and had gone there at noon on April 26 for a small amount of wages due her. Near her body were found two notes, on which were scrawled accusations against a "long, black negro."

Newt Lee, negro night watchman of the factory, who found the body was immediately arrested on suspicion. Superintendent Frank and several other persons connected with the plant, were

detained several days later. Among these was James Conley, negro sweeper.

After an exhaustive coroner's investigation, Frank and Lee were bound over to the grand jury. Frank was indicted for murder on May 24. Lee is still held in jail, as is James Conley.

Frank's trial began July 28. The State built a basis of circumstantial evidence and then called James Conley to the stand to give the only direct testimony against the defendant. Conley swore he had stood guard outside the factory office while Frank was eloped with the girl who had come for her pay and later helped Frank carry the body to the basement. The negro also told a revolting story of other alleged incidents at the factory office charging the defendant with degeneracy.

Judge Talks of Cause of Crime.

Durham, Aug. 25th.—Judge Frank Carter, in charging the grand jury for the August term of criminal court, departed from the usual of such charges, and rather than spending so much time in the discussion of the law delivered a very interesting charge on the cause of crime. The judge laid the blame for the greater part of the crimes against society against extravagance.

He said that this spending more than could be afforded was a national crime. The national government spends more than it should spend. The state government, the county, towns and finally the individuals of the community were bound by the common crime of extravagance, which in turn led to the lesser crimes which come into the courts of justice.

As an illustration of this tendency to spend more money than the incomes of individuals afforded Judge Carter cited the case against the automobile, and called attention to the recent statement of the secretary of state that a large number of the checks sent in by automobile owners for their state tax, came back from the banks on the protest.

Whiskey also came in for its share of the crime that are committed against humanity and the state. The judge charged the jury to be very diligent in their investigations of alleged cases of illicit handling of whiskey. The latter part of the charge was devoted to a glorification of the duties of a jurymen, whose work Judge Carter said were God-like in their potentialities for good. He ridiculed the man who brought in a "ten dollar certificate" saying that he was ill and unable to serve on the jury or that some member of his family was sick.

Taxpayers, Large and Small.

Kansas City Times. The man of large means, who regards himself with pride as an important taxpayer, usually assumes for that reason he ought to have more to say in the direction of the government than the man of small means.

Well, if he pays more taxes, he dodges more taxes. But let that pass. In his relations to the State compare his services with those of the man who hasn't had the gift of money-making.

The rich man doesn't furnish any more boys for military service in defense of his country; he doesn't furnish so many. He doesn't serve any offender on the jury; indeed, he usually gets excused from jury service. If he pays more for the support of government, he gets more out of the government. He resorts of ten to the courts. He derives tremendous advantages from organized society. His business would be worthless if it were located in Central Africa.

Finally, he takes little interest in governmental affairs, and the chances are that he fails to vote when the poor man takes pains to go to the polls.

The man who swells up over the fact that he is a large taxpayer is usually not nearly as good a citizen and ought not to have as much to say about the government as the plain voter who does his duty by his family and the city.

Horn Says He Didn't Get Any the Funds.

Winston-Salem, Aug. 23.—That he was in no way responsible for the failure of the Yadkin Valley bank, at East Bend, a state institution, was stated this afternoon by R. B. Horn, a candy manufacturer, of Lynchburg, Va., who is under indictment on charges connecting him with being implicated with others in causing the failure of the institution.

Mr. Horn further stated that he is a stockholder and had for some time kept an account with the bank; that he was not an officer nor a director of the bank, and had absolutely nothing to do with its management or policy.

"I have never received one penny from the bank that I have not paid back," Mr. Horn said. In fact he declared that he and his company had on deposit with the bank when its doors were closed \$1,500 and that he is, therefore, a creditor of the bank along with the other depositors.

Mr. Horn has been in the city since Thursday night conferring with his counsel and friends, he having come here as soon as he received news of the action of the grand jury at Yadkinville connecting him with the closing of the bank at East Bend.

"I not only do not fear, but I invite the most searching investigation of my transactions with the bank," said Mr. Horn. "I am ready to give bond for my appearance in court, and have so notified Solicitor Linney."

Had Concentrated Lye and Tobacco to Put in the Liquor.

Deputy Sheriff C. E. Jones of Sharpesburg township and Mr. Deal Tilley destroyed a blockade distillery and fixtures in New Hope township last Saturday. The operators were not found but they had left so hurriedly that one of them left his hat. A gun was heard to fire in the vicinity and it is supposed that this was a signal for the blockaders to hide out.

Among the things found at the distillery were eight boxes of concentrated lye and a bunch of homegrown tobacco tied up with a pair of suspenders. The lye and the tobacco are used to tone up the product of the distillery. It used to be said that blockade liquor was the only pure liquor; that dealers adulterated but that the liquor put on the market free from the stamp of hated publican was pure. That idea has long since been eliminated. The blockaders long ago learned all the tricks and the blockade liquor made these days is probably more dangerous than that sold by dealers, which is saying a good deal.

Cana, Va. News.

We have been having plenty of rain for the past few days which is helping the looks of crops considerably. The corn crop is good. The tomato crop is good and there is some canning being done. The tobacco crop is good. Fruit crops are good. The farmers are busy gathering and hauling their fruit to market.

Several of our people attended meeting near Lanesburg 4th Sunday and reported a nice time.

Mr. Joseph C. Gray a son of Mr. Isaac D. Gray, who left his home at Cana three years ago, and has been in the U. S. Army, spent a part of his time down about Mexico, returned to his father Saturday 23rd.

Revs. Weddle and Helton of Floyd county held a series of meetings at St. Paul, Dunkard church 23rd and 24th. The meeting was effective, one Baptism was performed.

Mrs. Robertson an aged lady of the community who has been very ill for some time is better and was able to be at St. Paul church Sunday.

Mr. C. C. Westmoreland supervisor of Fancy Gap passed through our place Monday 25th enroute to other parts of the county.

Quite a little is being said about good roads in our part and several have offered to give a week's work on the road. We want good roads and are ready to help make them. A reader.

BRIDGE A MILE LONG RE-BUILT IN 12 DAYS.

Pennsylvania and Lehigh Roads Set a New Record For Speed After Fire.

New York Sun.

An engineering feat almost unprecedented in railroading in this country is described in a bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad announcing the rebuilding in twelve and a half days, by 1,500 men, of the great railroad bridge, more than a mile long, across Newark Bay between Newark and Greenville, which was burned on the night of June 14. The long two-track trestle was the chief connecting link of the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh freight system between the West and New England, through New York City, accustomed each day to convey hundreds of cars of freight.

The bridge was 5,653 feet long, and the draw itself was 264 feet long. Over it about 1,600 freight cars passed daily with food products, coal, and iron for New England and Long Island, and in return came cars loaded with the output of factories of that section. When the fire started a Pennsylvania freight train from the South with 35 cars of potatoes bound for New England was on the bridge. The engine and the first five cars got into Greenville safely. The flagman, seeing the danger ahead, cut off the cabin car at the head of the train and pushed it to safety himself. The remaining 30 cars were destroyed, and the debris sank with what was left of the bridge.

About 3,500 feet of the bridge were burned. It was almost impossible for any one to get close enough to fight the flames.

"The engineers of the company and of the Lehigh Valley Railroad did not wait for the fire to abate its fury before they had all their plans perfected for re-establishing connection between Newark and Greenville."

"It was decided that each road should build one track, thereby giving a two-track bridge when both had finished. The Lehigh Valley bridge builders started at the west end of the bridge, while the Pennsylvania men worked in the opposite direction.

Here are a few things the engineers were ordering while the fire still burned: Fourteen pile-drivers, 13-motive derricks, 21 scows, 2 tugs, 6 catamarans, 5 air compressors, 2 water boats, 2 derrick cars, 2 locomotive cranes, 3 switching engines, 2 teams of horses 3,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,500 men. This was but a starter. As the work progressed much other equipment was added.

"Here, within sight of downtown New York, was a construction camp such as might have been building a railroad in the far West, miles even from a village. Those men the railroad chiefs had put in charge to repair the damage done by the fire did not leave their job until it was finished. More than 70 of them had their meals and slept there. A sleeping car gave them beds, while they ate in a dining car. For the laborers and carpenters other quarters were established.

"The special physician who was on duty remarked afterward that such was the attention paid to every detail when the camp was organized that there proved to be little need for the services of a physician. There was no case of illness, and but a few minor accidents."

Not a little trouble was experienced with the steel trucks and underframes of the cars in the burned potato train which had fallen into the bay. Many of them had lodged between the piles and it was necessary to remove them first before sawing off the burned piles at the water level, for on top of these piles were to be laid transverse sills a foot thick, and on these a new trestle of timbers just as heavy. As the new bridge now stands the track level is about 26 feet above high water. Another obstacle the engineers encountered was the thousands of feet among the charred piles, but speedy work was made of those when 200 men were set to work cutting the rails in small sections so that

they could be handled with some ease.

Every minute counted with the engineers in charge of the work. They had 1,000 men working in the daytime and 500 at night. They built an average of 10 feet every hour. They were paid one and one-half times the regular compensation for their hurry.

A complete electric light plant was established at the western end of the bridge, so that wires could be carried out over the burned portion. On the eastern end connection was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad's electric plant at the Greenville yard and with the lines of the Public Service Corporation. Both are and incandescent lamps were supplied from the eastern end, so that the bridge was lighted brilliantly for night work. Telephone lines were run to the middle of the bridge to facilitate communication between those in charge of the various parts of the work.

The burned portion of the Newark Bay Bridge cost originally \$130,455. To replace it will cost about \$295,000. The \$164,545 difference practically represents what the Pennsylvania spent for speed. The total loss to the company was \$295,000.

His Own Funeral Director.

Walter Shelton, of Reidsville, convicted of murdering his wife, is now in the State's Prison awaiting his electrocution, which is set for November 28th. Although his attorneys are still making efforts to save his life, he has prepared for the worse and has acted as his own funeral director. According to the News and Observer. In advance of making his departure from Wentworth with the deputy sheriff to come to the State penitentiary, he called into consultation the Reidsville undertaker and in a business-like way explained how he desired his remains to be disposed of with the appointment by names the pallbearers that should bear his body to its resting place. The specifications for his coffin was that it should be constructed of the best metal that could be secured, and that it should be covered in black broadcloth. Of the floral tributes he wished that they should be profusely spread over his grave. The list of pallbearers and floral bearers designated by Shelton included: his counsel, solicitor of Reidsville's recorder's court, city attorney of Reidsville, a barber, a town commissioner, a town physician, the deputy sheriff of the county, a druggist of Reidsville, a merchant, a traveling salesman, an undertaker, county superintendent of education, the postmaster of Reidsville, a painter and a member of the clerical force of the Reidsville post office. The expenses incurred in his desired burial services, Shelton said should be no cause for worry, as the insurance on his life would amply meet them all.

Building in New York 901 Feet Up Planned.

New York, Aug. 23.—A skyscraper whose topmost tower will rise 901 feet above the curb is planned by the Pan-American States association. Unless plans in carry, it will be built in this city, constructed wholly of materials from the Latin-American republics, will wrest from the Woolworth building the distinction of being the world's tallest habitable structure and will be ready for occupancy with the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition in California in 1915.

Such at least are the tentative plans of the promoters. Plans and specifications for the structure have been drafted and will be given to a building committee of the association next Tuesday for review and acceptance. Francis H. Kimball, designer of notable downtown skyscrapers, made the plans. The estimated cost of the structure is \$9,000,000. The site has not yet been selected. It is intended to erect the building as an enduring monument to Pan-American industry.

Records in Eating.

New York Sun.

Champion fried egg eater of the Berkshires was the title of Louis Morris of Housatonic before he entered in a recent egg-eating contest on a wager. He had a record of 23 eggs, and the wager was on his contention that he could easily increase this record to 25. When he reached 17 eggs he was seized by an attack of acute indigestion, and a doctor worked over him for an hour before he was restored to consciousness and pronounced out of danger. He also has a record of 54 ears of green corn.

A Rhode Island farmer has record of half a bushel of walnuts of which he was extraordinarily fond. He used half a small bag of salt while eating them. A New Jersey blacksmith on a recent wager ate nearly a peck and a half of cherries. He said he could go on eating "forever" as he put it, but those who witnessed his feat declared they had seen enough to prove the eater a wonder. A Chicago man, inordinately fond of mush and milk, lived on it for a week not long ago, eating four great bowlfuls of it three times a day.

Two Thousand Feet and no Bottom Yet.

Kinston, Aug. 20.—Yesterday a pound of lead at the end of two thousand feet of stout cord, was dropped into the waters of a pool near Hookerton, in Greene county, which has for many years been a subject for curiosity on the part of the people of the whole county because of the unknown depth. The line was unreeled to the last inch and hung perfectly taut. The "Bottomless Hole," as it is known, has existed for generations, but no one has ever been able to find it bottom. Not more than a hundred yards from the bank of Moccasin river, it was once thought that a subterranean stream supplied the pool from the river, but this theory was disproved when somebody called attention to the fact that the water in it does not rise at the time when the river was much higher than its normal stage with heavy freshets.

The hole is about 15 feet in diameter, and not a living thing exists in or near it. The water, which is of light blue color, is clear for a great distance down. Experiments are said to have been made with fish in the Bottomless Hole, but this invariably died in a short time and rose to the surface. A number of traditions of Indian times exist concerning the pool, one of which is that it bears a spell put upon it by a medicine man when a chief who had been his patron was drowned there. The attempt yesterday to ascertain the hole's depth was not the first by any means, but more pains were taken and the sounding line was longer than at any previous effort.

The "Milk Sick" in Avery Co. Washington Dispatch to Greensboro News.

In a letter to Representative Webb, Dr. L. E. Clark, of Minneapolis, Avery county, calls the attention of the ninth district Congressman to the existence of a much dreaded disease known in that section as "milk sick," and asks Mr. Webb to have the United States public health service send a surgeon to Minneapolis to make an investigation. Cows contract the disease more quickly than any other stock, though horses, sheep and hogs are susceptible. The disease is communicated to human beings through milk and butter before it can be detected in the cows.

"Many people have died of the milk sick," says Dr. Clark, "and those who recover are physical wrecks the balance of their lives. This is a serious and dreadful scourge around here and at this writing there are many people suffering from it in this vicinity."

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