

# The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XXXIV

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

NO. 13

## JUDGE FRANK CARTER SCORES HIGH LIVING.

Says Reckless Extravagance of the Age is One Great Cause of Crime.

Asheville, Sept. 16.—Extravagance was the main theme of an extraordinary charge which Judge Frank Carter delivered yesterday to the grand jury sitting with Superior court. Judge Carter considered extravagance as a cause of crime, and private extravagance as leading to public extravagance. In passing on to debt he said that it is a wonder that people who are carrying a load of debt do not commit more crimes than they do. He also had something to say of the telephones, declaring that one of the most deplorable conditions of modern society was the flirting done by boys and girls over the telephone; that they would say things over the telephone that they would not think of saying in the sanctity of the home; further, that the telephone has caused bills to run up 30 or 40 per cent. Another interesting statement by Judge Carter, in commenting on extravagance, was that he had been told by the secretary of state that many of the checks sent to him for state automobile licenses were returned to him marked "no good" by the banks.

Judge Frank Carter began his charge at 10:20 o'clock and finished at 10:45. The charge was commented upon by many of the lawyers present as being one of the most brilliant and forcible delivered here in many years. Judge Carter confined most of his remarks to the high cost of living now prevailing in all parts of the country and especially did he pay his respects to extravagant living, saying that there are people living in Asheville today riding in automobiles who ought to be walking, and if put to the test to pay all their debts they would not have money enough to buy shoe leather.

He went on to say that it always seemed better to him to investigate causes of crime, along this line he considered extravagant living to be one great cause of crime, saying that it affected the middle class of society and did not reach the lowest strata of human society, for these people usually live within their incomes.

He said that it was the middle class—the people who come out of the churches, clubs, etc.—that forge the checks, embezzle money, cause breach of trust and do these other crimes that are above the intelligence of the poorer criminal.

Judge Carter then turned his remarks to debt, the causes of it and the great burden it is. He said that about the only difference between debt and hell is that debt ends and hell does not. He said "the wonder of it is that more people of this kind do not commit crime. I am speaking of that debt that men make when living beyond their means. The embarrassment of debt is so intolerant that men sometimes fly the hills they know for those of the unknown."

He said that the secretary of state told him that many of the checks sent to him for the \$5 automobile license demanded by the state came back from the banks marked "no good."

Judge Carter paid his respects to the telephone, saying that one of the most deplorable conditions of modern society was the courting done over the telephone; that it was helping to break down the purity of womanhood; that boys and girls said things to each other over the wire that they would not think of saying in the sanctity of the home. The telephone in the house, the court said, caused the bills to be run up at least 30 or 40 per cent higher.

He went on to say that more people were living on their wits in this country than any other; that the ethical standards of business were lower here than in other countries.

Judge Carter then passed a few remarks about the speeder and the reckless driver of automobiles. He said the time had come to put a stop to reckless driving; that the police judge must put on a little more pressure in these

cases. He said that if any of these cases came up to him at the court from the police court he would give fair warning—if the cases tried by a jury, the defendants can expect no reduction in the fines, but rather an increase, if not a road sentence.

He said that private extravagance has its tendency to produce public extravagance; that thoughtful people are becoming alarmed over the increase in the state debt. He lamented the fact that there appeared to be no way of informing the people in general of the exact condition of affairs at the capital at all times. He told of little counties of the state that were shouldering great debts, drawing an illustration from Orange county, which only recently voted \$250,000 road bonds. He said in Wake county it was proposed to vote \$1,000,000 road bonds, but the people had too much sense for this and voted it down.

He ended his charge here by asking, "Where is it all going to end?"

## Sewing Human Hearts.

World's Work.

Probably the most daring chapter in modern surgery is that which treats of operations on the heart. "The road to the heart is only 2 or 3 inches long, but it has taken surgery nearly 2,600 years to traverse it," is one writer's striking remark. How recent this work is made plain from the fact that a book published by Stephen Paget in 1895 contained a chapter on "Surgery of the Heart," the words being contemptuously inclosed in quotation marks. The scientists as well as the layman looked upon the heart with an almost superstitious awe. Any injury necessarily implied death; any interference with such an injury could only hasten the end. Yet many shrewd observers in the course of the ages had noted that all heart wounds did not result in instantaneous death.

It was not until 10 or 15 years ago that surgeons began to act upon this knowledge. In exceptional cases death did not result immediately from a heart wound; there were intervals of a few minutes, a few days, or a few weeks. Why not utilize this interval in an attempt to sew up the wound? Medical history now reports many successful operations, one performed upon an Alabama negro boy in 1902, illustrates the resources of modern heart surgery. This boy had been the victim of an especially nasty stab wound. The knife had penetrated the apex of the heart and passed into the left ventricle, making a wound nearly half an inch long. When the boy was placed on the operating table, a little negro cabin, the signs of death had already appeared. His feet were cold, and his face showed signs of the utmost distress. The surgeons made a little window-like opening just above the heart. Through this they could readily see the injured organ, the blood spurting from the wound at each pulsation. One surgeon put in his hand, pulled the heart upward, and held it while another sewed the wound with a catgut. The operation—performed without anesthesia—lasted 55 minutes; on the 16th day the boy was sitting up; in a short time his heart was as good as new.

## What He Sold.

F. Hopkinson Smith, painter, author and engineer, was employed in the Government service at one time, in which he had to do some traveling, says Collier's. He was riding in the Pullman opposite some traveling men who were very loquacious. They tried several times to bring him into the conversation. He answered politely, then became silent. Finally one of them said: "On the road?" addressing Mr. Smith. "Yes," he replied. "What kind of goods do you sell?" "Lighthouses."

The drummer gasped in astonishment, then said: "Boss, where do you keep your samples?"

## WILL TEDDY BE THE REPUBLICAN CHOICE.

Bitterness on Account of Roosevelt's Bolt Last Year Steadily Growing Less.

Washington, Sept. 21st.—The movement among Republicans to turn to Colonel Roosevelt as the leader in 1916 is growing with remarkable rapidity.

The statement made yesterday in Salt Lake City by United States Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, predicting the nomination of Roosevelt three years hence on the Republican ticket has added greatly to the interest with which Washington has been watching the turning of the political wheel. Coming from a senator who did not support Roosevelt last year and who always has been classed as a strong conservative, the interview caused much comment.

Senator Sutherland, however, has only voiced publicly what many prominent Republican leaders have been saying beneath their breath for some time.

Several weeks ago the newspapers told of the growing feeling in Washington that Roosevelt's nomination on the Republican ticket is inevitable and that the Colonel is open to suggestions of this character, but since then the opinion among political leaders has become stronger. Many are convinced that they will again be obliged to support the Colonel as the Republican standard bearer.

The general feeling of tolerance toward this suggestion was shown clearly in the guarded comment caused by Senator Sutherland's statement. The bitterness engendered in last year's campaign over Roosevelt's bolting of the ticket has been steadily growing less, and many Republicans have been seeking grounds of compromise on which they could go before the country with a chance of success.

Several informal conferences and talks were held among Republican senators in regard to the Sutherland statement. Senators Bradley, of Kentucky, and Borah, of Idaho, had just been discussing it when they were asked for an expression of opinion.

Neither would talk for publication, but it is known that Senator Borah has long been of the opinion that Roosevelt is rapidly becoming the most available man to reunite the Republican party for victory in 1916. In conversation with a colleague, he has said the only other course open to the Republican which will win.

Senator Bradley, of Ohio, another Republican looked thoughtfully at the matter and remarked significantly:

"Without committing myself, there is one thing to be said in favor of the suggestion of Roosevelt as the Republican candidate in 1916, if nominated he certainly will be elected."

## CONFIRMED PROOF.

Residents of Mt. Airy Cannot Doubt What Has Been Twice Proved.

In gratitude for relief from aches and pains of bad backs—from distressing kidney ailments—thousands have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. Residents of Mt. Airy, who so testified years ago, now say the results were permanent. This testimony doubly proves the worth of Doan's Kidney Pills to Mount Airy kidney sufferers.

Mrs. T. Snow, Fairview St., Mt. Airy, N. C., says: "The pain in my back was often so severe that I could not do my housework. I also had dizzy spells and the kidney secretions annoyed me. Some of my friends spoke highly of Doan's Kidney Pills and I got a box. The results of their use were satisfactory. It was not three weeks before the trouble had entirely left me. I am glad to confirm the endorsement I gave Doan's Kidney Pills a few years ago."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## FORCE MURPHY ON STAND.

Sulzer Will Tell Story and Compel Tammany Boss to Defend Himself.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21st.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, whom Governor Sulzer accuses of having instigated his impeachment, will be forced to take the witness stand practically in his own defense before the impeachment trial is over, in the opinion tonight of the Governor's close friends.

They say the Governor will take the stand and that his story will compel the attorneys for the impeachment managers to call the Tammany leader.

What revelations the Governor may make is unknown. All attempts to interview him on his expected testimony have been futile. But his friends profess to know that no influence can prevent him from testifying in event the constitutional objections raised by his attorneys to prevent the case from coming to trial are overruled.

## "Murphy Behind Conspiracy."

The Governor's counsel tonight would not discuss the possibility of Mr. Murphy or any one else being called as a witness while argument on these objections to be resumed tomorrow before the high court of impeachment is pending. It was, however, recalled tonight that after the Governor's so-called break with Murphy last June the Governor publicly charged that the Tammany leader "was behind a conspiracy to blacken my character because I refused to do his bidding."

A growing spirit of confidence is manifest among the Sulzer adherents. The fact that the board of managers is attempting to pass additional articles of impeachment is asserted by the Governor's followers to be an admission that they fear they have not established a case. The board of managers laugh at this assertion, saying they feel it is only just that all the evidence they have against the Governor should be produced.

## Will Tell Everything.

But the Governor has maintained from the start that he will tell the history of the alleged conspiracy which he insists brought about his impeachment.

Mrs. Sulzer's testimony has been considered too vital to the case of the defense to permit her to remain silent.

The Governor has made the most extensive preparations for the presentation of his testimony. It will take the form of a narrative of the time, soon after his election, when he avers, Tammany Hall and others began to bring pressure upon him to do their bidding. He hopes to show, it is understood, that gradually he incurred the enmity of many of the men back of the present proceedings. He will narrate incidents, it is said, that he believes show the gradual crystallization of the impeachment proceedings.

Amazing revelations which will involve a score or more of widely known Democratic politicians of the city of New York and upstate are predicted.

## Vote Generously to Church.

Earlier Sept. 16.—Rev. C. W. Blanchard pastor of the First Baptist Church here, raised more than \$450 in 10 minutes at a meeting of his congregation when he urged them to donate to a new edifice to be erected at McLaws and Gordon streets. Pastor Blanchard addressed the meeting, which did not include all the membership by any means and described to his flock the plan for a two-year payment fund.

Then he announced that he would try to secure promises for \$15,000 from his auditors in 15 minutes. At the end of 10 minutes the subscriptions totaled \$15,150. By the end of the canvass the fund reached \$16,511. If the membership had been present in full force the amount would have reached \$20,000, it is believed. Bulletins were posted in plain view of the donors and the spirit of giving partook of the nature of a generous rivalry.

## BENEFITS NOT IMMEDIATE.

Full Benefits of New Tariff Law Will Come in By Degrees, Say Simmons and Underwood.

Washington Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

Now that the final passage of the Democratic tariff bill is in sight, leading authorities upon this subject in both the House and Senate are concerned lest the country expect too much from this legislation as it will affect the high cost of living.

These experts now take occasion to warn the people that the prevailing level of prices will not be materially reduced all at once, but, on the contrary, at least a year will be needed to bring relief. They still insist that relief will come, but will not come immediately.

In the first place, it is necessary for the government to overhaul its customs machinery and to put into actual effect a complete system of revised rates. In the second place, the lines of business involved in the pending reductions must readjust themselves to the new conditions. Both operations will require time.

Even now, these authorities say, the influence of the new tariff legislation will be felt. This bill will tend to prevent any undue inflation of prices, though it may not immediately result in a lowering of the cost of food and clothing to the public.

These are the views held by Senator F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Senate finance committee, and by Representative Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the House committee on ways and means. These two chairmen have been the nominal authors of the measure and have led the fight which passed it through the House and Senate.

Those people, therefore, who are looking for a quick slump in the price of meat, of shoes, of breadstuffs and of clothing will be disappointed. This slump is not anticipated by the farmers of the tariff bill at once, but ultimately, they contend, the level of prices is bound to drop.

"Although the influence of the new tariff bill," said Senator Simmons to the Sun correspondent, "will be effective at once, it will not be particularly marked by the general public, nor will its benefits be felt widely for some time to come."

"In short," he continued, "this influence will here and now operate against the inflation of artificial prices, but will not tend yet to reduce the normal prices to a lower level. Such a reduction may not come for a year even, and in the case of sugar and wool it will not come for a longer period. But I am positive that it will come in the end."

"For instance, the price of meat will not fall, but it will not be permitted to advance to undue proportions. In the cattle trade much depends upon the supply and also upon the magnitude of the shipments to this country, and the bill cannot be expected to regulate either of these conditions all at once. The placing of meat on the free list cannot help the consumer if no meat is imported and if the supply in this country is for any reason curtailed.

"But the new law will certainly prevent extortion, as, for instance, in the price of shoes. Despite the bill, the price of shoes was advanced, but not advanced as much as it would have been had not this bill been before Congress. So, while meat and other foodstuffs may advance somewhat from time to time because of short crops or shortage in the cattle supply, they will not rise to unreasonable heights, as might be possible were there no new tariff rates.

"On the other hand, when prices do begin to fall the farmer and the cattle raiser will not suffer. They will still obtain fair prices for their products, but the trusts will not be able to wring the same profits from the consumer that they have extorted in the past.

"In sugar and wool no reduction is to be expected, for some time, although they will eventually go on the free list. Raw

wool will not be free till December nor manufactured wool until March, while sugar does not go on the free list for three years.

"So it will take a long time—probably a year—before the people actually begin to feel concretely the benefits of the new tariff law."

Representative Underwood did not go into details in his interview, but his views are substantially the same as those held by Senator Simmons.

"In some particulars," said the ways and means chairman, "the benefits of the new law be felt almost at once; in others it will be at least a year. Perhaps I had better say the benefits will be felt, but they will not be realized or appreciated, because the people will not actually see immediate results of the pending bill."

These assurances come from the two highest authorities in Congress upon the economics of the tariff situation. They realize that the consuming public expects much from the new law, and they issue their warning at this time in the hope that the disappointment, if any, will not be charged against the measure.

## GEO. E. NISSEN DEAD.

Pioneer Manufacturer and Civil War Veteran of Twin-City Succumbs to Bright's Disease at Age of 73 Years.

Winston-Salem, Sept. 20.—Mr. George E. Nissen, aged 73 years, a pioneer manufacturer of this city, died Friday afternoon at 5:45 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. Montague. Death followed an illness of Bright's disease.

The passing of Mr. Nissen marks the termination of a life that has for 50 years been a leading factor in this city's industrial progress. His mechanical genius it was that, in large part, caused the fame of the Nissen wagon to be extended to all parts of the United States and even into distant parts.

Born at Waughtown September 27, 1839, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Nissen, he grew to manhood's estate and spent his life in the environs of Forsyth county.

Mr. Nissen was a veteran of the Civil War. At the time the war broke out he was in Washington, D. C., en route to California. He returned immediately to his home and enlisted May 24, 1861, in Company B, First Battalion, North Carolina Sharpshooters. He served loyally throughout the whole of the terrible conflict, participating in many memorable battles.

Before the termination of the war he was made a corporal. April 10, 1861 he surrendered at Appomattox, Va., together with one officer and 37 other members of his company.

## Davis Pardoned.

Raleigh Sept. 19.—Rev. R. L. Davis, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, was pardoned this afternoon by Governor Craig from conviction and \$10 fine and costs for striking Wiley Straughan over the head with a whiskey bottle. The Governor takes the view that Rev. Mr. Davis is not guilty. Among the petitioners for the pardon were Senators Simmons and Overman, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Judge C. M. Cooke and Solicitor H. E. Norris.

Newly discovered evidence was presented, tending to show conspiracy to frame up a case against the prohibition leader.

## Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Wiley Ferguson deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties owing the estate to make prompt payment and save cost. And all parties holding any collections against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their collection.

Sept. 19, 1913.  
John Early Ferguson, Exr.