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# The Mount Airy News.

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MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913.

NO. 17

## SULZER IMPEACHED.

### Governor of New York Removed from Office by Assembly.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Governor Sulzer was removed from office today by the high court of impeachment by a vote of forty-three to twelve, Presiding Judge Cullen and Senator Wendt being excused from voting.

When the first news of the ballot was conveyed to the executive mansion the governor refused to make a statement but said he might talk later.

The vote on the question of disqualifying the governor from holding further office was unanimously in the negative.

Martin H. Glynn, acting governor, became governor, Robert F. Wagner, of New York, majority leader of the Senate, became lieutenant governor.

No official notice of the removal was given Sulzer. The record of the court decision was filed with the Secretary of State, thus complying with all the legal requirements to remove the governor.

Everything at the executive mansion was ready for Sulzer's departure Sunday afternoon.

### Awaited Verdict Impatiently.

A pale, thin man sat in the executive mansion today, awaiting impatiently the vote of the high court of impeachment which would strip from him the robes of office of governor and make him William Sulzer, a private citizen.

It was known that before night fall this fate for him would be announced. That he would be removed was decided by the informal vote yesterday. The court reconvened this morning to take the vote that would remove him legally. Four articles of impeachment were also to be voted on.

### Pay Day for Members.

Incidentally today was pay day for members of the court, each getting \$37.50 per day or a total of \$1,087.50 for twenty-nine days' work.

Both galleries of the senate chamber were filled when the senators and judges filed solemnly in at 10:30 o'clock.

### "Not Guilty" on Several.

By unanimous vote the governor was found not guilty on article five, charging that he dissuaded Frederick Cowell from testifying against him before the Frawley investigating committee. He was found not guilty on article six, charging larceny, so-called, relating with funds contributed for the campaign. The vote was unanimous. By unanimous vote he was found not guilty on article seven, charging bartering political influence; also on article eight, charging use of official position to influence the price of stocks in which he was interested.

### Guilty on Three Counts.

Governor William Sulzer was found guilty by the high court of impeachment on three of the articles preferred against him. They were articles numbers one, two and four. He was declared innocent of the charges contained in article three.

Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glynn, who has been acting governor since the impeachment of Sulzer, becomes chief executive of the State. He is an Albany newspaper owner, Robert E. Wagner, a New York attorney, will become lieutenant governor. He is the majority leader in the Senate.

### Bare Majority.

The vote on articles one and two was 39 to 18, a bare two-thirds majority. The former article charges that the governor falsified his statement of campaign contributions, the latter charges that he committed perjury in so doing.

The vote on article three, which charges the governor bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the Frawley investigating committee, was unanimous in favor of the governor.

The vote on article 4 was 43 to 14, six members changing their vote on articles 1 and 2, from "not guilty" to "guilty," and two from "guilty" to "not guilty." This article charges that the governor suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the Frawley committee. Among these was Duncan Peek, State superin-

tendent of public works, who testified at the trial that the governor had asked him to commit perjury.

The secret informal vote to remove the governor was said to be 43 to 14, the same as on article 4, and the vote not to disqualify him was said to be unanimous.

Article 6, which charges that the governor committed larceny in speculating his campaign contributions, was said not to have been sustained in the secret session, by a vote of 50 declaring the governor "not guilty" to seven against him.

Article five, which charges that he prevented a particular witness, Frederick L. Colwell, from attending the sessions of the Frawley committee; articles seven, that he threatened to use his office and influence to affect the vote or political action of certain assemblymen, and article eight, that he corruptly used his influence to affect the prices of securities on the stock exchange, were reported also to have been decided in favor of the governor in the secret session by a practically unanimous vote.

Presiding Judge Edgar M. Cullen voted "not guilty" on every article and rendered a long opinion in explaining his votes. The other eight judges of the court of appeals were divided. On articles one and two, Judge Willard Bartlett, Emory A. Chase, and William E. Werner voted for the governor and against him voted Judges Frederick Collin, William H. Suddelback, John W. Hogan, Frank H. Hiseock and Nathan L. Miller, making a division among them of five to four against the governor.

On article four, Judges Bartlett, Chase and Werner changed their votes from "not guilty" to "guilty" and Judges Hiseock and Miller changed from "guilty" to "not guilty," making against him a division of six to three.

### Judge Cullen Strong for Sulzer

Presiding Judge Cullen held that the offenses charged in articles one and two were not impeachable and that the governor neither falsified his statement under the provisions of the election law, nor committed "legal perjury."

"The rule here contended for," said he, "amounts in reality to an ex post facto disqualification from office for an offense which had no such penalty when committed without affording an opportunity to show either repentance or atonement. Men have committed serious crimes, even felonies, and subsequently attained high public positions."

Practically every member of the court explained his vote on article one, although those who voted in favor of the governor did not enter at length into a discussion of the merits of the case or of the matters of law and precedent involved, as did the others, including all the judges. The latter filed with the court lengthy opinions in support of their votes.

One of the judges, Nathan L. Miller, who was designated to the court of appeals bench by Sulzer, denounced him as "totally unfit for office."

### Tobacco Crop is Short, Both Acreage and Yield.

New York, Oct. 21.—Tobacco crops throughout the country amount to 883,500,500 pounds this year, as compared with a total production of 949,993,500 pounds in 1912. The decrease is due both to the hot dry weather which prevailed during most of the summer in many of the large tobacco growing centers, and to a general curtailment of acreage. The New England crops and those of North and South Carolina, where a great deal of tobacco is grown for export, are well up to expectations and partly counterbalance the unfavorable figures of other sections.

Kentucky, which is the greatest tobacco State in the Union, had an extremely bad summer and at least 15 per cent. of the crop was totally destroyed by the excessive heat. In some counties in this State the plant was cut while green, as farmers feared an early frost, which would complete the havoc of the sun.

## Farmers Urged to Prepare to Observe Good Dead Days.

Whereas, his Excellency, Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, issued his proclamation setting apart the fifth and sixth days of November, 1913, as Good Roads Days, and appointing these days as holidays and days of festival throughout the State, to celebrate the dawn of a new day in North Carolina—a day in which the march of progress toward a higher and better civilization is made easier by Good Roads, with modern schools as signposts guiding the people onward and upward; and

Whereas, His Excellency, the Governor, has called upon the president of the Farmers' Union to issue his proclamation to the organized farmers of North Carolina to enlist in this great movement for the betterment of all the people and the development of both country and town;

Therefore, as president of the Farmers' Union, I hereby call upon all the local unions in the State to assemble at their regular meeting places on Friday afternoon or night, October 31st, and there organize and arrange to work every able-bodied man in the community on the community roads, on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 5th and 6th.

Let all farmers unite with all other classes of our citizenship, and, should in hand, realize that it is one of the very few instances in life where heaven will hold its own with brain.

And in this union of effort in a common cause, may all men come to realize that every movement for and the development of North Carolina and the upbuilding of her citizenship is a "Common Cause" that should enlist the united co-operation of all classes.

And as we are thus for two days brought personally under the divine edict "by the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" may all men be brought into a closer and larger sympathy with that large class of our people that spend all their days in labor and toil.

And as we tire under the burden of the day may we be stimulated to greater endurance by the thought that we are thus lessening the burden of North Carolina's twelve million dollars Bad Road Tax—that we are thus helping to bring country and town nearer together, reducing the cost of marketing to the one and lowering the high cost of living to the other; that we are thus making possible an increased attendance on church and school, thereby elevating the people spiritually, morally and intellectually.

And may these Good Road Days arouse a universal demand for good road building that will soon extend these arteries of trade to the humblest home in North Carolina.

And may this meeting and mingling and laboring together bring all men of all classes to recognize the rights of others and the part that each class must take in the development of a greater civilization; and may we never be content with a prosperity that does not extend to every class and every section of our State.

All State and county papers please publish.

Fraternally,  
H. Q. Alexander,  
President Farmers' Union of North Carolina.

### Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Surry County as Commissioner, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Dobson, on Saturday the 1st day of November, 1913, at one o'clock P. M. the following real estate. A tract of land lying in Surry County, N. C., bounded on the North by V. R. Doss, on the East and South by W. H. Coe on the West by Fishers river. Containing about 60 acres. Known as the Robert Coe land.

Terms of sale one half cash and the remainder in four months from day of sale. Sale will be made for assets to pay debts against the estate of Robert Coe, deceased.

This Sept. 29th, 1913.  
W. L. Reece, Com.

## Sunday School Work in Rockford Township.

Dear Sunday School Workers of Rockford Township:

This is the day appointed for our township convention and it has been a bad rainy day thus far. No doubt it has been a great disappointment to many of us. I for one regret very much failing to meet so many of you in our convention from a social standpoint and to meet you in the interest of the Sunday Schools of our township and if possible let our interest and influence spread to other townships and create a greater interest in the Sunday School work in all the churches in this county.

I hope each of you will be encouraged to do better work in each of your schools next year than this year.

The secretaries of the schools were very prompt in sending their reports for the convention for which allow me to say that I duly appreciate your interest in this great world-wide Sunday School move. Since we failed to meet in our annual convention I give the reports in part for the various schools as follows:

Rockford, Baptist - Methodist, enrolled for the year 1912, 82 pupils and for 1913 77, a loss of 5, expended for Sunday school purposes \$14.91, attendance 33. J. G. Burrus and C. B. Davis are the Supts. J. B. Holyfield, Sec. There are four teachers.

Ivy Spring, Methodist, enrolled for the year 1912, 53, 1913, 48, a loss of 5. Attendance 31, expended \$7.03, W. Y. Davenport, Supt., E. H. Davenport, Sec. There are three teachers.

Stony Knoll, Methodist, enrolled for the year 1912, 85, 1913, 66, a loss of 19, attendance for 1913, 36½, expended \$4.76. W. R. Doss is Supt. and Sec. There are four teachers.

Copeland, Baptist, enrolled for the year 1912, 45, 1913, 65, a gain of 20, attendance 42, expended \$5.10. R. A. Doss is Supt. J. R. Venable, Sec. There are three teachers.

Double Creek, Christian, enrolled 1912, 84, 1913, 72, a loss of 12, attendance, 28, expended, \$7.95. T. W. Shinnall is Supt. and Miss Mamie Hancock, Sec. There are four teachers.

I hardly know whether or not to arrange for another Convention for this year. I think now we will have a meeting of the Supts. Secs. and teachers of the schools somewhere in the township and discuss matters that should greatly concern us.

Can't we increase the enrollment of our schools and get the attendance better in proportion to enrollment?

Yours in the work,  
W. Y. Davenport, V-Pres.  
Rockford, N. C., Oct. 19, 1913.

## Fire Destroys Great Quantity of Tobacco.

Danville, Va., Oct. 16.—Fire early this morning at Chatham, 18 miles north of Danville, destroyed the Farmers' Tobacco warehouse, eighty thousand pounds of leaf tobacco belonging to many farmers; burned White livery with thirty-seven horses and mules, the two-story frame residence of Miss Bessie Tredway and a dwelling owned by Lizzy Settle, a negro. The total loss is conservatively estimated at \$35,000. Insurance on the burned properties is less than nine thousand dollars.

The burned warehouse was the newest and largest in the town and all of them were filled to their capacity with leaf tobacco for sale or in various awaiting to be milled. The fire originated in the ivery stable.

## Land for Sale.

I have for sale 3 miles north of Mt. Airy on the Warps Gap road 28 acres of good tobacco land, 12 acres in cultivation, balance in pine and oak timber. Watered by 2 springs, and 3 branches. Partly fenced with woven and panel wire. There is on the land a four room house, a tobacco barn, a good new feed barn with four stalls, an orchard of 100 trees, 50 bearing, all of good variety.

For further information see or write,  
R. W. Poore,  
Mt. Airy, N. C.  
Pd. 11-7.

## BALLOON EXPLODES KILLING 28.

Entire Admiralty Board of Germany is Wiped Out in a Moment.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Twenty-eight persons were killed today near Johannisthal in an explosion in the fall of Count Zeppelin's latest dirigible balloon, the "L. II."

Those killed represented the entire German admiralty board conducting the final trial of the dirigible, looking to its acceptance by the government as a new unit in the German aerial navy.

Every person that went aloft in the big airship, including the pilot and crew and invited guests, are dead.

Twenty-seven were killed almost instantly by the explosion of gas, or were burned to death as the flaming wreck fell nine hundred feet. One man, guest of the admiralty board, was extricated alive from the mass of twisted wreckage. His eyes were burned out and he had suffered other terrible hurts. He begged his rescuers to kill him, and died tonight in a hospital.

Three other army officers were killed near here today in aeroblast flights.

Spectators who had been watching the impressive maneuvers of the "L. II" from below suddenly saw the great gas bag burst into a glowing flame and then fall. A second or two later the reverberating sound of the terrific explosion reached them.

It was impossible for some time to approach the flaming dirigible, beneath which the members of the crew had been crushed and burned.

A director of one of the aviation companies at the Johannisthal aerodrome was an eyewitness of the disaster. He described it as follows:

"I was working in my office about 500 yards from the scene of the accident when I was startled by an explosion of extraordinary violence. My first thought was that an aeroplane had landed on the roof of my building and that the gasoline tank had exploded.

I rushed to a window and saw the new dirigible in flames and plunging toward the earth. The outer covering of the air craft had been already burned off and the inner balloons containing the gas had disappeared.

"The naked aluminum framework with its long center pieces, its inter-laced ribs and its tapering ends, and the gondolas containing the motors beneath fell rapidly, bow foremost.

"When the skeleton of the immense craft struck the earth the heavy gondolas buried themselves in the ground.

"I rushed immediately to the scene after ordering out the fire department from the aerodrome."

The dirigible, before she left the balloon hall at Johannisthal, took on board her regular naval crew and a number of officers. She headed for Berlin, a short distance away, in a light wind. About a dozen aviators were circling the aerodrome at the time in aeroplanes.

Everything was apparently in good order on the airship. She was gradually getting up speed when suddenly an explosion was heard by those on the ground, evidently in one of the motors in the center gondola. A flash shot out and the next instant the whole ship was afire and plunging downward. Every inch of the canvas covering and the balloons disappeared in a moment.

A second and more violent explosion was then heard, the fire having reached the gasoline tank filled with about a ton of liquid fuel. Before the echoes of the explosion had died down the wreck of the most modern of Germany's dirigibles lay a flaming mass on the ground.

The balloon lay in a great curvy like a letter "S," a mass of glowing wires and tangled girders. The cylinders of the motors in the center gondola and one of the after propellers could be distinguished. Otherwise there was nothing to indicate that the debris was that of Germany's proudest airship.

Pioneers armed with axes backed at the wreckage for two hours

before they extricated the last of the bodies of the victims. The dead were borne on stretchers to the balloon hall and a company of soldiers roped off the place to keep back the crowd.

The six inmates of the center gondola had been blown through the sides of the car by the first explosion and their bodies fell a quarter of a mile away from the wreck of the balloon, which was traveling at 40 miles an hour when the accident happened.

All the others except two were apparently killed by the explosion of the gasoline tank and were probably dead before the wreckage reached the earth.

The commander and members of the admiralty trial board were seated in the officers' gondola. After the fire broke out they were caged inside a net-work of red hot girders.

Two of the crew were still alive when rescuers reached the wreckage. One of them, however, died before he was extricated. The other Lieut., Baron von Blul, was desperately injured. Both his eyes were burned out. He urged the rescuers to kill him.

Besides the officers already mentioned, Lieutenant Trunk who was second in command, Chief Engineer Haussmann and three engineer secretaries from the admiralty board, were killed.

The pilot, Captain Glund, was the only civilian on board the airship. He was the commander of the Keppelin balloon which landed in France in April this year. The rest of those on board were officers of the German navy.

The engineers of the Zeppelin company had expressed their confidence when the "L. II" was completed that she would be able to cross the Atlantic.

## Yadkin Deputy Sheriff Acquitted of Charge.

The wife of Wm. Bitting, Col. who was killed by Constable J. E. Shugart while resisting arrest, had a warrant issued for Shugart and he was tried before Justices of the Peace J. C. Miller, Eugene Barner and J. H. James, Saturday. Two of the State's witnesses, Sheriff C. W. Poindexter and Bob Plowman, were all the witnesses examined. When their evidence was concluded both sides rested and the case dismissed, as their evidence showed clearly that Shugart killed the negro in self defence.—Yadki Ripple.

## Husband and Wife in a Suicide Pack.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Mrs. William C. Ellis was found dead in her bed in a hotel here this afternoon. Her throat was cut and she was shot twice under the arm.

Her husband, a wealthy leather merchant of Cincinnati, was staggering about the room. His throat and wrists were slashed and he had three bullet wounds. Ellis declared his wife had killed herself, and that he had attempted to do likewise as a result of a suicide pact.

The police have investigated, and doubted his story. They will hold him pending a thorough investigation.

## ONLY ONE "BEST"

### Mt. Airy People Give Credit Where Credit is Due.

People of Mt. Airy who suffer with weak kidneys and bad backs want a kidney remedy that can be depended upon. Doan's Kidney Pills is a medicine for the kidneys only, and one that is backed by willing testimony of Mt. Airy people. Here's a story:

J. L. Carter, carpenter, R. F. D. No. 6, Mount Airy, N. C., says: "I took Doan's Kidney Pills regularly and they did me so much good that I recommend them for kidney trouble and lame back. I had been ailing for a long time. Reading about Doan's Kidney Pills, I decided to try them to see if they would be more effective than the other remedies I had taken. They strengthened my kidneys and I was no longer annoyed by the kidney secretions. The lameness left my back too."

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.