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R. C. MORRISON ANSWERS W. J. M.

His Sole Purpose In Replying Being Principle.

HAS NO PERSONAL INTEREST

He Contends That The Present Law Is Right And Just, And That It Is The State's Duty To Demand A Severe Test Of All Men Entering The Medical Profession.

To The Editor of The Sun.

WILDEMER, March 6.—Is there such thing as discussing a principle which has been used in reference and is applicable to special individuals, without being misunderstood, or thought to be siding with one party or the other? If so, we would like to say a word in reference to W. J. M.'s article in your issue of February 23rd, headed, "A Question for the Legislature."

Let us be distinctly understood. 1. We are not a citizen of Rutherfordton.

2. We have no reference to A. B. C. and D. as located in Rutherfordton.

3. We have no personal interest in this special case whatsoever.

4. No one has requested us to write this article, nor does anyone know we are writing.

5. Our sole purpose is to discuss principles, not men, not present issues.

6. We heartily deplore personal newspaper controversies, and if this article should lead to such, you may count us out at once.

7. We believe that, "Truth, like a torch, the more it's shook, it shines."

W. J. M. evidently is advocating A's cause, whoever he may be, and so, we take this opportunity of assuring them that we have no personal issue with them, and while much that we say can be construed as a thrust at one or both, we emphatically affirm that it is not so intended.

As to the first question, "Why is it wrong for physicians or druggists to ask the legislative body for a permit to practice their profession," we think that every right thinking man will admit that it is not wrong, morally or legally, for anyone to make such request. It is not morally wrong for us to ask Mr. Rockefeller for \$10,000, or to ask the State for a law forbidding one to make such a request, therefore it is not legally wrong.

As to his declaration that, "It is the law that is wrong," we would courteously protest. And we do most emphatically believe it is wrong for any "Honorable General Assembly" to enact a law and then to be continually making exceptions to it. If it is not an act founded on principle, let it be repealed. If it is founded on principle, then let it apply to all. Why have a law if it is not to be enforced?

True, there may be exceptions owing to peculiar circumstances where the law should not be rigidly enforced. But these are rare and very peculiar. Evidently it is wrong, if two or more men desire to enter a profession in the same State and so, are to labor therein under the same laws, for one to be required to undergo a test of proficiency which the others are not. Let equal requirements be made of all.

As to the justice of a statute requiring a test of proficiency for every man who would enter the medical profession. Has the State such a right? What constitutes a State? Certain it is, if there were no citizens there would be no State. Who are interested in the medical profession? Surely the citizens. They are the ones to be helped or hurt thereby. This is true, not of a favored few, but of every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, personally or relatively. Every one is interested in and that vitally. For this pro-

fession touches man at a point where untold issues and interests are involved—his life, his health, or that of his loved ones, or friends, or neighbors, or fellow-citizens. These issues and interests demand learning and skill of the highest type. There is no worldly science of more practical benefit to man, and that to be proficient in, requires more painstaking preparation and eternal vigilance to be successful than the practice of medicine. And none where greater harm and injury can be done by the unlearned and untrained.

We, therefore, contend that the State has the right, not only to demand a test, and a very severe test of proficiency of every man who would enter this profession, but that it is also the State's duty to defend its citizens against imposition and fraud at the hands of such.

If there were no such statute, what would be the consequence? How many unlearned and untrained physicians would we have?

We hold that the possession of a diploma is not enough, because some so-called medical colleges might sell a diploma "for a song." Such has been done, and, therefore, may be done again.

Again, such a statute does no man a wrong. Because, if he is prepared, it so advertises him. If he is not prepared, he ought to be, and can prepare himself. Many have done so at great cost and sacrifice, of which the cause is eminently worthy.

If a man is not prepared and is not capable of being prepared, such a fact should forever bebar him the right, the privilege of practicing medicine.

No man should be permitted to trifle with human life merely for money or a living. Life is too precious and the world is too wide.

Now as to the question raised. Should one man be allowed to practice "with no other permission than a diploma," and another man, with like diploma, be debarred by a law requiring another test? It is owing altogether to circumstances. If they were both practicing physicians in the same State prior to the enactment of such a law then justice demands that both be treated alike. But when such law has been enacted, and enacted because the public good demands it, and not merely to debar men entering the profession, then it is no injustice to require it of every man who would enter. His occupation has not been entered upon, practically. He has no profession to give up. He has not unknowingly laid out his money, his time, and his best strength to prepare himself for something that the law says, "to enter here, you must stand a test which I prescribe, or you cannot go farther without punishment." This makes a world's difference.

Those who entered the profession prior to the enactment did so not knowing that such a law would be enacted. The man who has chosen his profession since did so in full knowledge of such act, or was grossly ignorant. The enactment of every righteous law is an acknowledgement of an existing evil and is enacted to correct some. To say that an individual or a State cannot correct an existing evil or error is a far-reaching statement. One that no man will admit as true, unless he is selfishly blind.

In conclusion, we believe that every man ought to stand for right, principle and not merely for a man. Man must die and pass away. Principle can neither die nor pass away. This is our reason for writing, and we are persuaded that W. J. M. is a man who is standing for what he conceives to be a principle and not merely because he is a friend to A, or an enemy to B, C, and D.

Yours for principle, R. C. MORRISON.

—Attorney D. F. Morrow returned last Friday from Philadelphia, where he went on legal business regarding his five million dollar suit. Mr. Morrow says the suit has been started and that he has already gotten in possession of the property for his clients.

—Copper Bill (W. L. Bland), was on the war path here Monday and did a most excellent business for The Sun.

THE BIG "HUMP." New Subscriptions And Renewals Continue To Come In.

The following persons have paid for The Sun and renewed their subscription since the last issue. The amount appearing opposite the names is the amount received at the office.

If you have subscribed, renewed or paid back dues on your subscription and your name does not appear in the "hump" it has not been received at this office and we respectfully ask you to report same at our office, giving amount paid and

Table listing names and amounts for 'THE BIG HUMP' subscriptions, including Herck, Gedge, W. G. L., etc.

A "RAKE-OFF" IN LOWER HOUSE.

An Item Of \$200,000 Voted For Mileage.

GUDGER SPEAKS AGAINST IT.

The North Carolina Delegation Solidly Against The Amendment—Consul H. A. Gudger Appointed Judge Of The Panama Canal Zone.

(Special to Charlotte Observer.) WASHINGTON, March 2.—There has been all sorts of talk to-day concerning the action of the House, whose solicitude for the Treasury situation impelled it to put the public buildings bill to sleep, yet voted \$200,000 in the form of mileage for the second session of the present Congress. In fact, the usual form of salutation among members was: "Hello, did you vote for the steal." The Star, administration organ as it is, was moved by the spectacle to allude to the act of members, "who took mileage for the hypothetical journeys to and from Washington."

JUDGE H. A. GUDGER. The President has appointed Hon. H. A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be the judge of the Supreme Court of the Panama Canal zone in place of Judge Osceola Kyle, of Alabama, resigned. Mr. Gudger has been consul general at Panama since July, 1897, and is thoroughly acquainted with the people and conditions of the isthmus. One of the reasons for the resignation of Judge Kyle was his inability to understand Spanish, and another, his unfamiliarity with the customs of the isthmus. Judge Gudger is especially well-equipped in both of these particulars. Secretary Taft said to-day that the change involved no reflection upon the character of Judge Kyle. The papers were all signed, but will not be transmitted to the Senate, as is the case with practically all nominations, as these judgeships are purely creations of the Executive as distinguished from the "constitutional" appointments. In other words, Judge Gudger's tenure of office is controlled directly by the President, and his position will last as long as his judicial conduct meets the approval of the Executive.

CONCERT AT BILTMORE. Pittsburgh Orchestra To Appear At The Mansion April 28th.

(Special to The Observer.) ASHEVILLE, March 2.—The distinct social event and more probably financial success of the season, will be the concert by the Pittsburgh Orchestra at Biltmore House, the palatial residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, on Friday evening, April 28. Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday gave the management of the Pittsburgh Orchestra a sufficient guarantee to warrant the securing of a date, and the proceeds to be derived from the concert will go to two worthy institutions, the Asheville Mission Hospital and the Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital at Biltmore.

The price of the tickets for the concert has been fixed at \$5, and it is hoped that at least 1,000 may be sold, thus giving each of these institutions something in the neighborhood of \$1,200.

The concert will be given in the banquet hall of Biltmore House, which, with the halls and winter garden, will give ample seating accommodation for at least 1,500 people. At the close of the performance Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will open the tapestry gallery, library and apartments of the main floor for the inspection of the public, and where refreshments will be served. The house, as is well known, is regarded as the finest private residence in America, and this will be the first time since its completion that Biltmore House has been thrown open to the public, and those who attend the concert will not only be given a feast of excellent music, but also of seeing the architectural and artistic beauties of the interior of the mansion.

Next Teachers Meeting. There will be a meeting of the Rutherford County Teachers' Association at Rutherfordton Saturday, March 25th, 1905. All teachers are called upon to attend.

MISS LILLIE BLAND AHEAD.

The Voting Diamond Ring Contest Began Thursday, January 27th.

The Sun's voting contest for the most popular person in Rutherford county, man, woman, boy or girl, married or single, of which a full and complete account is given elsewhere in this issue of The Sun, began January 27th, and up to the time going to press the following persons have received the number of votes opposite their names:

Table listing names and vote counts for the Diamond Ring Contest, including Miss Lillie Bland, Miss Bonnie Morrow, etc.

GOV. GLENN'S MESSAGE.

He Reminds The General Assembly Of Their Duty.

(Special to The Sun.) RALEIGH, March 1.—The past week in the General Assembly has been interesting only on account of the great number of private and local bills which were passed.

In a special message to-day, Governor Glenn reminds the General Assembly that most of the time of the session has been consumed in passing and considering local measures and local whiskey legislation and there remains only six days in which to consider such important matters as the adoption of the Code; the General Revenue Act; General Appropriation Bill; the McNinch Divorce Bill; the Woodard Bucket-Shop Bill; the Bill to provide for a Hall of Records, or Enlargement of the Capitol; the Lanthinghouse Railroad Rate Bill, which fixes passenger fares at three cents per mile for first class fares, and two and a half cents for second class fares, and requires interchangeable mileage books, good on all roads operating within the State; and many other important State measures, beside about three hundred local measures. There is no likelihood of the session lasting longer than the 6th of March, so, it seems certain, that in the great rush of business some of these important matters must necessarily fail to receive the proper amount of consideration.

Next week, I purpose to give a synopsis of the bills passed by this Legislature which are applicable to Rutherford county, and of such other bills as are of State interest.

JOHN W. SIMPSON. —Mr. J. J. Harrill, of Ellenboro, was here several days the past week the guest of his brother, Mr. Amos Harrill.

PROVED Satisfactory

Boston Mass., Jan. 25th, 1905 Mr. Chas. M. Stieff, Boston, Mass

Dear Sir:—The Stieff upright piano, which you sent to the New England Conservatory of Music on trial last October, has proved entirely satisfactory, and on the strength of this trial, I have decided to place an order with you for Twenty Five (25) Stieff upright pianos, same style as samples submitted.

These pianos must be delivered at the New England Conservatory of Music on or before September 1st, 1905. Yours Very Truly Ralph L. Flanders, Manager.

Charles M. Stieff

Manufacturer of the piano with the sweet tone. Southern warehouses, 211-213 North Tryon St., Charlotte, North Carolina. C. H. WILMOTH, Manager. Mention this paper.

CANCER HOSPITAL

We want every man and woman in the United States to know what we are doing. We are curing Cancers, Tumors and Chronic Sores without the use of the knife, and are endorsed by the Senate and Legislature of Virginia. If you are seeking a cure, come here and you will get it. We guarantee our cures.

The Kellam Cancer Hospital, RICHMOND, VA.

Sandy Springs Letter.

(Special to The Sun.) SANDY SPRINGS, February 28.—The young people are having a good time having parties in this section. It seems that some of them are on the lookout for a better half.

Mr. J. D. Wells, of Bostic, is teaching a successful school at this place. He is a splendid teacher.

Rev. J. D. Gibson filled his appointment at New Hope the fourth Sunday. The church seems to be well pleased with their new pastor.

Mr. K. C. Tanner and sister, Miss Nannie, stopped with their family, Mrs. Robert Clements, Sunday.

Rev. J. D. Gibson and family spent Sunday night with W. G. Tanner.

Monday's Visitors. Among the visitors in town Monday who remembered The Sun, are as follows. T. R. Flack, J. H. Flack, P. W. Morgan, A. B. Flack, J. P. Huntley, A. W. Hamrick, W. T. Bailey, J. L. Butler, J. T. Powell, H. C. Rhodes, W. C. Dalton, M. C. Blanton, J. W. Mathews, N. B. McBrayer and others.

CROWELL AND WILKIE, The Leading Druggists, Forest City, N. C. We are agents for the Charlotte Daily Observer.