

# THE STATE DISPATCH.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER. THE SOUTH AND

### PROTECTION

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. April 10.—The passage of the Payne tariff bill by the House and the introduction of the Senate amended bill marks a distinct progress toward the day when the bill will finally reach the president, and yet it is impossible at present to form any very clear idea as to the final provisions, especially as to hides, lumber, barley, oil, etc., or what measures may be adopted in addition to the regular schedules for increasing the revenue.

One thing however, has been made very apparent in the speeches delivered in the House—viz: that the much heralded sentiment for downward tariff revision was, after all, very limited, and confined to only a few malcontents. The Ways and Means Committee endeavored very honestly to meet to a certain degree this sentiment with the result that there has come a cry from all over the country against the reductions which the Payne bill originally carried. Quite significant to all has been the fact that this cry for increased protection has come from the Free Trade South—not only from certain Republicans both in and out of Congress, but from many Democrats. For instance, Mr. Clark, from Florida, the Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, asserted most emphatically that if the bill carried sufficient protection for the cotton of his State he would vote for it no matter what else it contained; that he was tired of Bryanism and that he wanted to see his State and the entire South keep step with the progress of the North.

A very significant speech was also made by Mr. Cushman, of Washington, during the debate upon the Rule providing for the final vote of the bill in the House. Mr. Cushman declared that although the bill cut in half the duty on lumber and took out the entire duty on coal two of the principal products of his State, he would nevertheless vote for it because his Republicanism is a little deeper than his selfishness—adding that in his mind above and beyond the local interests of his own District there arose the welfare of the entire ninety millions of the people in this nation. This sentiment of Mr. Cushman voiced the sentiment of the great majority of the Republicans, who were joined by several Democrats in hastening the passage of the bill. It was felt that the interests of the entire country so over-shadowed the interests of any State or any individual that the bill should be sent to the Senate as soon as possible.

It is difficult to predict how soon the bill will pass the Senate—there may be only a reasonably short debate, or the debate may be drawn out for weeks.

In the meantime it is gratifying to note that the monthly deficit is growing smaller, and it is probable that during the closing months of the fiscal year there will be a surplus, making the total deficit for the year much smaller than seemed possible some weeks ago.

President Taft is continuing his administration in the way it was begun, calmly and judicially making appointments, harmonizing different interests and particularly attending to his own department of the Government. It is true that he is holding almost daily counsel with the leaders of Congress, and is vitally interested in the outcome of the tariff debate, but no coercion is being used, and it can be said that the President is a far better listener than an advisor, all of which tends toward complete harmony. This good feeling is still more intensified by the popularity of Vice President Sherman, who, though he is now the presiding officer of the Senate, has not lost in atom of his interest in the House, and during the three days recess in the upper chamber, Mr. Sherman can be found day after day over in the House end of the Capitol, and in many conferences tending to party harmony and party supremacy. It is predicted

The following brief extracts from the very significant speech of Congressman C. Bascom Slep, Virginia, show that the South, though voting for Bryan and Free Trade, are crying out universally for protection:

"The value of the policy of protection to domestic industry in all its forms was demonstrated in the South at the beginning of our history as a Nation, and its value during the past three decades, and especially to-day, I shall proceed presently to show. A protective tariff was beneficial in the days of Washington, of Adams, of Jefferson, of Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Taylor. It has been beneficial under all Republican Presidents—and they have all been protectionists—from Abraham Lincoln to William H. Taft. (Applause.)

#### SOUTH RETURNING TO PROTECTION.

"The full realization of the truth of this reflection is gradually dawning upon the progressive people of the South. Traditions of the olden time still linger, and prejudices begotten of suffering and loss are difficult to remove. But they are steadily wearing out and are being forgotten. And already it is growing clear to people of the South that, it turning from the bitter memories of the past generation and adopting the approved economic principles of today they are in reality only getting back to the safe and beaten highway which their immediate fathers had left, but which their grandfathers and great-grandfathers had trodden. The sound and successful economic principle of this present hour are precisely those of the founders and builders of the Republic, as I have shown, and in following these we are simply availing of the heritage established and bequeathed to us and to our children's children from the beginning of our National Government.

"Coincidentally with this development, and as a most logical conclusion therefrom, has been a change in the attitude of the South toward protective principles. It realizes that it needs their application to its situation in order to give it the further industrial development which that policy has given the North and West. This is best exemplified by the statements of Southern men in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. No Democratic legal doctrinaires appeared before the committee advising that protection as a policy was unconstitutional. Can it be possible that constitutional theory has yielded to candid reflections on the gradual enrichment of the South, in which each and all participate?"

"No soon was the result of the recent Presidential election announced than Southern lumber interests, cotton interests, citrus interests, tobacco and peanut interests, barytes, mica, tannin, coal, and iron interests became active. Boards of trade, business men's organizations, chambers of commerce, fruit growers' and cotton growers' associations, lumbermen's clubs, and similar commercial bodies met and protested against lowering of the tariff, and many asked for higher duties. My sympathy is with every one of these interest that have made such appeals, and I do not care to make many refinements of thought as to distinctions between a competitive and prohibitive protective tariff when the life and existence of an American industry is at stake.

"I will insert at the end of my remarks extracts from the hearings before the committee on Ways and Means; also letters, resolutions, and so forth, showing a general demand throughout the South for protection."

that Mr. Sherman will become the most popular Vice President we have ever had, and will not be a mere figurehead, but will be a connecting link of vast importance between the executive, and both Houses of Congress.

## MR. M. V. RICHARDS A VISITOR IN THE CITY.

Delivers an Interesting Address to the Chamber of Commerce and the Public.

On last Friday night in the Masonic Hall, Mr. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial agent of the Southern Railway, addressed the Chamber of Commerce. After a few words of greeting he entered upon a discussion of the duty and great mission which lies in the grasp of the Chamber of Commerce. He expressed himself as being glad he lived in the South and while he did not hold any prejudice against any other part of the United States or any other nation, the great truth was taught that man should be satisfied in whatever place nature has placed him and that it is the man who does something in the world regardless of his surroundings, who wins in the end. He demonstrated plainly to the people that Burlington is situated in a climate unsurpassed, and that the resources around Burlington if properly developed, are equal to that of any section, that the opportunities are as good as that of any other town. He further demonstrated that the duty of the Chamber of Commerce was to develop the material and resources of the South.

In the manufacture of cotton goods, steel etc., he showed how the North is ahead of the South, but also showed the rapid progress of the South, and, if this rapid progress continues in the future as it has in the past, the day is not far distant when the people of the South, and right here in Burlington will be the great commercial centre of the world. This great work can not be done by one member of the Chamber of Commerce, but is the work of the entire citizenship of Burlington.

In enumerating the rapid growth of our town which only a few years ago had but 1500 inhabitants, and now has perhaps 7 thousand, it was plainly seen how much more rapidly we can push forward if we are willing to strive toward that end. If the hills and valleys which surround our town uncultivated, were supplied with tenant houses, and if the entire county and state was cultivated, how quickly our town and neighboring towns would spring up and flourish. So we see the town is dependant upon the county and that it is the duty of every person living in the town to try not only to build up the town but the county also. So let us help our neighbors and by doing so we will help ourselves.

The 46 miles of macadamized roads which are to be built in the near future is one step, and the macadamizing of our streets and laying of our sidewalks will be the next step forward in our industrial progress.

A strong and encouraging plea was made for the ladies to organize a Civic Club, which the Dispatch has been advocating from week to week. If the ladies can only be induced to take up this organization how much the tidiness and sanitary conditions of the city would be improved. If the men of our town are willing to organize and carry on the Chamber of Commerce, we do think the ladies should be inspired that they can do even a greater work by the organization of a Civic Club. In carrying on the work of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Richards brought before the minds of the people the great need of getting the ministers to attend and have the commercial world and the spiritual world join hand in hand as the commercial world must be governed by the divine.

After the conclusion of Mr. Richards' speech a few brief and encouraging remarks were made by several other gentlemen, and the only regret was that there were not more of our Burlington people out to receive this treat.

Wisconsin refuses to turn its back upon the brand that made it famous.

## SAYINGS OF MRS. SOLOMON

Being the Confession of the Seventh Hundred Wife—Translated by Helen Rowland.

Washington Herald.

Thou hast come to me, my daughter, crying out, "When shall I marry? Yea, when doth the hour arrive wherein it is well for a girl to settle down—even upon a man, that he shall support her?" And I say unto thee that it is never well, but it is sometimes wise!

Yet, I charge thee, if thou wouldst be happy, wed not in May, for this is the month of bad luck; neither in April, for this is the month of tears.

Neither in June, for this is the month of folly, when in her imagination a woman clotheth a bear with grace, and a hippopotamus with beauty, and idealizeth any calf that crieth "Ma-a-ma!" unto her.

Neither marry in July, nor August, nor September, nor October, nor November, nor December, nor any other month if thou wouldst not be disappointed.

Wed not when thou art under twenty-five, for thy choice shall be unwise, and thou shalt spend the rest of thy days in double harness with the wrong mate. Nor when thou art over twenty-five, for then thou shalt have no choice, but shalt become gladly either a young man's bank account or an old man's nurse.

Wed not a red-headed man when he proposeth, for thou shalt find that his temper matcheth his hair, and the fiery looks of the father shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations.

Neither wed a dark man, for thou shalt find his disposition of the same gloomy hue; and a bilious complexion showeth a bilious temperament. Yet, marry not a light man, lest his character be lighter still, for a golden butterfly which flith from flower to flower is not an ideal mainstay.

Yet, if thou must marry, I charge thee marry when thou gettest a good chance. And if thou gettest not a good chance, take any chance thou gettest; for whenever a woman taketh a husband she taketh a long chance.

Verily, verily, single life is a source of joy, but a husband is a source of supply. And peradventure it is better to be supported than to be happy. Selah!

### Miss Nettie Dailey "At Home."

Miss Nettie Dailey was hostess at a most delightful "At Home" Saturday evening from 8:30 to 11, in honor of her sister, Miss Byrde Dailey, and Misses Mann, Howell and Waddell, of Greensboro Female College, who are spending the Easter holidays here. Miss Dailey was assisted in receiving by her sister and Miss Nina Holt. Lovely decorations of cut flowers and potted plants prevailed everywhere. The crowd was most charmingly entertained by the instrumental and vocal solos of Misses Dailey, Waddell, Howell and Rosemond. The invitation to the dining room revealed a table laden with the dainties of delicacies and fruits. In every respect the reception was one of the most enjoyable social functions of the year.

Those present were: Misses Dailey, Howell, Mann and Waddell, of Greensboro, Christine Rosemond, of Durham, Blanche Story, Jennie Vaughn, Sallie Cates, Mabel Dameron, Ella Robertson, Helen Hall, Bertha Cates, Bettie Van Ward, Florine Robertson and Nina Holt, and Messrs. H. W. Baucum, of Wake Forest, Joe Robertson, of A. and M. College, Summie and Chas. Sharpe, Charles Ward, Will Fix, George Summers, V. L. Knotts, H. W. Kueffner, of Durham, T. D. Dupuy, Ernest Holt, J. H. Vernon, Jr., and E. S. W. Dameron.

It is almost time for the ice man to explain that last winter's crop was very short and partly a failure.

## STOLE COAL FROM MOTHER

Magistrate, Moved by Pityful Case of Need, Dismissed Case Against Boy

New York, April 10.—James Finley, a boy of 17, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania court today charged with stealing six cents' worth of coal from the railroad yards in Mott Haven. The widowed mother of the boy said he went after the coal because it was cold in their home. She and her children, she said, were on the verge of starvation.

The magistrate, apparently affected by the pitiful case of need, discharged the boy, remarking: "Young man, I am going to discharge you, but I want to tell you something. If you want to steal, wait until you are president of a railroad. Then you can steal anything you want and have no fear of punishment. Until then, you must never look at a railroad car, or you might be arrested."

### School Closing.

Oak Hill Graded school closed April 9, with a public exhibition. Excellent music was furnished by the Thomasville brass band. After devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Thos. E. Anderson, an excellent programme comprised of recitations, dialogues, and declamations was well rendered by the pupils of the school. Although it was a little windy and cool for an outdoor entertainment, the behavior and attendance of the large crowd of close to a thousand people was of the highest order. This showed the interest of the people, and in his closing remarks, which were brief, but interesting and to the point, the principle expressed an appreciation of that fact.

At 11 a. m. Rev. Jos. S. Hiatt, of Winston, delivered the literary address. He was at his best and spoke in a very forceful and eloquent manner. His remarks were original, thoughtful and interesting. He captivated his audience by his strong appeal to the boys and girls of our land to grasp the opportunities and be successful. Mr. Hiatt is a born orator and the people of Oak Hill will long for the time when they can give him an opportunity to be with them again.

At the close of the afternoon exercises which were rendered in a pleasing manner, all listened to the very interesting, helpful and encouraging remarks by Prof. Thos. R. Foust. In a brief way he reviewed some of the advances and improvements in the school which reflects much credit upon the citizens of the district, who insist that much credit is due Prof. Foust because of the noble way in which he stands by his schools, and of the great warfare he is waging against ignorance to raise the standard of education and to let Guilford continue one of the banner counties of North Carolina in education. Many expressed regrets that Prof. Foust did not speak longer. All left feeling that they had spent a pleasant and profitable day.

Prof. Paul, principle of the school and Miss Annie Lee Black deserve much credit for the excellent work which they accomplished during the year. Prof. Paul leaves Sunday for his home in the eastern part of the state. He carries the best wishes of a host of friends and in bidding him farewell the students and parents urged him to come back to teach next year.

Just at the close of the exercises all were surprised (but none so much as the teachers), when Prof. D. P. Clapp asked the attention of the audience while he, in a brief but eloquent speech, presented to the teachers a couple of nice morocco bound testaments which the students had purchased secretly to give to their teachers as a token of friendship and appreciation.

If the tariff debate continues to drag, Congress may yet be forced to adopt the English plan of turning back the clock.

## THE SEABOARD'S EARNINGS

Reorganization Committee Hears a Favorable Report.

New York, April 8.—A meeting of the general reorganization committee of the Seaboard Air Line railway, of which C. Sydney Shepard is chairman, was held today, at which the matter of taking the company out of the hands of the receivers was considered. The committee will proceed with the reorganization in a conservative manner. The earnings of the company are satisfactory to the members of the committee. Attention was called to the fact that for the seven months ended January 31 a surplus of \$61,000 was earned in excess of the fixed charges which are being paid, interest on funded debt and interest which is in default.

These figures compare with a deficit of \$398,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, consequently there was an increase this year of \$459,000 in the surplus. It was further pointed out that for the first seven months of present fiscal year the company earned about \$556,000 in excess of the bond interest, which is being paid.

### Crowding out the Simple Life.

Philadelphia Record.

A few years ago the editor of a Mexican paper exhausted the resources of the Spanish language in denunciation of the advent of the roller-top desk. Considered by itself this is an innocent piece of furniture, not likely to do harm to any one who will keep away from it and reasonably safe to handle if one will remember to keep the key in his pocket and not shut the top down on his fingers.

But to the Mexican editor the roller-top desk was merely a symbol of the American, the Yankee, the man who utters the irritating word "hustle" instead of the soothing word "manana." The arrival of the roller-top desk meant the advent of American capitalists with American business ways and the extermination of the calm and the repose with which business affairs are conducted—when it is necessary to conduct them at all—in the country which is the heir both of the Indian's aversion of labor and the Spaniard's passion for ease, decorum and amusement.

Why do work? Why have business men? Why should commercial methods and Yankee hustle alter the elusive dollar invade that blessed and reposeful spot where nearly half the year is devoted to fiestas.

### Farmer and His Wheat.

Vain regrets may fill the minds of farmers that they sold their wheat last year at a dollar, when now it is worth better than \$1.20 the bushel. Those who rail against the "wheat pit" say that the farmer never gets the benefit of the highest prices for grain. This is not only true, but inevitable. If the farmers had not sold their wheat last autumn the price then would have been very much higher than it was. Had they kept their granaries filled until now the price certainly would not have been where it is today.

When the markets are flooded with grain prices must go down. But when it happens, as now, that very little wheat is left in the hands of the producers up must go the price. Speculators can do a good deal in making prices for a temporary period, but the grand old law of supply and demand is the only thing that can fix values ultimately. Wheat is high now because the farmers emptied their bins long ago. It was inevitably cheaper when they were marketing it last year than now, when supplies are nearly exhausted. Of course, the present small supply helps the operators in the "wheat pit" to put up prices, but even if there were no speculators, wheat would rise when there was little to be had and fall when everybody was trying to sell.