

THE STATE DISPATCH.

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

VOL. I.

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NO. 49

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, April 17.—There is not only much satisfaction over the progress of the new tariff bill, but with the bill itself as amended by the Senate. It was a significant fact that every Republican but one voted for the bill as it passed the House, as well as several Democrats. How long the bill will run in the Senate cannot be predicted, but it is hoped it may reach the Conference Committee by June 1st, at the latest.

All concede that an honest attempt has been made to revise the tariff in the interests of the consumer so far as possible, and yet provide for sufficient revenue. Of course no one is going to be entirely satisfied with the new law, and it is recognized that more than ever before the new duties must be a matter of compromise, of getting the best possible rates for each section and each industry and at the same time having regard for the best interests of all sections and all industries. While the Democrats in both the House and the Senate have pretended to be dissatisfied with the bill as presented, still they do not put forth any bill of their own that will give sufficient revenue and lower the cost of living. Mr. Clark, the minority leader, did not move to recommit the Payne bill and presented certain changes, but they were entirely perfunctory, and if adopted would give far from the required revenue, and little or no protection. The fact of the matter is, that the Democratic party today has no settled policy and is absolutely incapable of undertaking any legislation. It is split into factions, and its leaders both in and out of Congress are at loggerheads. The majority of the Democrats in Congress are Protectionists as far as their own district or state is concerned, and it seems to be a case of "each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." This argues well for Republican success in the Congressional elections of next year when the dominant party will go before the country united and with leaders who have done something, not only for their constituents, but for the country at large.

A most pleasing condition of the Treasury is shown so far in the April receipts, which to date are considerably in excess of the expenditures. It looks as if there is to be a surplus during May and June, which would reduce the deficit for the fiscal year most materially. Predictions have been freely made all winter that the deficit would be from \$130,000,000 to \$140,000,000, while it looks now as if it would be less than \$80,000,000. Should the tariff law be speedily enacted and the return of business activity be rapid, there may be a surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

While the tariff bill has been defeated the census bill to take the place of the one vetoed by President Roosevelt has passed both Houses and will soon be in operation. While it gives considerable latitude to the Director, still its Civil Service features predominate. Whether any other legislation will be attempted at the extra session remains to be seen, but there is little likelihood of any importance.

As the Administration grows older it is seen that it is to be a working one in every respect, with little or none of the spectacular. Every Cabinet officer seems to follow the lead of President Taft in paying strict attention to his Department and devoting himself to his work in a quiet, unostentatious way.

Everywhere there is a most pronounced undertone of confidence in both the business and political situation. It is believed that the Administration of Mr. Taft is to be a successful one in the extreme, and that it is to be accompanied with good results to all.

It is believed that Sherman is gaining a popular speech in the great demand all

WOMEN WITHOUT HOMES

Many of Them Have Nothing Whatever to do.

New York Times.

One of the important problems of the age, though apparently unrecognized, is the woman "out of a job." This is not the woman who has gone into business, but the so-called home woman from whom modern conditions, increase of wealth, and increased cost of living have taken away not only her work in the home but practically the home itself. If the 6,000,000 women in the country who must work for their support should suddenly find themselves out of employment, innumerable philanthropic individuals and societies would immediately set all the machinery at their command in motion to see what could be done about it. But if these other women "out of a job," in far larger numbers, and threatened with perhaps more serious results, attempt anything in the way of serious work outside there are cries of "Back to your home."

At the same time pulpit and public are severe in their strictures of the bridge-playing woman, the over-luxurious and immodestly dressed woman, and ask what the world is coming to with the increasing number of divorcees. Are not these faults all, more or less, the result of the woman out of a job? And is not the unrest among women, the work of the club woman, the woman who is trying to enter political life, the woman suffragist—and anti-suffragist, too—all a natural and healthy effort to regain equilibrium? Is it not a normal and healthy appetite for work?

With the increased cost of living and the trouble with servants, the home itself has changed and narrowed, making it a less attractive place in which to stay and again cutting down the possibility of home work. The woman of today who lives in apartments with her husband, in "two rooms and bath," may feel that she has sufficient work to do, that she is living a higher life than her ancestors, without mental work, and that if she is no longer a helpmeet, she is a companion for her husband. Women living on these higher planes suffer great danger of a fall. No one was intended to live without work. There was plenty of it for the woman at home, the most delightful kind of work, when she had a home and something to do in it. Luxury, idleness, and degeneracy go together.

The American woman, like the American man, has sound, good sense principle. If she is discovering that she has lost something from her life, is she not to be commended? And what is she going to do to replace it? What are we going to do with the "woman out of a job?"

To Greensboro was the cry Monday morning as the large crowd of people who went from this place were gathering together to board the special which carried them to witness the great ball game between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia. We are unable to give the names or exact number of attendance from this place but one thing we do know more went than could be conveniently accommodated on the special.

over the country. His recent speech before the Utica Chamber of Commerce on "Our Country" bristled with patriotic utterances which were substantiated with unanswerable statistics concerning our progress, wealth and power. The present administration is a strong one in this respect, and the country is going to be the gainer thereby. There is no disputing the fact that the Republican party has never been so strong in its leaders as well as the rank and file of the party as it is today. The young men of the country are almost all Republicans and thousands of all ages in the South are leaving the Democratic party and joining the party of progress and wisdom.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF BURLINGTON, APRIL 19th, 1909

April 19th, 1909.

Hon. A. F. Barrett, Mayor, Burlington, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to submit herewith a statement of the City of Burlington, N. C., showing the financial condition of the city of this date.

I further wish to state that the total tax of 1908 amounted to \$26,033.06 divided as follows, to-wit:

General purposes, 37c, Property		
" " \$1.11 Poll	\$8,281.12	
School purposes 30c, Property		6,715.17
" " 90c, Poll		
Light Bonds " 13c, Property		2,909.57
" " 39c, Poll		
Water Bonds 20c, Property		4,063.60
Sewer Bonds 20c, Property		4,063.60
Total tax all purposes,		\$26,033.06

Very truly,
JAS. P. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary & Treasurer,
City of Burlington, North Carolina.

ASSETS.

Electric Light Plant,	\$35,203.31
Water-Works System,	70,335.65
Sewerage System,	50,339.36
Real Estate,	1,556.29
Office Furniture and Fixtures,	27.30
Reserve Fund (for redemption of Light Bonds)	2,634.99
Taxes (due and uncollected)	13,673.39
Cash in Bank,	335.67
	\$174,105.96

LIABILITIES.

Electric Light Bonds,	\$28,000.00
Water-Works Bonds (due June 1st, 1938)	50,000.00
Sewerage Bonds (due June 1st, 1938)	50,000.00
Bills Payable	5,369.80
Bills Payable (for extension and completion of Water-Works System, pending receipt of proceeds of sale of a like amount of Water-Works Bonds, due April 1st, 1939)	20,000.00
Income	20,736.16
	\$174,105.95

Respectfully Submitted,
JAS. P. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary & Treasurer,
City of Burlington, North Carolina.

In response to our request the Mayor of the City of Burlington has handed us the above statement of the financial condition of the city. We gladly give it space for the benefit of the public generally. It shows the city to be in much better condition than we and many others expected, and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the Statement.

Too Many Consumers.

Washington Post

The controversy continues as to the causes which operate to increase the cost of living. It is admitted that the cost has increased, and continues to increase; that it is greater this year than last, and greater last year than the year before, and that it will be greater next year than it is now. The question is: How long can the people stand this growing increase? When will they reach the limit of their ability to buy, and when that limit is reached, what will happen?

One cause of high prices has not yet been fully discussed. This is the great increase in the number of consumers over the number of producers. Consumers have increased at a rate much faster than the population, paradoxical as that may sound. The relative proportion of producers and consumers has changed to a much greater extent than that between population and production.

A few years ago nearly all inhabitants of the smaller town and villages and a large number of city dwellers raised their own garden stuff. So there was little demand for vegetables on the markets, and that demand the truck gardeners could supply. In those days fruit trees were found on nearly all residence property. But a change has taken place even in the villages and small towns. It is a rare thing to now see a garden, and it is only here and there a fruit tree is found in the back yard. The people now depend upon the market gardener for their vegetables and on distant fruit raisers for their fruit. They have ceased to be producers and are become consumers.

Death of Dr. J. R. Callum, of Greensboro.

Intelligence reached us last week of the death of Dr. J. R. Callum, of Greensboro, from the infirmities of old age. The sad event occurred at St. Leo's Hospital, at Greensboro on Monday morning the 12th, inst. Deceased was in the 94th year of his age. He was born in the Northern portion of Scotland but his parents emigrated to the state of North Carolina when he was only 6 months old. He was one of the pioneers in the drug business in the city of Greensboro. Mr. Callum connected himself with the Presbyterian church in early life of which he remained a consistent member to the date of his death.

He was endowed with many noble qualities of heart and mind, and was held in high esteem by all who enjoyed his acquaintance for his genial disposition and pleasing manner. His wife preceded him to the grave many years ago. He is survived by 4 sons two of whom reside in Greensboro, and one in Washington, D. C. The manager and nurses at St. Leo's Hospital to whom the deceased had greatly endeared himself by his sweet christian character and gentlemanly bearing, did all in their power to smooth his passage to the great beyond. He was familiarly called grand pa by every one connected with the hospital.

Mr. Callum at different periods in his life engaged in the drug business in Milton, N. C., and Danville Va., in both of which places he is well and favorably known. Peace to his ashes.

Diaz appears to have a Joe-Cannon grip on the Mexican presidency.

VICE-PRESIDENT ON OUR COUNTRY

The following is taken from a recent speech of Vice-President Sherman before the Utica Chamber of Commerce:

"We have but 5 per cent of the population of the earth," said Mr. Sherman. "Our nation possesses but 7 per cent of the area of the earth, and yet, industrially, we about equal one-half of the balance of mankind."

"We have," he said, "twice as much life insurance as the rest of the world, and one-half as much money on deposit in our savings banks as all the rest of the world. Our expenditures for education is two-thirds as much as is spent by all the rest of the world. One-third of all the revenue collected by governments is ours, while our debt is but one-thirtieth of the debt of the world."

"We have enrolled in our schools 20,000,000 students, 17,000,000 being in our public schools alone, for which we pay annually \$200,000,000, which is more than is spent for educational purposes by the five greatest countries of Europe including Great Britain." The country, he declared, is not retrograding. Ambition as well as patriotism is indigenous to our soil. "Ambition," he added, "is inspired by opportunity. Ambition and opportunity have inspired and developed genius. Genius has produced invention. Invention has enlarged opportunity and increased by bounds American production, American wealth, and American power."

The Taft Way.

Leslie's Weekly.

Business interests generally will rejoice over the official announcement from Washington that there is to be "less smoke and more fire, less noise and more action, in the prosecution of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws." Mr. E. H. Harriman, in his interesting and instructive interview given to the press on his return from the Pacific coast said: "It was the decision of a subservient judge which brought the panic in 1907. The Standard Oil Company probably needed some inquiry. I am not defending it, but the matter should have been handled in a way to avoid injuring others." The public judgment of Mr. Taft's conservatism is being abundantly justified. It is revealed in every development of his Administration. He will carry out the policies of his predecessor as he has pledged himself to do, but he will do it with the most careful consideration for the public welfare. He realizes that the first need of the hour is subsidence of doubt and uncertainty, and the establishment of the orderly and quiet processes of the law. Charges can be prosecuted and the guilty brought to punishment without alarming business interests everywhere and inviting criticism of American men and methods. If signs of returning prosperity are increasing, it is largely because of the feeling that the new Administration proposes to carry out the Roosevelt ideas with the McKinley methods.

An old Grave Found in Lincoln.

Catawba County News.

A man who was breaking ground on the old Killian tract of land in Lincoln county last week discovered an old grave by his mule stepping into it. A hurried excavation brought to light the remains of a human skeleton, which on being exposed to the air, soon began to crumble into dust. About forty feet from this grave the mule broke into another, and still further away there was one found that had head stones. These graves were all in the natural growth of woods of oak and hickory, and on the top of a hill. The grave marked by the stone is thought to be the grave of Christopher Gross, who was a pioneer and at one time owned the land on which the grave is located, and has been dead over a hundred years.

SENATE CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL

President Taft's inheritance-tax feature, agreed to by the House eliminated.

Lumber left at \$1 a thousand feet.

Tea and coffee left on the free list and cocoa added.

Iron ore lifted from free list and taxed 25 cents a ton.

Lead cross and bullion and lead products restored to Dingley rates.

In addition to Payne provision admitting paintings and sculptures 20 years old free, there are included art works generally more than 20 years old, and artistic antiques more than 100 years old, thus admitting the J. Pierpont Morgan and other collections now held abroad.

Retaliatory clause against Turkish tobacco stricken out.

Champagnes and other sparkling wines increased from \$8 to \$9.60 a dozen quarts.

Spices restored to the free list.

Hats and bonnets reduced from the Payne rates.

Dingley rates restored on cheaper grades of gloves and hosiery, thus reducing the House provisions.

Paints, varnishes, and colors increased by restoration to present low rates.

Oil left as the item passed the House with "products of petroleum" omitted from the free list.

No change in House rates on sugar.

No recommendation made on coal schedule, but a duty of 40 cents a ton and 15 cents on slack, with elimination of reciprocity clause to be reported later.

Question of free hides to be submitted to the Senate.

Administrative features of the bill including the maximum and minimum provisions, and drawback provisions, to be considered by full committee and reported upon at a later day.

The Man They Couldn't Hang.

Harpers Weekly.

A great crowd gathered at the Congregational church in Newton Abbott, in Devonshire, recently to witness the marriage of John Lee, of Babbacone, to the head nurse of the infirmary in the former village. There was nothing of particular interest in the ceremony to attract so much attention, but the groom's name is probably as widely known as any in that part of England, although this notoriety was gained by a most peculiar circumstance.

Lee is generally called "the man they couldn't hang," and undoubtedly this appellation is deserved and very appropriate. Just twenty-three years ago he was convicted of the murder of the woman by whom he was employed as butler at Babbacone, and a sentence of death was passed upon him. Evidently Providence has a special fate reserved for Mr. Lee, because he escaped unharmed, although several attempts were made to hang him at the Exeter jail. The gallows in each instance refused to act, and 3 times when the condemned man had taken his stand upon the drop it failed to fall. The remarkable part of it all was that previous to the actual tests the mechanism always worked perfectly.

The news of the inability to execute John Lee spread throughout the country, creating a great sensation and making famous the Babbacone murder. So great an impression was made that Lee's sentence was commuted to penal servitude, and he was released a year ago, after doing twenty-two years of his time.

FOR SALE—A farm situated in the Southeastern part of Alamance county, 10 miles South of Mebane, containing 183 acres. A large per cent of the land is heavily timbered in original forest, the timber is worth more than the price of the farm. A good 4 room house is situated thereon. For further information call at the Dispatch office.