

THE STATE DISPATCH.

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

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—While the work of tariff lawmaking seems slow to the people at large, yet it must be considered how stupendous a task it really is. There is not only revenue to be considered but protection to our labor and industries. While there will be revision downward in some schedules, yet the bill when passed will be a most thoroughly protective measure. The fact of the matter is that we were never so near being universally in favor of protection as we are today. There are Protectionists in both parties and in every State in the Union. Under these circumstances there are no very great duty reductions can be looked for in the coming law. There will be some increases and changes both from and to the free list.

Again, while the bill is being most seriously debated in the Senate, at the same time there is not the interest in tariff making throughout the country as during the framing of previous laws. The business interests without exception are anxious for the bill to be passed, no matter what its provisions, in order that we may as soon as possible return to a normal condition of industry. It is estimated that we are losing ten millions of dollars a day and will continue to lose this amount until the bill becomes a law. That is three hundred million dollars a month, or nearly a billion dollars for three months during which the bill will have been debated. It will be seen then that a loss or gain of a few million dollars revenue cannot compensate for this immense loss to the industrial interests of our country, and Senators and Representatives are being importuned from every side to hasten the bill with all possible speed. What effect this will have cannot yet be determined, but it is evident that several Senators will insist upon long speeches in explanation of such features as the income tax, the inheritance tax, a Tariff Commission and other provisions not exactly connected with the schedules. So after all it may be nearer the first of July than the first of June before the bill finally reaches the President.

It seems quite evident, too, that the leading Democrats are going to take every advantage possible of the differences among the Republican leaders. These differences have to do largely with the subjects named above more than with the amount of duty to be adopted in the various schedules. Hope is entertained, however, that after a few more days of debate, the conditions will be more clear and that perhaps the bill can be passed by June 1st. How long it will remain in conference it is idle to contemplate, perhaps only a few days and perhaps weeks but when the bill does reach the President there will be a long sigh of relief from every business interest in the country.

It becomes more and more evident daily that the present Administration is going to be a thoroughly business one, and that Mr. Taft proposes to take the President of the whole people and to take upon himself the responsibility of every Department.

While the difference between Mr. North, the Director of the Census, and Mr. Nagel, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, may more or less exaggerated in the press, still it is a fact that the Census Bureau is not at present constituted and managed in a way to suit the President. He feels that it is to be responsible for the work of that Bureau he must have supreme authority, and for that reason some changes may be made in the Census law, or there may be a change in the Directorship. The Census bill now in conference may not be finally passed until the Tariff bill is out of the way, and in the meantime the President will acquaint himself with the entire contents and be ready to so rule as to give the people the best possible service in the coming Census to be

taken next Spring. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is no reflection upon the character or ability of Mr. North, the whole matter being simply the difference of opinion as to how great an authority he should exercise.

While President Taft exhibits none of the impulsiveness of his predecessor, yet it is becoming more and more apparent that once he makes up his mind that he is right, nothing can swerve him from the course he wishes to take. In the matter of the Panama Canal, for instance, while criticisms are being hurled at the Government from many sources, yet Mr. Taft is so convinced from a personal examination of the work and from a thorough knowledge of the entire matter that the construction is going on in the best possible manner, that he will listen to no suggestion whatever looking to a change. He believes that the work will be completed in 1913, with perhaps just a slight hope that it may come before the end of his Administration. Should he be renominated and re-elected there is no doubt that the opening will be celebrated long before his second term has expired.

The President, too, has most positive convictions regarding the Philippines, the conditions with which he is also most familiar, and he proposes to work zealously during his Administration for everything that will bring advantage to those people and hasten their final self-government.

We have probably never had a President in our history so familiar with the various Departments of the Government and our possessions, and undertakings as the present incumbent of the White House, and his knowledge and experience added to the judicial temperament of Mr. Taft should make him an Executive whose opinions must be respected without regard to party or State. There is no Senator or Representative or any officer in the Government service or any citizen who is not today persona grata at the White House. Many have called upon Mr. Taft who have not been to the White House for the preceding seven years, and this esteem for the President and Confidence in his judgment should go far toward making his Administration one of the most successful in the history of Government.

Shifting Democrats.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Surely the scenes are shifting rapidly in American politics when a Democratic representative in Congress offers a resolution favoring the annexation of Cuba; Mr. Aelm, of Kentucky, has introduced such a resolution. It hasn't been long since the American government was shamelessly abused because it sought to stay the hand of the oppressor in Cuba, and the man who abused the government were Democrats. When William McKinley, in defence of his insular policies, spoke of "benevolent assimilation" the Democrats spoke tauntingly in reply of "malevolent distimulation," and proceeded to conjure up the bogey of a despotic militarism.

But the Democrats seem to be shifting to saner views. The recent debate and vote on the tariff in the national House of Representatives surprised the country because of the large number of Democrats who went on record as favoring the policy of protection. Are the Democrats of the South going back to the old school of Southern statesmen and leaders. Are they going back to the protective policies of Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and Jackson and Clay? The vote on the tariff suggests it.

When the ball player is out on strikes he realizes that many are called, but few are chosen.

The Canadian Pacific has signed a new wage agreement with its employees on terms favorable to both sides. The strike of last year was not without its lesson.

TAFT TALKS OF UNITED NATION

Discusses Conditions in Southern States.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—President Taft tonight was the principal speaker at the Grant birthday dinner of the Union League, in this city. Mr. Taft was sharply criticized a year ago, because of certain of his references to General Grant and he took advantage of tonight's opportunity to express anew his admiration for General Grant as a man, a soldier and as chief executive of the United States.

"What I wished particularly to dwell upon tonight," said President Taft, "was the spirit of that peace at Appomattox, represented on the one hand by the magnanimity and far-sightedness of Grant and by the self-restraint and courage and far-sighted patriotism (for that it was)—on the part of Lee, in bringing struggle to a finish. The spirit at Appomattox is today, I trust, triumphant. Between two leaders it existed when the terms of the surrender were signed, but it was impossible under the conditions that spirit should control and make itself immediately manifest between the two sections. The conditions such that it could not be. The remnants of slavery and the distressed condition of the South, and the feelings that had been wrought between the two sections could not be downed by the mere expression of two such leaders as Grant and Lee, and it was necessary I suppose, that we should go through that thirty or forty years in order that the rent which was made to the foundations of our country and of our civilization should be united in a common country, with a common spirit.

"But what I mean to point out is that spirit we now rejoice in as we find between the two sections no remaining bitterness, is a spirit that as between the two great commanders existed the day that they shook hands and signed the terms of surrender. It is a matter that I have very much at heart. I believe it is possible to make the two sections even closer together. The South is the more homogeneous people than we. Emigration into this country spread over the North and went not into the South, and the South preserved its traditions longer than did we in the North.

"I am not making a Republican speech, and I am not speaking from a Republican standpoint, at least I hope I can separate myself from that disposition natural to one who went through the last campaign.

"What I am looking forward to is a division of the parties in the South, so that there shall be tolerance of political opinion there so that in their State government and in their natural officers, there shall be more than one political creed to be subscribed to and supported. I believe that generally through the South the men who are not actively engaged in politics would recognize that end as one devoutly to be wished. Expressing these desires I am quite conscious that my motives are likely to be misconstrued or, at least, that I shall have attributed to me rather more political policy than patriotic desire, but, nevertheless, I persist in expressing it, and while some of my friends from the South who represent that section in Congress and in the Senate are constantly throwing cold water on my attempts to encourage a little independence of political thinking in the South and saying that it is hopeless for me to attempt to bring about a change in that regard, they will excuse me if I attribute to them a little of that political prejudice that they think is actuating me, (laughter) and it is possible they would not welcome that division of political opinion in the South with all the fervor of some other patriots in that section who do not hold now the position of representative and senator in Washington.

"But however, it is, I feel certain, the real spirit of Appomattox that it charging on and that it is infusing itself in the people of the North, and that we are growing closer and closer together, and it will manifest itself in political independence the country over, so that we shall not know each other by sections in political matters, but by difference only in sections."

INJUSTICE IN OUR COURTS. The Case for Reform in Procedure Strongly Put.

Collier's Weekly.

Does it sound sensational to declare that American law, to a very large extent, make for injustice? The facts are as sensational as the sound. The American Bar Association has admitted it; leading judges have admitted it; and President Taft once famed: a pointed amendment that no judgement, civil or criminal should be set aside unless it appeared affirmatively that the error of complaint had resulted in miscarriage of justice. Americans often mourn about lynch law. Not always do they take into account the part played by the law's delay in encouraging rough attempts at justice. In England procedure is swift and punishment follows with certainty. For seventy-five years, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British colonies all over the world there has not been one case of lynching. We have recently pointed out that the lawyers succeeded in beating simplification in Montana. In an admirable article in the Kansas City Bar Monthly for March Prof. John D. Lawson, of the University of Missouri legislature passed a law simplifying procedure the Supreme Court of that State upset it. Judge Lawson believes that our civil procedure is immeasurably behind the age, and that in criminal procedure we have not advanced a step since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Judge Amidon of the Federal bench, has stated that if a man has the means to keep up the fight he can, in a majority of cases, escape punishment for crime.

As our rules are now, the main concern is not a search for truth. Lawyers struggle to get errors into the record witness are bullied, and judges are afraid. Those complicated technicalities which the English judges invented long ago to protect the individual from cruelty and oppression have been retained and exaggerated by us. The English threw them away when the days of cruelty and oppression were at an end. An indictment in England now states, in perhaps forty words of utmost simplicity, that a certain person. We fill pages of foolscap with most ridiculous language, and then upset convictions if some one of the unnecessary words can be strained into a failure to observe some minor rule. The conviction for murder is upset because the foreman of the jury spelled first "fust." Another conviction for murder is upset because the indictment charged that the victim died instantly, instead of then and there; another because beast was spelled without the "a," another, because the record failed to state the prisoner was present at his own trial, although the court could readily have determined that he was. These things truly sound incredible. We need a Jeremy Bentham to goad us into making legal justice a reality. We need a novelist to do what Dickens did in "Bleak House," or what Goldsmith did in "A Citizen of the World." We need a John Wesley to point out that our attempts at justice would have brought discredit on any court of centuries ago in Greece or Rome.

Mr. Roosevelt will never forgive that earthquake for failing to make connection with his visit.

In New Jersey they are getting the idea that Easter doesn't happen anywhere except in Atlantic City.

It is very mortifying for a woman to discover that her husband doesn't love her any more than she loves him.

PROCEEDING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS METTING

Graham, N. C. May 3rd. 1909.

The Board of County Commissioners of Alamance County met in the Court House on the above date at ten o'clock A. M. with the following members present. E. Long, Chairman, B. S. Robertson, A. N. Roberson W. A. Murry and B. R. Sellars.

The following business was transacted.

Ordered: That Lem Kirkpatrick (Col) be relieved of poll tax and a certificate of exemption be issued to him on account of disabilities.

Ordered: That Lem Kirkpatrick be relieved of tax on 45 acres of land valued at \$150.00 in Melville Township same having been listed twice.

Ordered: That the report of Dr. H. M. Montgomery Supt. of health be received and filed.

Ordered: That Neta Martin be admitted as an inmate of the County home.

Ordered: That Julia B. Adams be relieved of tax one let valued at \$100.00 same having been erroneously listed.

Ordered: That J. C. Beasley be authorized to paint the Steel bridge of Hope Dale Cotton Mill at a cost of \$35.00, same to be under the supervision of W. N. Thompson.

Ordered: That J. W. and C. D. Johnston be authorized to furnish Mrs. Mary Wolf in provisions to the amount of \$1.50 per month for one month and present and itemized account with this order attached.

Ordered: That the application of L. L. Walker for damages on account of Public road leading from Graham to the Horn place via the Old Sellars place be continued until said road is completed in accordance with section 12 Chapter 581, Pub Laws of 1899. Notice of appeal given in open court.

Ordered: That the report of J. H. Tarpley Supt. of the County Home be accepted and filed.

Ordered: That J. H. Tarpley and W. N. Thomson be authorized to trade or sell the County horse at the County home to the best advantage.

Ordered: That the road asked for by citizens in Burlington Township leading from near Gunn creek bridge to Burlington, be opened as soon as practicable.

Ordered: That the Convict force continue work in Newlin Township not exceeding ten working days and to work roads suggested by J. G. Clark and J. W. Whitehead. And then go to Faucetts Township and work road from Gienoe via of McGrays store.

Ordered: That John F. Baldwin be issued a certificate of exemption relieving him of Poll tax, on account of disabilities.

Ordered: That B. S. Robertson, W. A. Murry and W. N. Thompson be appointed a committee to look over the road leading from Melville to Mt. Willing and report to this Board at its next meeting.

It being the proper time to appoint the Sanitary Board for Alamance County E. S. Parker, Mayor Graham appeared before the Board and named Dr. W. E. Walker as member of Board and E. Long, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners appointed Dr. R. A. Freeman as member of the Sanitary Board.

Dr. R. A. Freeman appeared before the Board and accepted.

The Sanitary Board was then called to order by E. Long Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners with the Following members present E. Long, Chairman, B. S. Robertson, W. A. Murry, B. R. Sellars members of the Board of County Commissioners and Dr. R. A. Freeman member of the Board of Sanitary Committee.

Not having a full board present the Board adjourned to meet the first Monday in June at Four o'clock P. M. to elect a County Superintendent of Health for Alamance County.

The Board of County Commissioners then adjourned to meet the first Monday in June.

SAYINGS OF MRS. SOLOMON.

Being the Confessions of the Seven Hundredth Wife—Translated

Helen Rowland.

Washington Herald.

My daughter, when a youth hath shaved but three times and hath known one chorus girl, he shall come unto thee, saying, "Verily, I understand women; for they are as easy to see through as a peek-a-boo waist!" Then, mock him not with thy-ha-has for he will learn better! Yea, there is much coming to him!

Yet, to-day, in an attic of the harem, even beneath his fishing clothes, I found the diary of thy father, Solomon, and these extracts therefrom:

"Behold, I am accounted the wisest of men! Kings come to sit at my feet and learn—yet my wives think me a somewhat amusing simpleton, to be cajoled with baby talk. And why is this?"

"When the Queen of Shaba came in shining robes, the wives of my harem did titter among themselves, saying: 'Well, I'm sure I don't see what men see in her.' Yet, the next day they all wore robes and headdresses a la Reine de Sheba. And why is this?"

"If a man would be a pink tea idyl among women, let him acquire a bad reputation. For every woman shall yearn to find out for herself if the beast is as bad as he is supposed to be; and each shall think that she alone, can make the brute do tricks and eat sugar cane. And why is this?"

"When a woman biddeth thee go, salaam and go, quickly; for ere thou hast closed the front door she shall run after thee, bidding thee return at once.

"But lo, when a woman beginneth to surprise thy dress, saying, 'I prefer thee in a blue tie and thy hair I desire parted in the middle,' then give away thy French posters and bestow the thophs of thy den upon thy bachelor friends. For thy time is come, and the lamb is ordained for the sacrifice! Yea, thou art as good as married!"

"Yet, when a man hath a chance to gain a woman, and letteth it slip, he saith always that it was 'honor' which prevented him. And by this means canst thou get out of it!

This is the diary of Solomon, the married man. Heaven preserve thee from a like fate! Yet I charge thee tell not what thou knowest of any woman, for there be seven hells and beneath all of these a hotter place for the man who tells!"

Behold, my beloved, was not thy father a wise man? For it is a wise man that knoweth how little he knoweth about woman! Selah!

Witness From the Sun.

Ohio State Journal.

Not many years ago a new element was discovered in the sun, an element to which the earth was a stranger. For obvious reason, a common origin, for instance, it was thought that the earth must have that element, which had been named helium because it was supposed to be peculiar to the sun.

It was only a short time, however, when the chemists located it in terrestrial substance, where it has proven itself to be a very interesting object. One use it has been put to is determining the age of the earth. In the great process of evolution helium is developed; or rather becomes distinctive in certain formations; and the length of time required for this process is estimated by the chemists.

For instance what is known as the late tertiary period helium decides it took 225,000 years to form; but for the green sand of the cretaceous period, 3,080,000 years; and 3,950,000 years for the lower green sand, and 141,000,000 years for the hematite that covers the limestone of the carboniferous. And these are only a few of the periods of the earth's life. If all were taken account of, this beautiful green earth would be found to be over a thousand millions of years young.