

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—It is now confidently expected that another week will see the tariff bill in conference, and there are whispers to the effect that the conferees who will settle the matter understand each other and that they will get together very quickly on many schedules. It is not expected however, that the bill will reach the President before 15th.

It can be very confidently predicted that the so-called Bailey Cummins income tax amendment will not be incorporated in the Senate bill, although there may be an amendment or a resolution introduced looking to an amendment to the Constitution, which shall in the future admit of an income tax. There is no doubt that the sentiment in favor of an income tax has increased very substantially during the few years, although it does not seem probable that such a tax will be found on our statutes for some time. It now looks as if a tax on the net receipts or dividends of corporations may be found in the new tariff bill, which will be a sort of compromise between income tax and inheritance.

Such a tax on the dividends of corporations should produce a revenue upward of \$50,000,000, which, with the duty on imports an internal revenue, should be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

Should the question of an income tax through a resolution, looking to an amendment of the Constitution be submitted to the States, it is doubtful if two-thirds would favor it. But it seems the best way to get the sentiment of the whole people of the country.

It is believed that the tariff law as it is being shaped will produce sufficient revenue, particularly as the Department Chiefs are continuing to cut down the estimates. It seems likely now that the next appropriation bills may show a reduction of as much as \$100,000,000, and should this prove true a very substantial surplus should be gained and continued for several years to come.

With the tariff bill out of the way anticipation will be keen concerning the legislation of next winter. It is understood that the President is giving very serious attention to the matter of so-called corporation legislation, and his recommendations at the opening of the next session of Congress will be looked forward to with much interest, but President Taft will not be governed by sentiment, he will be governed by the Constitution, and whatever legislation he may call for will not be such as to injure any railroad or industrial corporation pursuing honest methods.

The condition of the stock markets for several weeks and the plans of the different railroads of the country show that they have no fear of President Taft recommending any legislation which will work an injury or a hardship to their stockholders.

It is possible that in the near future some method of government control or supervision will be worked out, particularly effecting over-capitalization and the uniform conduct of business. Undoubtedly many evils have grown out of our recent consolidation methods, and these evils if possible will be eradicated or at least modified to a considerable extent by the subject is a vast one and the people of the country feel confident that both the President and Congress will act very wisely in bringing about any radical changes.

Already there are rumors of considerable changes in the Cabinet, but these cannot be verified, and it is not thought that any change will occur until after the opening of the next session of Congress. It is known, however, that there are many conflicting views in the Cabinet, and it may be hard to harmonize and reconcile them all to each other and to those of the President, for the time being there has been

no open manifestation of conflict, and no changes are looked for in the near future. Mr. Taft is pursuing the even tenor of his way and continues to be President, and nothing more or less, acting always in his most calm and judicious manner and in spite of all newspaper claims to the contrary, he is interfering in no manner with the other Departments of the Government.

The government receipts for the month continue to exceed the expenditures, and will undoubtedly show a good surplus. And it can still be predicted that the deficit for the year will not exceed \$100,000,000, and perhaps not \$90,000,000.

As regards general business conditions throughout the country they continue to improve, in all lines of industry, and it is felt more and more every day that we are on the eve of a new era of prosperity, which if the crops are up to their usual output, will be perhaps the best in our history.

### Tickling a Party to Death.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The "conservative" Democrat is a rare study. This session of Congress, including the regular and special terms, has shown us Democrats in both houses who have opposed the Republican platform claim that, in revising the tariff a "reasonable profit" for the American manufacturer should be added to the rate found after estimating the total cost of foreign goods to be imported. This opposition is not sound, since admitting foreign goods into domestic competition on an absolute equality would be practical free trade, and no Democrat will admit that he is a free trader.

Some of them are, but they are invariably of the "radical" wing of the party. The inconsistency of the "conservative" Democrat is seen in the fact that, while he denies the wisdom and justice of laws to assure the manufacturer a reasonable profit, he is most insistent in demanding that no law, state or national, shall deprive railroad corporations, or other corporations, of such a profit. He insists that all laws shall be drafted with a view to making it possible for corporate investors to make a reasonable profit upon their investments.

And while he denounces a plan to vest the officers of the government with power to determine what a reasonable profit in manufacturing should be, he denounces, with equal heat, every effort made by officers of national or state governments to ascertain the legitimate cost of corporation management and to lay down laws drawing lines between that figure and the one they shall charge the public for their service. Such inconsistencies as this have made the Democratic party a joke. The men guilty of them seem never to see them, or to realize their grotesqueness and absurdity. Meanwhile their party is dying, being tickled to death with laughing at them.

### Sunday School Excursion.

The Burlington Baptist Sunday School will run an excursion to Thomasville Orphanage Wednesday July 7th. The train will leave Haw River at 7:30 a. m. and return at 7:30 p. m. The fare round trip adult one dollar and children under twelve years fifty cents. Everybody is cordially invited to go on this excursion. Everybody is requested to carry with them a basket full of good things. Everybody is warned to get their tickets early if they are anxious about making the trip. The train has been definitely arranged for and so there will be no doubt about the train going on this date.

And so it is to be Bryan, La Follette & Co. Well, both parties can spare them and one or two others, but the new party will hardly have enough following for a National Convention.

The White House these days is the quietest place in Washington, and the newspaper men find it hard to get a morsel of exciting or even interesting news.

## THE THAW HEARING WAS POSTPONED.

White Plains, N. Y., June 17.—Supreme Court Justice Mills today postponed the trial of proceedings to pass upon the alleged sanity of Harry K. Thaw until July 6, pending a motion to be made by the attorney general before Justice Gaynor to change the trial of the insanity question from Westchester county to New York. If Judge Gaynor does not grant a change of venue, Thaw will probably get a speedy trial before Judge Mills. Thaw won several concessions at the Matteawas asylum before the hearing was adjourned. Judge Mills directed the superintendent of the asylum to allow Thaw to remain up until 9 p. m. and also allowed Lawyer Morschauer to see the prisoner daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

### Returning Undesirables.

Philadelphia Press.

Seventy-five undesirable immigrants were sent back to Europe last Saturday. Rigid inspection for a few months will no doubt result in hundreds of deportations. While the necessity for the exclusion of these people is fully realized, it is impossible not to entertain a feeling of pity for helpless women and girls who have sold everything they possessed in order to pay their passage to America, the land of golden promise. Many of them are without homes to receive them back.

But cases of individual hardship, however pathetic in the present, will result in future good that is incalculable. When it becomes known that certain physical, mental and material standards are applied to persons arriving at ports of the United States to test their efficiency the intending immigrant will not act precipitately.

Men and women in their fond hope of industrial opportunity and social betterment will hesitate about concluding arrangements for passage. All their earthly possessions will not be sacrificed before the owners have ascertained the conditions prevailing at the port of destination. A child, feeble-minded or suffering from a disease of the eyes or skin, will be known as inadmissible, and if the parents decide to emigrate such a child cannot be taken along. That in itself will be a deterrent. In other ways the intending emigrants will make reasonably certain that no objection can be raised to their entering the United States. This is a country where work awaits all who are strong and able and willing, but there is no place for the alien who is a weakling, a pauper or a sufferer from disease.

### Limitations of Expert Evidence.

Newark News.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, of the Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane, who acquired a large degree of eminence by his "brainstorm" testimony in the Thaw trial, has reached the very logical conclusion that the frequent disagreement of alienists engaged in the same trial has done much to engender doubt of the efficacy of expert testimony in the minds of the public.

In a word, the disagreements of alienists often lead to the agreement of jurors to disregard expert testimony altogether and to rely on ordinary judgement and common sense. But this is not the whole story. The fact which enters most largely into the engendering of doubt as to the trustworthiness of expert testimony is the almost invariable rule that experts testify on the side which subpoenas and pays them, and seem to strain every possible point when on the witnessstand to earn their money.

Doctors are expected to sometimes disagree, and expert alienists are more likely to hold varying views than any other class of physicians or students, because the nerves, the brain and the human mind are mysteries that can never be solved, and the treatment of their ailments can never be reduced to an exact science.

But that the class of witnesses under discussion should always testify on the side which gives them a fee, or that alienists should always be found ready to accept a fee and testify on the side desired, is a condition of affairs that can bring forth nothing else than doubt as to the trustworthiness of their testimony. Even though a jury in particular or the public generally may not accuse an expert witness of any degree of dishonesty whatever, neither has the conscience to rely on testimony which seemingly goes wherever it is paid for.

### March or May?

Washington Post.

Every one of the governors of the states has declared for a change of the date of inauguration of Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, and there is not a single state of the republic that would not give an immense majority for May 4 over March 4, if the proposition were submitted to popular vote of the entire American electorate.

March is chill surly, turbulent; May is mild, smiling, radiant. One is dead winter; the other lustrous spring, and there are reasons, as many as blackberries, why the change should be made. But there are no very promising indications that it will be made. Certainly Congress is going to make no move in that behalf at the present extra session, and by December, 1909, most people will have forgotten the blizzard of March, 1909. Congress will wait and wait, procrastinate and procrastinate, like a Spanish proconsul. At least one distinguished American statesman announced that he was for the Spanish war because it was a Spanish habit to be constantly saying and doing "manana," which is translated to mean in our speech "to-morrow." Yet in this matter of universal concern—to provide a decent season for inaugurating an American President—our statesman say "day after to-morrow," and worse.

### Will go Prepared in the Future.

An attorney of Greensboro had his breath almost taken away the other day. Mr. G. S. Bradshaw had an important matter before a court in South Carolina and appeared at Wintboro on Monday last, when he learned that all attorneys must appear before the court in a black coat. Mr. Bradshaw wore a light coat and a spotless white vest. He approached the judge in private and told him he had an important matter before him, but had no black coat with him; in fact he was not sure he had on eat home, whereupon the court remarked that under the circumstances he would grant a special dispensation in his case and Mr. Bradshaw was relieved, but the next time he goes to South Carolina on legal business he will wear the conventional black coat if he has to borrow one.—Greensboro Record.

### Alamance County Sunday School Workers.

It is the desire of the Executive Committee and Officers of the Alamance County Sunday School Association that all townships that have not yet held their Township Sunday School Conventions do so during the months of July and August, as the County Convention meets at St. Marks on August 30 31. It is very important that all townships hold their sessions before that time. Plans for the reports of industrial schools and also for the Township can be had by addressing the County Secretary J. T. Coble, Elon College, N. C.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Claremont College appearing in this issue. This school is situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountain in one of the most healthful towns in the state. The Music department is under the direction of one of the best music teachers in the state. Parents having daughters to educate might do well to write the president for a catalogue.

## SAYINGS OF MRS. SOLOMON.

### Being the Confessions of the Seven Hundredth Wife—Translated

Helen Rowland.

Washington Herald.

Verily, verily, my daughter, when a man proposeth unto a maiden, why doth she always say, "This is so sudden?"

Yea, why is she so "surprised?" For, by the time he hath discovered that it "differeth" from other maidens, hath she not already made up her mind whether to be married in white satin or a going-away gown?

And by the time he hath begun to think of a flat and decided upon the furnishings?

Yet, lo! when, after many weary moons, the proposal cometh, her ears are not prepared for what she heareth and she is astounded!

For, mark by slow degrees—even "by inches"—she leadeeth him.

Behold how she leadeeth him into dim cozy corners and besides the still waters of the conservatory fountain, where all is propitious. Yet, he speaketh not.

She standeth with him upon the mountain top and sitteth beside him upon the lonely beach; and saith in her heart, "now—or never—he will speak up!"

Yet he remaineth silent. She lureth him into the green fields at twilight. She becometh affrighted at strange cows and things in the dark. She rusheth unto him for protection and falleth in his arms. Yet his tongue cleaveth to the roof of his mouth.

She maketh him at home in the dining-room and feedeth him from the chafing dish. She wearreth a dotted Swiss apron and playeth the "domestic."

She introduceth him unto her sister's children and significantly. But he will not be moved!

Then, in her despair, she giveth it up, saying unto herself, "Go to! There is nothing doing. Lo! I have wasted my time. Yea, I have eaten of fruit of the lemon tree!"

And in her wrath she picketh a quarrel with him and leaveth him in a huff.

Yet on the following day, when she saileth forth in a mackintosh and rubbers, he meetheth her upon the muddy street corner. And then lo! beneath a dripping umbrella and between two trolley cars with the eyes of the multitude upon them, he exclaimeth:

Say, I cant stand this thing any longer! When wilt thou marry me?"

Yet, let her gather the fruit of her labors and let her praise her; for, peradventure, in all the days of her life she shall get nothing nearer to a real proposal! Selah!

## EVIDENTLY A SOUTHERNER.

Henderson Gold Leaf.

The Washington Post is a great newspaper and on its staff there are some bright and able writers. The writer of the following tribute to the "corn pone" as it is known in the South, is evidently a Southerner to the manner born, for none other could be qualified to speak "by the book" as he does. Hear him:

"The Chicago wheat corner that so recently demoralized the market in that cereal has caused another discussion of the feasibility of substituting corn meal for wheat flour in the economy of the kitchen. The thing would be as good as done if there were mills to grind corn meal and cooks to bake real corn bread—the old-fashioned "corn pone," that the old-fashioned Southern cooks know so well how to make.

There are a few such mills at the South and many such cooks there; but the commercial meal in cities, ground very fine and bolted at the mill, cannot be converted into bread fit to eat by the most skillful cook, and that is the reason why the North has so long rejected corn bread other than an execrable stuff, compounded of eggs, milk, baking powder, and a flour they call corn meal.

Real corn bread is made of coarse

meal, ground on a horse or water mill, the utmost capacity of which is not over 20 bushels per diem. The corn must be sound and carefully picked from the bin. Take that meal, sift it to a rather stiff batter with pure cold water, and bake the "pone" in an intensely hot oven. Every atom of the meal, as it heats, splits open like a kernel of pop-corn, and when exactly done the bread is simply delicious. Most cooks add a little salt to the meal before mixing it with water, and most people prefer the salt; but that was long ago voted plebeian, and perhaps that accounts for its popularity, the plebeian being in a large majority in this glorious Union of ours.

But corn bread will never become popular as pone, or hoe-cake, or Johnny cake, or egg bread or batter cake, as long as the meal comes from mills that grind the grain at terrific speed and cook the grit in the process of turning the grain into meal. Nobody can make real corn bread of that stuff, and that is why the great majority of our people will continue to look to wheat as the staff of life.

### Davenport—Summers.

At the home of the brides parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Summers of Whitsett, N. C. yesterday evening at three o'clock there was solemnized one of the prettiest weddings witnessed at that place in some time, when Mr. Richard K. Davenport of this town led to the hymeneal altar Miss Arrie Mozelle Summers. They were united in marriage by Rev. J. D. Andrew pastor of the Reformed Church of this place, in which the ring ceremony was used. Little James Jones of Raleigh, a cousin of the brides acting as ring bearer. Near the appointed time the young couple was ushered into the parlor which was specially arranged for the occasion. Mrs. Grover D. Moore, sister of the groom acting as dame of honor, and Prof. H. M. Loy, of Jacksonville, N. C. as best man.

The bride was dressed in white satin and never looked prettier. The bridal party entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn rendered by Miss Blanche Rankin while a soft sweet strain of music was rendered during the entire ceremony. A stupendous supper was served by the parents of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, came through the country in an automobile to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Davenports where congratulations by a large number of invited friends were bestowed upon the bride and groom.

The bride is a cultured and charming young lady, being well versed in music and literature. She was one of the brightest students in her class which consisted of twenty-four who graduated in the Literary Department, Whitsett, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

Mr. Davenport is to be congratulated upon winning her as his bride. Mr. Davenport is a promising photographer of our town, with a bright future in view.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will remain at the home of his parents for the present.

The Dispatch joins their friends in extending congratulations and wishes successful and happy voyage as the young couple sail out on the sea of life.

### Examinations For A. & M. College.

Applicants for admission to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh will be examined by the County Superintendent of Schools in his office at Graham on Thursday July 8th, at 10 o'clock. By standing these examinations young men may save the expense of a trip to Raleigh. The A. and M. College offers 120 scholarships to bright, needy boys desiring industrial education. There are courses of instruction in Agriculture, Textile and Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Mining.)

W. S. LONG,  
Superintendent.

Mr. B. Goodman spent Sunday at Haw River visiting friends.