

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, July 10th. Interest in the tariff bill will now be centered on its progress in conference. It is probable that two or three weeks at least will be consumed in this work, and it does not seem likely now that Congress will adjourn before August 1st. As the amended bill passed by the Senate will be changed most materially it is useless to comment upon the various schedules until the conference bill is reported and passed by both Houses and sent to the President. As finally passed by the Senate the rates seem to be about midway between those passed by the House and the present Dingley law and the completed bill adopted in conference will certainly show a considerable reduction over the rates of the law now in operation. While these reductions will not meet the wishes of the so-called progressives and revisionists throughout the country, yet they will be substantial enough to meet the expectation to all fair-minded people. While it is true that the Republican platform did not call for a revision downward, yet it is a fact that the President in his speeches before election and other Republican leaders made such promises and those pledges will be kept.

There seems to be no reason why the President should sign whatever bill may be sent to him, and there does not seem to be any doubt that he will do so.

The joint resolution providing for the submission to the States of an income tax constitution amendment which was agreed to by a unanimous vote in the Senate has also been adopted by the House, although there is considerable doubt if three-fourths of the States will concur in this amendment, the number necessary for its adoption.

The maximum and minimum features of the tariff bill will probably remain as amended in the Senate and the administrative features of the tariff bill will probably remain as amended in the Senate and the administrative features of the new bill will be stronger than in any previous tariff law we have ever had.

As regards a Customs Court—in spite of the great opposition made in seems likely that such a tribunal will be provided for. The power given to the President to appoint experts to enable him to properly carry out the maximum and minimum features will probably do away with any further thought of a tariff commission, an amendment to this effect have been voted down in the Senate.

There is so much variance of opinion as to what the new bill will produce in revenue that it is impossible to predict with accuracy the result until the completed schedules are known. Even then the revenue will depend not so much upon the rates as upon the condition of business. It is believed, however, that the new tariff will produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures. In this connection it can be noted that the deficit for the year just closed under ninety millions of dollars, in spite of the predictions some months ago that it would reach one hundred and twenty million dollars. Several times the prediction has been made in these letters that the deficit would be under ninety millions, while others were claiming that it would reach the larger figures stated. But these predictions were not based upon the true deficit because some thirty millions of this is for Canal expenditures, for which bonds have been authorized, leaving the true deficit at only sixty millions—a most satisfactory result considering the business conditions of the past fiscal year.

The industrial depression not only of our own country, but of foreign countries has been also reflected in the figures relating to our foreign trade for the year. Our exports have fallen off some hundred millions, while our imports will exceed those of last year by about one

hundred millions of dollars, making our balance of trade the smallest for many years. This shows, however, that while business conditions in this country have been far below normal, yet in our increased purchase to the extent of one hundred million, we have been much better off than the countries abroad. In fact one item of imports shows that we have increased our purchase of diamonds to extent of over ten millions, in spite of the fact that our purchasing power has been greatly decreased because of the idleness of millions. Of course it is not the wage earners of the country who buy diamonds, yet it is the product of these wage earners who provide the profits for those who do indulge in luxuries. It is very evident then that the so-called panic of 1907 has almost wholly spent itself, and that as soon as the tariff law has been signed by the President, there will be a resumption of business, which it is expected, will equal or exceed that preceding the depression of two years ago.

The predictions made in the early part of the present session by the Democrats who thought that the Republican party was going to be so rendered asunder as to lose the election next year and in 1912 have ceased entirely, and the Democratic leaders are most solicitous as to what sort of a showing they can make by their party, which is more divided than at any time in its history.

It is now confidently believed that the Republican majority in the next House will be considerably larger than in the present, and it is also fully believed that Mr. Taft will be elected to succeed himself by a larger popular and electoral vote than he received in 1908.

On the Divorce Evil.

Baltimore American.

Former Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, in his address, at Old Point Comfort, on the divorce evil, presented a picture not new, but, nevertheless, distressing. The view that the correction of the condition lies at the altar rather than in the courts, that it is one for the correction of sentiment rather than for the state, it will be agreed with by many persons. He sees and points out the radical defects of the heterogeneous legislation governing the subject of divorce and marriage and advocates uniform procedure. Nevertheless in the last analysis the reduction of divorces depends upon the reduction of the marriage contracted upon a moment's whim. The publishing of bans at least a week before the wedding and the strict censorship of youthful marriages would go far toward correcting loose public opinion and bad practice.

It is almost incredible that in this country bigamy may be cloaked. Yet the speaker showed this to be the case as a result of lack of uniformity of law. A man may have wives in two states and yet not be subject to prosecution for bigamous practice. The method by which this condition exists is well worth pondering, and the American people should regard it as disgraceful.

The enactment of a federal divorce law is impracticable from a constitutional standpoint, and the concerted move on the part of the states is no less so. The only means for securing the correction of the evil of indiscriminate divorce is for the lawyers to take the lead in framing and having passed by the various legislatures identical divorce statutes. This would be a slow and tedious process, but after such laws had been enacted by several of the states the impulse to follow an established lead would result in their rapid adoption by many others. The influence of one of those strange waves of sentiment, which when set going usually carry their object to attainment, could be counted upon for aid. Here, then, is a suggestion from a distinguished authority that such bodies as the Maryland State Bar Association might well consider within the range of their usefulness to adopt and further.

A PIONEER IN LIBERTY AND MANUFACTURING

Alamance County Rich in History—A Pioneer in the Temperance Movement.

John A. Oates, Editor of the Fayetteville Index, gives the following historical facts in last week's issue of his paper in connection with a recent visit to our county.

Last week I was in Alamance county—one of the very best in every way in North Carolina. It was a pioneer in liberty and a pioneer in cotton manufacturing. It was in this county on May 16, 1771, that the Battle of Alamance was fought, between the Regulars and Governor Tryon and his troops. The Regulars, weary of the heavy oppressions of British rule and being treated with contempt when they appealed for a hearing, armed themselves and this battle fought—five years before the Declaration of Independence. The ammunition of the Regulars gave out and they were routed by the Governor's troops, a number of them being captured and hung.

It is well that the battlefield is marked by a monument. North Carolina knows how to make history but she has been slow to write it and commemorate it. This comes, I am sure, from the reserve of our people and lack of desire to blow their own horn. Yet, there is a certain patriotic obligation that is due both to the history makers and to the generations to come after. North Carolina history written by North Carolinians is a good slogan for us.

And Alamance, too, was a pioneer in cotton manufacturing. The Holts, Williamsons, and others of Alamance have conferred a permanent benefit on this State. For generations they have made cotton cloth there and shipped it to all parts of the world. They used to run wagons regularly to Fayetteville and from here ship cotton goods direct to Philadelphia and New York by water.

When the old Haigh store was torn down on the property where the Index building now stands letters were found, from Alamance Mills, written to Mr. Haigh 75 years ago, consigning plans through him to the North. Today at Graham, Burlington, Swepsonville, Haw River, Saxapahaw and other places and great cotton mills are working their thousands and sending their goods to Africa, China and the isles of the sea.

The occasion of my visit was to speak at the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Pleasant Hill Temperance Society, now the oldest in North Carolina, if not the South. It has not missed an annual meeting during this entire time. They unveiled a tablet to the memory of these faithful men and women. It was a bronze, set in a huge native rock. Mr. Stout, who joined the Society in 1832, was present and unveiled the tablet. He is now 99 years of age. Among the members of this Society have been Hon. John Long, member of Congress, and Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, now Senator from Montana. Mr. Dixon was born and reared in that neighborhood, on the bank of Dixon's mill pond.

That section is rich in history. The home where I was entertained so hospitably by Miss Eula Dixon has been in the family for 150 years and the farm is one of the most fertile I saw anywhere, though much of it has been continuously in cultivation during all these years.

It is a great Quaker settlement, old Cane Creek meeting house being on this plantation. The third church building has been erected on the same spot. Many of our people do not fully appreciate the glorious part the Quakers have played in the struggle for civil liberty. And when we remember that George Fox the preacher, Elizabeth Fry, the nurse, William Penn the pioneer, Dalton and Young the scientists, John Bright the English statesman, and Whittier the poet were Quakers, we can better understand the quality and temper of these sturdy folk.

It was on the Dixon plantation, in fact in the home of Simon Dixon the great-grandfather of Miss Eula Dixon, that Cornwallis made his headquarters after the disastrous battle of Guilford Court House. This battle was fought on March 15th, 1781, and on the night of March 22nd he, on his way to Wilmington, halted his worn and discouraged army on the Dixon farm, where they remained for several days, plundering, killing and maltreating the people. Cornwallis drove the Dixon family—father, mother and children—out in the severe cold, and they had to take refuge in an old outhouse. The old grandmother of the family forgot her pipe and went back for it. The guards would not let her pass. She pushed them aside and went up to Cornwallis himself and told him she had come after her pipe and she was going to have it. She got it.

The British drove in a number of fine beaves and dressed them on the seats of Cane Creek Church. They took possession of the old mill and tried to grind wheat and corn, but the miller had let the rocks together and gotten out of the way. So they got no corn bread and biscuits from the Dixon mill. The chair in which Cornwallis sat is now in possession of Miss Dixon. There are many interesting bits of history in connection with his march through that section. It was near sunset for Cornwallis, for the following October at Yorktown he had to hand his sword to George Washington and retire from American shores.

North Carolina is rich in history that is history. It should be gathered by the State and put in permanent form.

Farmers Institutes.

Raleigh, N. C., July 5.

Editor Dispatch:

Dear Sir:

As promised in my letter to you some time since when I gave you the names of places at which we hope to hold Farmers Institutes this summer, I now give you the dates for these institutes in your county as follows:

Mebane, Tuesday, July 20; Gibsonville, Wednesday, July 21.

I shall thank you very much for giving publicity to these and urging your people to attend.

There is to my mind, a bright future for agriculture in North Carolina, but it will be necessary for many of our farmers to supplant many of their antiquated methods and adopt more rational ones, such as have been proven to be better.

Please suggest that your people, both men and women, attending the institutes take note books and pencils.

Thanking you in advance for your efforts in behalf of the Farmers Institutes, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. B. PARKER,

Director of Farmers Institutes.

The Southern Railway will furnish two cars for the Institute party, one of which will contain improved farming implements, and the other to be used by the women of the institute party for demonstrating their domestic science work. We are hoping for a good turn out of both men and women at these points.

T. B. P.

Box Social at Reformed Church

From seven to ten thirty Saturday evening at the Reformed Church a box social was given by the Ladies Aid Society. A large crowd was present and a number of pretty boxes sold, which brought including the refreshments, something over \$28.00. Three music classes were present: The Gibsonville, Elmira Chapel, and Carolina, which sang a number of beautiful selections. The box sale was of a jovial nature Mr. Ed. Hanford acting as auctioneer. But the part we enjoyed most was when the time came to open the boxes. Of course the girls had them well decorated on the outside and judging from the ones we saw well filled inside. We only trust another occasion like this will follow in the near future.

THE ESKIMOS KILL THEIR AGED INVALIDS

The Antique Custom Still Prevails Among Eskimos of Northern Alaska.

That the custom among the Eskimos of killing hopeless invalids and the aged to whom life has become a burden, is not yet altogether abandoned is proved by at least two cases during the present year.

The last case has just been reported from the Colville River country. An aged man name Tillemut was the willing victim of this custom that runs back thousands of years into the dim, legendary history of the race. Tillemut for years had carried more than his share of tuberculosis. The wonderful vitality of these people enable them to resist this disease for years, sometimes for half a century. But it was telling on this old man. He lay on his bunk and coughed miserably. He knew that he would never be well again. So he called his children around him and told them that he wanted to die. He reached for the old Hudson Bay rifle that he had carried since his boyhood, cocked it, and handed it to his oldest son, telling the boy to put him out of misery. But the boy had been told by the white people somewhere that it was a sin to kill in this way and he refused to grant his father's last request. Then the aged Tillemut took the rusted weapon, and placing the muzzle in his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe.

On the Russian Diomed, an island in Bering Strait, another old Eskimo met death in a somewhat similar way. In this case, however the sons obeyed the father implicitly. It was the real old Eskimo death. There was no shooting. The igloo is a very large old, with the roof supported in the middle by a stout beam. To this beam the boys fastened a strong rope of walrus skin, with a noose at the end of it. The old father was heaped to the edge of the bunk upon which he was lying, and the noose put in place. From this bunk he swung off and was soon dead from strangulation.

It must not be thought that these people are cruel. No more affectionate people can be found anywhere than the Eskimos. Blows are seldom struck; harsh words rarely uttered. But until quite recently the ending of hopeless suffering by suicide or by killing the patient was the universal rule all over the Eskimo world. To kill a friend who was in hopeless and helpless pain was considered an act of kindness and mercy, just as civilized men consider it an act of mercy, to cut short the death agonies of dumb animals with well-directed bullets.

R. F. D. No. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Elder were visitors on the route Sunday.

Masters Marris and Willard Clapp of Gibsonville spent Sunday with their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Montgomery.

Messrs Elder, Sharpe Cheek and Anthony spent Monday in Graham in the interest of our new graded school.

It is expected that work will commence on a bridge on the new road near D. M. Elders this week.

Miss Ethel I Montgomery spent the first of the week in Gibsonville. Mrs. D. A. Hunton continues quite ill also Mrs. J. A. Loy is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Homewood spent Sunday visiting Mr. J. A. Ryan's family.

Miss Myrtle Moser spent last week visiting her sister Mrs. D. M. Garrett near Mebane.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Coble of West Durham spent last Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Loy.

Miss Jennie Vaughn of Burlington spent last week visiting Mrs. B. H. Waddell.

Vegetables fruit and etc. have been abundantly given, the carriers for the last week or two.

We spent our 4th. in Charlotte attending the carriers State Associa-

tion. There were about a hundred carriers there and to say we had a time of our life would be putting it wildly besides the good we received. We hope that all the carriers will attend at Raleigh next July.

Death of Mrs. Nees.

Rev. J. D. Andrew was called to Mt. Hope Reformed church in Guilford County last Monday to conduct the funeral of Mrs. Polly Royal Nees who died on Sunday July 11th at the age of 80 years. Mrs. Nees was the first member confirmed in that church which was built in 1847. Her husband Mr. Christopher Nees died last April at the age of 91 years. They were both very faithful members of the church always attending service while able.

They leave two sons and two daughters and a large number of grand children.

Death of an Infant.

John Sidney Jones, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jones died in the home of his parents on Askew street July 9th 1909 aged 3 months and 9 days. He had never been very well and the hot summer seemed too severe for him. The funeral was conducted in the home on the 10th, by Revs. J. D. Andrew, and E. M. Snipes and the body laid to rest in Brown's Chapel grave yard just west of town.

"Like lilies freed from storms of earth
This pure one has immortal birth;
In heaven's garden it shall bloom
And you shall know its sweet perfume
For but one season was he lent,
As lilies for a season sent;
For pure, true thoughts the lily's given;
The empty cradle speaks of heaven"

Township S. S. Convention

The annual meeting of the Sunday School Convention of Burlington Township will be held in the Baptist Church on the 4th Sunday evening July 25th at 2:30 p. m. All Sunday Schools are requested to send representatives. Everybody is invited.

W. M. Cates, Pres.

Mysteries of the Law.

New York World.

Fred Warner, ex-member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, has again been indicted for bribery and will be placed on trial. His previous conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court of Missouri because the indictment read "against the dignity and peace of state," whereas it should have been "the state." Such is the importance of the article in law. "The" is printed in the new indictment in heavy black type, so the defendant's rights are properly protected. Incidentally the State pays for an extra trial.

Times change and sometimes the law changes with them. Sometimes it does not. About four hundred years ago one Home was tried for falsely charging that "Sir Thomas Holt hath taken a cleaver and stricken his cook upon the head, so that one side of the head fell upon one shoulder and the other upon the other shoulder." It was solemnly adjudged that this was insufficient, for it was not stated that the cook was dead, "the cook's death, after splitting of his head, being matter of inference only," and the law requiring a positive statement of fact. About the same time a learned English jurist held that it was not slander to call a clergyman a fool, whereas it would be to apply such an epithet to a lawyer, "for a clergyman's qualities are rather of the heart than the head, whereas the qualities of a lawyer are rather of the head than of the heart, and one may be a fool and still a good clergyman."

"Market Day."

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will have a "Market Day" on Saturday, July 17th in the store of R. L. & S. F. Spoon. Things on sale will be dressed chickens, cake, bread, pickles, etc. The ladies of the city are invited to come and buy their sundays dinner, ready prepared. Don't forget the date, Saturday July 17th, 1909. Spoon's Store.