

THE WEEKLY DIRECTORY.

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Augustin have for the fifth and the "Confessions" of Rousseau for the eighteenth." Theodore Roosevelt says, "Cromwell, Milton, Bunyan,—what can Puritan England, of their day, show to match these three names?" Edmund Gosse, in "A History of Eighteenth Century Literature," says, "Pilgrim's Progress is an allegory, successful above all allegories in literature."

Bunyan often left Bedford to preach in neighboring towns, to comfort the afflicted and to settle foolish disputes. In the summer of 1688, he rode to London through a driving rain to preach, and caught a severe cold. He managed to get through the service on Sunday, August 19, but on Tuesday he fell seriously ill and a few days later, August 31, died. He was buried in Bunhill Fields cemetery.

Bunyan was tall of stature, strong-boned, though not corpulent; somewhat of a ruddy face, with sparkling eyes, wearing mustache on his upper lip after the old British fashion. His hair was reddish, his nose well set, but not declining or bending. His mouth was moderately large, his forehead somewhat high, and his dress always plain and modest.

Pearle Fogleman.

NEW NATIONALISM.

When the American nation awoke this morning, it had in mind one idea, that of the celebration of the day on which one of the greatest Americans first saw the light. It has been revealed to you today the history of Washington, his patriotism, his fidelity to principles, his unswerving honesty, his determination, his Christian forbearance, and his magnificent statesmanship. The adventures and successes of his eventful career today have been repeated. When we think what this one man accomplished for America, how he led his ragged and barefooted soldiers over the snow and frozen ground across icy rivers to the glorious goal of liberty and independence; and when this goal was reached how he took in hands the reigns of the government and helped to form one well organized democracy from thirteen separate and jealous colonies, we almost wished to have lived in the lifetime of this grand American. Under this man was established the right to have a state. The right to have a supreme court in each state. The right that each state should have a legislature. The right that each state should have a government

separate and distinct from the Federal government. Also the right that one man should hold the office of President for eight years and no longer.

But recently there has arisen another great American, who it seems has threatened to take these rights from us.

Colonel Roosevelt, while on an extended tour of Europe, visited many of the most progressive empires of that country, and got from them his idea of an ideal government. And when he came back to America advocated that his scheme should be put into practice. But not so the old proverb that when in Rome do as Rome does: holds good here also. Colonel Roosevelt ideas might have done for some of the Empires of Europe but they will not be tolerated by the free liberty loving American.

We yielded once to his intentions, despite the quality of his methods. We hailed him as the original savior of our country, although while president he demanded the privileges of regarding all officers of the army and navy as in a class with his household servants and subject to dishonorable discharge without necessary cause or trial.

All recognize the indisputable fact that changing conditions require adjustment of jurisdiction. The question confronting the American people of today is not a matter of states rights only, but whether or not the constitution represents our liberties or a mere catch in politics, tossed back and forth by a new autocracy, itself surely doomed, in time to be swallowed up by anarchy. Not only have I said state rights are on trial but the rights of the republic.

Colonel Roosevelt brings us the following methods of running a government and calls it New Nationalism, whereas in reality it is a mere form of monarchy.

"First, New Nationalism is impatient of the utter confusions that result from state legislatures attempting to treat national issues as local issues."

What does this mean? It means that New Nationalism wants to deprive the states of some of the powers they now have and transfer those powers to Washington. One of the things desired is the national incorporation of railroads. Col. Roosevelt has recommended it in one of his messages, and one of the reasons he gave that it would relieve railroads of annoyance of local legislatures. The Attorney General is now preparing a bill that provides for the national incorporation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and why? Because these restrictions are objected to by these great corporations. The first step toward New Nationalism is to concentrate power in Washington, or to increase the proportional power of the federal government and to decrease the proportional importance of the state. It means that when you want to deal with a railroad or any other big corporation that may come into your state, instead of doing so through your state legislature, you must wait until Washington acts. And remember that when you wait on Washington you wait on the Senate as well as the House; and that the senate has so many representatives of predatory interest, that it is the bulwark of the exploiting interest of the country. Are you willing to surrender the power that you now have and place your government farther

from you? The principles of the states is add federal remedies to state remedies, not substituted for state remedies. The states say: let the state exercise the power it has and then let the nation exercise the power it has; when both state and nation have acted, you will not have any more regulation than you need. Let me illustrate this. The home, the church and the school join in developing the character of boys. What mother would strike down either and leave it to the other two? Yet the advocates of New Nationalism would diminish the power of the people of the state to protect their own rights, and make it more difficult to secure redress by removing the seat of power to Washington. That is the first step in New Nationalism, the concentration of power in Washington. And the second:

"The New Nationalism is still more impatient of the impotence that springs from the over division of government powers."

It is not only to concentrate power in Washington, but to consolidate the powers of the government. Instead of having a division of powers as our forefathers thought necessary for the protection of liberty we are to have a rising executive and a diminishing court and legislature. That is step No. 2 and what is the third step? It naturally follows.

"Third, New Nationalism regards the executive power as a steward of public welfare."

There you have it. First, put everything in Washington, second put everything in the hands of the President. And then he is to stand as sort of an earthly father and take care of us. How do we like New Nationalism when we find out what it is? This is the doctrine from which the world has been moving. It has cost the lives of millions of patriots to get away from this doctrine. God forbid that we should go back to it.

It is doubtful if there is another man in the United States that would exercise the power that Col. Roosevelt wants to vest in the hands of the President. We do not believe there is another; and even if you are willing to trust him with this power, I beg you to remember that he is only human and may die: you must trust another man to exercise it when he is dead. You cannot judge a monarchy by a good king; there have been good kings, there never was a good monarchy. The doctrine is bad and never since the days of Alexander Hamilton has such a doctrine been advanced by a prominent man as is now advanced in the name of New Nationalism.

If this doctrine is brought about, what about the rights of newspapers to criticize an administration? Is it a part of New Nationalism to commence libel suits in Washington and drag editors across the country to defend themselves? Is this to be considered a part of New Nationalism? If we are to increase the importance of the Federal Government by concentrating all power there: if we are to increase the powers of the President's office by consolidating all power there, and then be required to reverence it as a steward and guardian of the people—if this is to be the doctrine then you need not be surprised if you are told that you must not frown when you look towards the source of power and that if you do frown you must not speak; that if you

do speak they can take you from your home and make you defend yourself at such a distance that even victory will mean bankruptcy to you and your children.

To deny that the Colonel is one of the most popular men of today would be idle talk. To deny that he really has the welfare of the nation at heart would be useless. But to fail to see that if he had gotten his Governor in office in New York, last fall, that he would have at once become a menace to the safety of our Government institutions in their present form as established by the modesty and fortitude of Washington and preserved by the ability of Lincoln, is to neglect a high duty that we all regardless of party, owe to a common country.

We have now for President a man of ability. His appointment of men on the Supreme bench showed judgment, and was ratified by the senate. This man as you well know is the commander-in-chief of the people at large and when Roosevelt came back from Africa, his work looked pale before such a man. For the first time in the history of the American nation, we are confronted with the unseemingly and unAmerican sight of a private citizen dwarfing into insignificance the works of the President of the United States.

Why is it that he keeps meddling in politics and trying to be the dictator of America? Why doesn't he step aside as did Washington and his successors? If he had gotten his Governor in office, this would have given him the complete dictatorship for just sixteen years, and prospects for more. But the people saw this and there was no escape for it.

The people simply told the Colonel on Nov. 8th in no uncertain terms that it is not good for our country that our ex-Presidents should make themselves the political dictators of the nation, after they had turned the reins of the Government loose.

Since the time of Julius Caesar the lust for office has ever grown with the gratification of it. The people told the Colonel, once for all, that it is really unnecessary for any body's happiness, but his own, that he should be continually going about this country like an itinerant preacher seeking to save the nation from itself. They told him also that America got along well while he was in Africa; that our President was not a dwarf in ability.

The people of the United States are well able to govern themselves, and thrice happy be the day when the Colonel shall step out of the lime light, once for all, and let American Citizens manage their own affairs.

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