

MOORE'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD

(Continued from Page 9.) The State Historical Commission, made a most delightful talk on the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. He had drawn a rough black-board sketch of the country around the bridge at that time and pointed out the points of interest so that it was very easy to follow the movements of the troops as told by him.

In introducing him, Miss Hinton said that Mr. Connor could make any subject interesting and it really seemed so, so vividly did he picture the conditions leading up to the battle and the battle itself.

The provincial government had taken the place of the royal and there was needed only some act of violence to bring matters to a point. This act came at Moore's Creek Bridge.

With no wish to disparage either Caswell or Lillington, Mr. Connor gave it his opinion that neither of these men James Moore was the hero of the battle. The history not only of North Carolina, but of the United States, would have been very different had the result of Moore's Creek Bridge been different. The people were aroused to their true situation. Independence was the word most used. Thus the first of all the 13 States, North Carolina took her stand for Independence and inspired others to fall into line.

In introducing Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, whose reading of the Ride of Mary Slocumb so delighted every one, Miss Hinton spoke of the desire the Daughters have to cling to old historical facts and traditions. Particularly do they guard and treasure the facts surrounding the Mecklenburg Declaration and the Edenton Tea Party.

They cling to the tradition of Mary Slocumb's famous ride, although one historian has done to assert that Mrs. Slocumb made her entry into the world after Revolutionary times. The story of Mrs. Slocumb's ride in response to a vision or telepathic vision is familiar to all but the account written by Mrs. Ellis as told to her by the heroine herself is written in such a racy way and is given such a true interpretation by Mrs. Chamberlain that the story seemed to be heard for the first time last night.

Miss Mary Shannon Smith, head of the Department of History of Meredith College, was the last speaker to appear on the programme. Miss Smith is a daughter of the American Revolution from Massachusetts. She had been asked by Miss Hinton to speak on the marking of historical sites especially among the Berkshires Hills of New England, which is Miss Smith's home, and of which she is naturally most familiar.

Miss Smith made a most delightful little informal talk and painted a charming picture of the beautiful New England country, which is doing so much to preserve and mark its places of historical interest.

The first and foremost reason of marking these sites is, of course, that the deeds may not be forgotten.

Another great reason is the social revolution. New England has been going through a social revolution. The Puritan ideals against the mighty invasion of the foreign element, these ideals must be marked.

Again, it has done good commercially to mark these sites. The more sites marked the more interesting the country will be to the Summer tourist.

About a century ago the Berkshire country found itself famous through the coming of the millionaires. The street railway has put up numerous markers, there being three features represented, historical, industrial and literary.

In the splendid work North Carolina is doing, Miss Smith felt they needed no suggestion from Massachusetts but rather that Massachusetts might get some suggestion from North Carolina in the co-operation of the whole State in this work.

The programme had been varied by a solo from Mrs. Wade Brown and one from Master Edwin Seawell, which were greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Brown sang again at the conclusion of Miss Smith's delightful little talk, "The Angel of Peace," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

By request, Master Edwin Seawell sang "Uncle Sammy."

At the conclusion of the programme the receiving line was formed in the adjoining room. In the line were the State regent, Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton; Miss Mary Shannon Smith, Mrs. Hubert Haywood, regent of the Chamberlain Chapter; Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, secretary of the Colonial Dames; and Mrs. R. D. W. Connor.

The guests were presented to the receiving line by Miss Grace Bates.

Passing back into the auditorium tea and waters were served by a number of young ladies and a delightful social hour was enjoyed.

BUREAU OF ARTS.

National Government Taking Interest in City Planning Idea. Washington, D. C., March 26.—The government is taking an interest in the city planning idea. It is glad, whenever there is any local sentiment of the kind, to take into consideration the advisability of locating government buildings, with relation to municipal improvements and the creation of "city centers" in idea which appeals to the artistic and utilitarian sense of the best critics. There are notable instances where public buildings have been located in places where they never could have been put but for the fact that political influences were strong or that business or artistic considerations. After they have been built it is too late to remedy mistakes of that sort. With an intelligent and impartial jury, such mistakes should be few. Municipal beautification would be advanced, as it should be, by Government co-operation; and it is because of the possibilities in this line with very small incidental expense, that the government is approaching a National art reform body, such as the proposed Bureau of Arts or whatever it may be called—the creation of which was so strongly urged by President Roosevelt and which is being considered by this Congress.

As it seems to be meeting with no opposition, there is a strong probability that the Bureau of Arts may soon be an accomplished entity.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. Robert R. Bellamy.

PENSIONS VS. POORHOUSE

How Great Corporations Are Devising to Make Employees Independent.

Boston, March 26.—Information recently given to the public concerning pensions paid by railroad systems in the United States to superannuated and disabled employees reveals the unusually rapid growth of an institution which was at first received in this country with very little enthusiasm but which is now the subject of very general comment. In the United States the custom has been to pay a man what he was regarded as worth as long as he was able to work and leave the matter of care in his declining years to his own foresight.

Under that system a very small percentage in the old industrial regime found their way to the poorhouse. On the whole the people were reasonably prosperous and happy, and comparatively few came down to want to be taken care of in their old age.

This fact especially true before the large combinations of business made this a nation of wage earners. Time was when every ambitious young man could look forward to being in business for himself. That time, for the great majority, has passed.

The proposition to pension employees after a certain length of service of course constitutes an inducement for employees to continue in the service of the corporation employing them through a long period of years. It checks a disposition to wander from employer to employer or to give up work in a slight protest. The old age insurance is therefore a very valuable kind of insurance to the company as well as to the employee, for nothing is more demoralizing to a service than to have men continually leaving it just as soon as they are trained.

The railroads have been leaders among public service corporations in devising old age pension schemes for their employees. Some companies have pensioned employees for many years without announcing an official system. Notable among these is the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the New York Central. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the railroad systems having pension departments in operation were the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, the Chicago and Northwest, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Cleveland, Columbus and Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Illinois Central, the Oregon Short Line, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Union Pacific. The employees of the numerous subsidiaries are included, of course, in the pension systems. These railroads paid a total of \$914,635.10 to 4,659 individuals, an average of \$196.45 less than \$200 a year for each individual. With the beginning of the present year 165,000 more employees were added to the 500,000 already possessing pension opportunities.

The age of retirement on four roads, the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York Central and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, is 65 years; on the other roads it is 70 years. Half of the roads limit the age at which a laborer may be first employed at 35 years and half to 45 years. This means that the companies insist on starting the employment of the individual during the best years of his life and reserving it itself until he is beyond the age when he can reasonably expect to get other employment. The length of service after which a man is eligible for a pension varies with the different roads from 10 to 30 years, 20 years being the average. All insist on a continuous service, but interpretations of the term are liberal. Leave of absence, suspension for discipline or a temporary lay-off (not exceeding one year) on account of reduction in force is not considered a break in the continuity of service.

While the railroads have thus taken the lead in adopting pension systems other great industrial concerns are falling into the movement.

"All public service corporations will eventually have old age pension systems; this kind of insurance assures a company of getting and keeping the best employees," said an officer of one of the country's greatest combinations of capital which is just now considering a suitable pension scheme.

If, as has been predicted, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company should decide upon some suitable scheme of old age pensions operative throughout the Bell system an industrial army of at least 100,000 people would be effected. Such action would put the great telephone monopoly in line with many other companies which in advance of any demand in this country for governmental pensions, are preparing to see that their employees are taken care of in old age. The General Electric Company, another very large interest, is known to have pension plans under discussion. One of the largest banks in the country has found it advisable to prepare a scheme for consideration of its employees. The spread of the pension idea among other than traction companies is notable. A recent New England example is that of the C. H. Tenney syndicate, controlling gas and electric light plants in several cities and towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A pension plan for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was recently announced. The Boston Elevated Railway Company has for some year had a pension system.

Many of the pension schemes adopted by the corporations thus far have been of the non-contributory kind. The company simply sets aside whatever money is needed for the payment of the pensions. A plan by which the employer and employees contribute in equal amounts has been devised for the Boston and Maine railroad; it still awaits a vote of the 28,000 employees of the company.

In this subject of the company pension scheme has been increased by such documents as that lately presented to the legislature of Massachusetts by an Old Age Pension Commission, which, after three years' study of the subject, condemned socialistic schemes favored by the state but recommended instead that the principles of thrift be included among subjects of compulsory instruction in the schools; that the attention of employers and employees should be directed to the opportunities for purchase of annuities or voluntary old age pensions under the Massachusetts insurance plan; and that the scheme of old age insurance instituted by several American railroad and other industrial corporations should be studied by all large employers of labor who have not already adopted such schemes.



JEFFRIES AND BERGER Working out on Ball Field

There is a thrill for the fight fan in the knowledge that Jeffries is now down to hard training and in his preliminary work has shown surprisingly good condition for the great fight with Jack Johnson on July 4th, for the world's championship. Jeffries and Berger are working out on the ball field and the ex-champion is other wise making himself fit in every respect for the great meet with the negro pugilist on the Nation's holiday. A well known sporting writer in sizing up the situation as the two disputants for the belt says:

Two very essential points are to be decided in judging the ability of a pugilist in these days of progression—in fact, a pugilist has to possess both qualities to be a champion—ability to take punishment and put it back with telling effect.

Cleverness without a knockout punch is decidedly against a boxer climbing to the top of the pugilistic tree. He has been proven many times, and in one instance, especially.

JUNIORS' BIG WEEK.

Programme Announced for Celebration at University—Other Notes.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 26.—With the close of the Lenten season all eyes are being turned with eager expectancy towards the Junior Week celebration which will take place at the University, beginning Wednesday, March 30th. The programme for the Junior festivities this year is one of the most elaborate that has ever been arranged at the University, and this, coupled with the fact that the faculty has granted holidays throughout the various departments of the University for Thursday, March 31st and Friday, April 1st, shows every one that the success of the festivities this year will be more marked than ever before. The programme as definitely arranged by the joint committee from the Junior and Senior classes is as follows:

March 30th, 8 P. M., Senior Stunt. March 31st, 10 A. M., Dual Track Meet, Carolina vs. Wake Forest. March 31st, 4 P. M., baseball game, Carolina vs. Lafayette. March 31st, 8 P. M., Recital of University Glee Club and Orchestra. March 31st, 10 P. M., Fraternity Dance.

April 1st, 10 A. M., Tennis Meet, Carolina vs. Erskine College. April 1st, 4 P. M., Baseball game, Carolina vs. Lafayette. April 1st, 11 P. M., Junior Promenade.

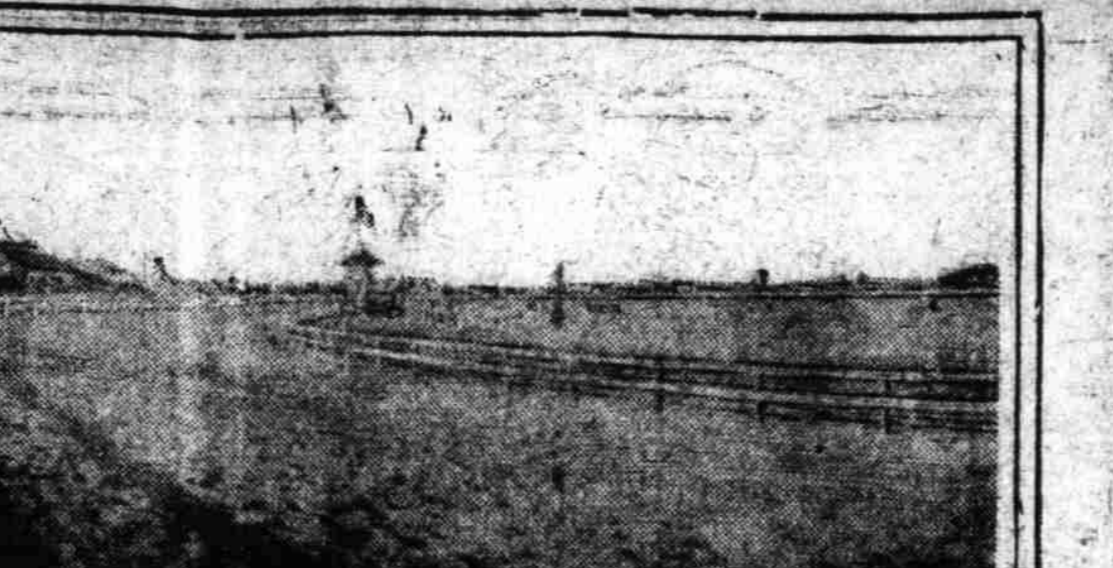
The Senior Stunt is as yet an unknown quantity. Last year the Senior class surprised the whole campus by putting up over night a modern circus, which proved to be the most interesting "stunt" up to that time. As the Seniors of 1910 do not wish to be outdone in any line, a most interesting and novel "stunt" is well expected of them.

The track meet on Thursday morning will prove to be quite an exciting athletic event. Both teams have been training hard under expert coaches since the opening of the track season, and although Carolina easily defeated Wake Forest last year, the teams this year are more evenly matched, and an exciting meet may be looked forward to.

The Glee Club and Orchestra have been practicing hard under the careful management of Mr. Charles T. Woolen, of the University and Prof. W. H. Overton, of Durham. They will give their first performance in Wilmington on March 26th and when the Glee club and Orchestra give their second recital here during Junior Week, the organization will be in fine trim and will undoubtedly delightfully entertain their audience.

The Junior Week festivities were inaugurated year before last, and since that time have been arranged jointly by the Junior and Senior classes. As a glance at the above programme will show there is this year a great diversity of attractions from an athletic, musical, and social standpoint, and the festivities this year may well be predicted to be the most enjoyable yet held on the Hill.

Pneumonia follows a cold but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar which stops the cough, heats the lungs and expels the cold. Robt. R. Bellamy.



Now Making Ready for Now Jeffries-Johnson Fight

when Jeffries knocked out "Jim" Corbett at Coney Island. For twenty-three rounds Corbett simply chopped "Jeff" to pieces, as the saying goes, and the latter had hardly landed a punch. If the blows Corbett landed could have been counted, he probably hit Jeffries one hundred or more times, yet the one effective blow of Jeffries told more tales than the numberless upper cuts and straight punches Corbett which were dealt out in over one hour's fighting.

No more forceful evidence in behalf of the man with a knockout blow can be offered than the fight between Jeffries and Corbett, one of them unquestionably the cleverest boxer of this generation, and the other the slow, but determined, fighter who could take all the punishment given to him and still have enough strength left to deal out a decisive blow.

The days of a clever boxer being a champion fighter are gone. In olden times the clever man could win a battle, when gloves were unheard of. Then a clever boxer's object was to blind the opponent, the objective point in nearly all old-time battles being the eyes. Combined with this was cunning seeking to distress an opponent by wrestling and shoving when opportunity afforded. Since the days of John L. Sullivan, who perfected the knockout punch, things have been very different. Of course, if a pugilist is also clever, he has much the better chance, but to win a fight these days takes stamina and a "bull head," one that cannot be injured by a blow from a gloved hand.

"Battling" Nelson has won all his fights through his persistency and ability to take punishment, with the added determination to wear his opponent down by keeping at him from the moment the song sounded. He was not clever, nor did he have a knockout punch. He held the championship for a number of years.

In sizing up Jeffries and Johnson there is no question that Jeffries has

PINEHURST SOCIETY.

Annual Ball of Tin Whistles—Dramatic—Equestrian Sports.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Pinehurst, N. C., March 26.—Anticipation from year to year the annual ball of the Tin Whistles has long been regarded as the season's most brilliant social affair, this year's dance, a fancy dress party, no exception of the general rule. Never has the music been so good, the arrangements more generally decorated or the list of dancers so large and representative. The judges, including Mrs. Frank Presbrey, of New York; Mrs. L. E. Beall, of Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. J. E. Smith, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. J. P. Gardner, of Chicago, and Mrs. F. N. Sewall, of Kansas City, awarded eight prizes for various costumes to the following: Miss Francis Hammond of Boston, as a "Gothic Queen"; Mrs. Leonard Tufts, of Boston, as a "Suffragette"; Mrs. F. A. King, of Northboro, Mass., as "Swiss Peasant"; Miss Harriet Horton, of Williamsport, as a "Dutch girl"; Mrs. W. W. Nevens, of Minneapolis, as an "Arab chieftain"; Mr. Spencer Waters, of New York, as a "Dutch boy"; Mr. L. D. Pierce, of Rochester, Vt., as "King of Clubs"; and Mr. H. S. Stearns, Jr., of New York, as a "Chor." Special prizes were also awarded to Miss Ruby Sewall, of Kansas City, as "An old-fashioned girl"; and Miss Priscilla Beall, of Minneapolis, as a "Cryer"; and honorable mention to Mr. Leonard Tufts, of Boston, as a "Native Type"; Mr. F. A. King, of Northboro, as a "Minstrel"; Mr. Gardner Hammond, of Boston, as a "Farmer"; Mrs. J. R. Shoaff, of New York, as a "Japanese"; Miss Lady Fuller, of New York, as a "French maid"; and Miss Clara Beavert, of New York, as a "Yama Yama girl."

Details of arrangements were in the hands of a committee, including Messrs. F. A. King, of Northboro, chairman; L. S. Robeson, of Rochester; L. D. Pierce, of Rochester; Vt.; E. S. Parfalee, of New Haven; Dr. M. W. Marr, of Dochester; and Herbert L. Jilison, of Worcester. Mrs. Leonard Tufts and Mrs. Herbert L. Jilison had the decorations in charge. The dance included the "Tin Whistle Two-Step" written for the occasion by Mr. King, which was followed by a "certain call" for the author. Supper was served at intermission.

Other affairs included a three-act play, "Becky's Troubles in the Doll Shop," given by the children at the Holly Inn under the direction of Miss Margaret Johnson, of Springfield, O., and a progressive bridge party at the Carolina.

The second of the equestrian gymnastics was enjoyed by the entire village, the programme replete with novelty. The hit of the afternoon was the brand new "overall and bonnet" race in which contestants rode to a given point, dismounted, donned overalls and subbonnets, mounted and returned to the starting point, dismounted, put overalls and bonnets on the horses and recrossed the ring. Mr. A. W. Nevens, of Minneapolis, was the first to accomplish the somewhat difficult feat; Mr. J. D. Voorhees, of Camden, second. The relay race was given in new form, four men riding on three unsaddled horses, unsaddling, saddling, remounting and three riding

all the good qualities a fighter should possess, except that he is not clever—in fact, he is a trifle slow—but, like Nelson, he can take all the punishment a man can give him. He has what Nelson has not, the knockout punch, when the time comes to land it. He has never been knocked out, yet he met the hardest hitters in the pugilistic world when he fought Fitzsimmons and Sharkey.

Johnson is admitted to be more clever than Jeffries, so the coming fight is a question whether he can stand the strain of a twenty or thirty round contest and by punishment wear Jeffries down until he is limp, the same as Corbett did Sullivan in their memorable fight at New Orleans.

In all of Johnson's fights he has never knocked out a first class man except Stanley Ketchel, and the fight was practically a giant against a pigmy. On the other hand, to Jeffries' credit are "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Jim" Corbett, "Gus" Ruhlin and "Jack" Monroe. In his fight with Sharkey he failed to knock him out, owing possibly to many disadvantages, the fight taking place practically in an oven, the heat from nearly a thousand small arc light being only a few feet above the stage. At the end of the third round the gloves were so saturated with water that they weighed pounds instead of ounces, and blows that would have had a telling effect slipped off the men as though the leather had been greased. Moreover, Jeffries was not in the best condition for a fight of such importance.

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