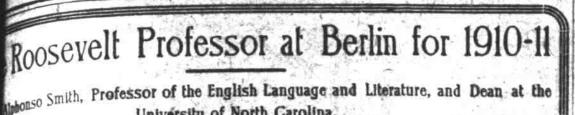
CHARLOTTE, DAILY OBSERVER, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.



University of North Carolina.

rotound some desultory exchange of lecturers versity of North Carolina, will lecbetween the two countries thereafter, rolinians nothing of a permanent nature learn rs to of the meet the definite thought of the Emperor was accomplished until has summer of 1905. Then President Roosevelt Butler, of Columbia University, met the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe in Auand story Bergust and the whole plan was discuss-1910-'11. ed in all its relations and bearings. Nobel internathat than Dr. Butler to meet Dr. Althoff, the discholar: rector of the Prussian Ministry of Edmith to ucation, at dinner; and at this second cribute to interview all final arrangements were not only. ip of the made be said

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At that conference, it was deteracademic mined that a professorship of Ameriregis can history and institutions, to be known as the Theodore rn schol-Roosevelt Professorship, should be established interna

in the University of Berlin by and under the general direction of Colum-Incumbents are aphia University. residenpointed by the Prussian Ministry of con-Education, with the sanction of the uphuild-Emperer, upon nomination of the adurating trustees of Columbia University. The only plan of this work includes definite ut indilectures in courses, covering American history, especially political history; impera he South constitutional and adminedu-American gely conistrative law, with particular reference to the history of the developmentrus of such law: the more fundandary mental and prominent problems and ztadually ds of the nomics and sociology, emphasizing 4-111 naturally the industrial policy and the Las growth of the country; very com-plete discussion of the rise and progrden nf milal ruin ress of public education on this side and the of the Atlantic; and later, a discussion of American contributions to art Its PLO-D TY/Mand literature and to the sciences. especially the field of applied science. devote Whilst the lectures are given first at the University of Berlin, during of gen 110residence at which a seminar is also The conducted, they are usually repeated iver- in part at other German universities deffverduring the academic year. It 'open-Marray 84158 Professor is chosen to grant him a at the Louisiana domb year's leave of absence on full pay. led a is that the German government main- at the University of North Carolina war and Columbia University a protains at fessorship of German history and in- the graduate department, stitutions, conducted precisely as frequently been tempted t stilhad The The lectures ducted at Berlin. HTP Berlin are delivered in German, those

at Columbia in English. disap To President Butler, acting at the the foundation of the Theodore Roosevelt Chair of American History and Institutions at Berlin: and to Mr. The South Institutions at Berlin; and to HIS SOUTH James Speyer, the philanthropic fi-U) # and German publics should be gratewill bear ful for his donation of fifty thousand ilding of the dollars in founding the chair. In due course of time, other chairs

similar character, interchanging professors between America and other countries will doubtless be found-ed. In 1904. Professor Barrett Wen-P SHAL dell. of Harvard. inaugurated. the ities which course of lectures at the Sorbonne, and he was followed by Professors George Santayana, Archibald Cary oolidge, and M. G. P. Baker, all of mher of the Amphitheatre Richellen at the

host

Among the titles of the individual

Republic."

Remontane

nation

"Will

he.

In

lectures are "The Soul of a People,"

Order and Social Co-Operation," and

to these are added a large number of

ginning with Irving and ending with

"Orateur, litterateur, poete, le con-

ferenceir est qualifie pour traiter d'un

complexe.

Americaine en Angleterre, en France

lectures on individual authors,

the American poets of the day.

with

"Self-Reliance and the

the announcement of the

aux sources memes de la

'Fair Play and Democracy."

and institutions. Although there was | Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the Unito purpose will be to trace the development of the American spirit in our literature; he will doubtless choose the the "Work of Edgar Alian Poe" as the subject of the seminar, and treat In detail the "Literature of the Transcendental Movement."

Dr. C. Alphonse Smith, professor Subsequently the Emperor Mivited of the English language and litera-Professor Burgess, of Columbia, and ture and dean of the graduate department at the University of North Caro-lina, is the most eminent scholar in his chosen field in the South. and stands in the very front rank of English scholars in the United States. It

is interesting to note that on the father's side he is of German extraction, one of his ancestors being Henry Louis Smith, a German, who was killed by Indians in Virginia in 1792. From his father, Dr. Jacob Henry Smith, an accomplished classical and Belle-Lettres scholar and preacher, and from his lary Kelly Watson, daughpowerful mother, Mary ter of Judge Egbert R. Watson, of Virginia, he inherits noteworthy intellectual traits and powers. After receiving his preparatory education at the graded schools of Greensboro, C., where he was born May 28, 1864, he went to Davidson College (N. C.), where he obtained the de-A. B. in 1884, and three years later, the degree of A. M. He submovements in this country in eco- sequently took a post graduate course at the Johns Hopkins University in English and also in history and German, extending from 1889 to 1893, revelving from that institution the degree of Ph.D. During the last three years of his connection with Johns Hopkins, he was employed by that

university as an instructor in Eng-lish, while himself pursuing advanced studies in the same course. In 1901 he studied at the Universities of Paris and Berlin.

Dr. Smith began his career as teacher at Sanford, in Moore counhas IV. N. C. and afterwards taught at been the custom for the American Selma, Johnston county. From 1893 university from which the Roosevelt to 1902 he was professor of English State University Baton Rouge; and in 1902 he accept-The absence of the binational medal ed the chair of the English language where in 1904 he was chosen dean of He as frequently been tempted to give up American professorship is con- the field of the English language and at literature, being offered the presidency of the University of South Caro-

lina in the summer of 1908, and 1904, upon the resignation of June. instance of Emperor William, is due President Dabney, being unanimously elected president of the University of Tennessee, a position which, after mature consideration, he gratefully declined. He recently declined the nancier of New York, the American offer of the headship of the department of English at the University of "inconsti-Widespread regret felt in North Carolina that this State

now to lose him to Virginia, for he has accepted the newly created Edgar Allan Poe professorship of English literature at the University of Virginia, beginning in the fall of

Dr. Smith has devoted a great deal of energy and study to the subject of English syntax, and many of his most valuable contributions have lain in municipal election devoted to pure literature; and the the Democratic ticket,

English literature. The course of English literature in the freshman year at the University of North Caro-lina, designed by Dr. Smith, is a genuine contribution to the study of Eng-lish; and this course entitled "The Types of Literature" very well serve as a model for universities throughout the country. It was at Dr. Smith's instance and under his direction that there was established here first course in the study of the contemporary drama ever given in the South; and he inaugurated the publication of "Studies in English Philology," a publication that ap-

pears from time to time from the University of North Carolina press, Since his occupancy of the chair here, the English language has been studied as never before; and a number of men under his direction.

Dr. Smith is eminent not only as speaker. Far more than a lecturer, of import. is a master in the art of demonstrative oratory-charming. simple, polished, effective, eloquent. He has been heard throughout the entire South, before clubs, schools, colleges, universities, State Legislatures, edubodies and representative cational gatherings of all kinds. In 1906. when he delivered his address, "Life in the Centre." at the commencement of the University of Mississippi, that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. For the past two years, he has delivered the annual address before the Southern Society, of New York. He has delivered many lectures throughout the Northern States, notably before Cornell University, and at the University, of Cincinnati, where he is just now concluding his lectures in the endow- cent blush. A young girl or even an ed course in Comparative Literature on the Ropes Foundation. The South could be represented before the universities of the old world by no more delightful, forceful or impressive speaker.

Erwin Avery once said in print that or frivolous indiscretion, or that she he admired Dr. Smith "because he is treasuring a secret, however beauplayed the banjo and was just like tiful and pure, and she knows the folks." His charming personality, other believes it, yet can say nothing his lack of affectation of any sort, his in defense or explanation, how can gift of hearty enthusiasm, his gen-erosity in praise of others endear him to all who know him. Despite deep preoccupation with the vital

oncerns of his immediate profession, he is thoroughly broad in his sym-pathies and gives a word of encouragement to all who are struggling to build up and develop the scholar-ship and the manhood of the South The University of North Carolina, the State of North Carolina, and the entire South should rejoice in the selection of Dr. C. Alphonso Smith as the next Roosevelt Professor American History and Institutions at the University of Berlin.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON. Chapel Hill, May 4, 1909.

Siler City Votes School Bonds. Special to The Observer.

Siler City, May 5.-The municipal election was held here yesterday, the citizens' ticket being elected without opposition. There being no contest, the vote was very light. The ticket elected is as follows: Mayor, C. N. Bray; aldernien, A. A. Lambe, J. Stout, J. C. Gregeon, Dr. J. D. Edwards and J. M. Marley; Marshal, J. Check.

Bonds to the amount of \$4,000 for the purchase of the school in Siler City were carried with little opposition.

Old Ticket Re-Elected at Statesville. Special to-The Observer.

Statesville, May 5.-Statesville's yesterday was Harvard University. This year Dr. that field. But in more recent years his quiet, as usual, and the voting was Henry van Dyke has been crowding attention has been more specifically light, there being no opposition to which WRS

PEN WANDERINGS who died at the age of twelve years. She was afflicted in body, and had no

mind, and was a heavy and constant BY REMPEREY LYNN CHATWIN. care from the day of her birth. But oh, how I miss her and grieve for her

The blush-symbol of fresh and every day and hour." dainty girlhood, of lowrely innocence, of purity unspotted as the enow, how yet feeling that I must say something often is it maligned, accused, made to appear the very badge of guilt. The been, Miss Jennie, since you lost her?" "Twenty-seven years," she reflag of maiden defense hung from the high white tower of her soul with the signal of warning, how often Then one day, dwelling upon the narrowness, the poverty and hardship is it laughed at by the rude and coarse and ascribed a different mean-ing. "I told her I believed she was of their lives, especially for the rest of her in love with him and her face flamed." "When I spoke of it did you notice how red she turned ?" , "I said i was sure it was true that some girls of ability have written their theses allowed young men to kiss them, and for the doctor of philosophy degree she colored despit." How frequently I doubtless betrayed, "Yes, it is true," she continued, "We have three milone hears such words as these. And this whether the charge be in jest or acholar and teacher, organizer and earnest, whether it be light and of director, but also as a lecturer, and gay significance, or grave and dark. gay significance, or grave, and dark the proofs which were perfectly satis-"I am certain that what we heard of Mrs. Blank is true," said a young matron who was not wicked but thoughtless, "because the other a lot of money day some of us happened to mention haven't been able to raise it yet." something of that nature, and I never saw anyone look so conscious as she did. I chanced to be glancing at her at the time, and she at me, and she herself as but a slip of a girlsimply gave herself away." Now the piece of gossip about Mrs. Blank was not strong enough for the strain. absolutely faise, and a little later the young matron came to know how very untrue it was and regretted that

bout her own. She has vague but she had spoken. thoroughly satisfied ideas and opin-But think of the danger, think of ions on the subject. About one grandthe dark peril a woman is exposed to father she knows definitely; beyond when such a pronouncement, such a that the family tree appears to verdict as that may be made on the rather lost in the wilderness of the strength of a mere look or an inneearly days. But she never tires of telling about him. He was a very older woman of true delicacy and Inrich man, and though he owned many ner whiteness, might well be made to slaves, he required his daughter to color under the scrutinizing and ac- do all the housework, cooking and cusing glance of one bent on her coneverything. He believed in having a good time though, and made them go viction. For if another believes her guilty of any shade of wrong-doing to all the balls and dances whether they wanted to or not. Oh, he was a man for you! One day she came in breathless,

other believes it, yet can say nothing her face shining with joy, and burst forth with a plece of news. she help looking "conscious? what do you think! The exquisite crucity of it. Mrs. Dawson's and she says-you

the telescope can not perceive?

chiefly.

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of her saddle.

ty-anything.

look.

know Mrs. Dawson, she is rich and It is strange and interesting how grand and belongs to these-er-Daughthe alembic of time often resolves ters of something. Her folks came things into their true and proper elefrom the same place that mine did away back yonder, and she's just ments and proportions. For example, the characters of people long years found out that my grandfather's after we have known them, may name is on her grandfather's will as stand revealed to us in forms and a witness. She sent for me to make colors we never saw or discerned sure that it was my grandfather's while we knew them. As it is a fact name, and 1 saw it there with my that just and accurate history is diffi-She didn't think before WD PYES. cult of writing until time has pro that I was in the same with her, but vided a certain background or per-We are she's got the proof now. as good as arybody if we are poor, spective, so it seems to be that the real and exact truth in regard to and my grandfather was just as much of an aristocrat as hers, and could things and events, peoples' charaoters and motives, various situations put his name on anybody's will." we have been placed in, is frequently

not plain to us until time, perhaps JAPAN'S GREAT SILK TRADE months and years have come between us and them. Persons we knew it

mmense Growth of the Industry in days agone, it may be in childhood the Past Fifty Years. appear before our minds in new York Sun.

asked very gently, "How long has it

confess I was startled, which fact

to do it and

family,

lights stripped of attributes and traits Of all the articles which Japan exwe thought a part of them, and in orts to other countries there is perpossession of others that surprise us. haps none on which the future pros-Motives, the existence of which would have been imposisble for us to perity of the nation is se dependent as that of raw silk and silk fabrics. know, are now as clear and apparent The cultivation of silk in the far East had its grigin in China and as noonday.

It may be that we are rebuked in apread from there to Japan, its introseeing nobleness and true beauty in duction into the latter country taking some person we found no loveliness place about 195 A. D., when a Chin-Or we may discover through this ese, prince came to Japan, bringing strange, magical lens, selfishness, in- with him several of the Chinese spesincerity, deceit or other grave faults cles of the silkworm. It was not, how in one for whom we felt extravagant ever, until the sixth century that slik admiration and regard. culture became fairly established.

Of course we are not thus in the About that time slik fabrics came in dark, or even partly so, with all acto general use for wearing purposes. sequently sericulture and quaintances and friende illumines us. But sometimes we are weaving became general scale throughout the country. From lacking in insight; sometimes ou? judgment is confused, and intuition is about 1700 the enforcement of rigid But sumptuary legislation whereby the not always present to guide. wearing of silk by the common peola it that something is at work. ple was prohibited had the effect of strange, subconscious mind that takes cognizance all the time, and keeps a record unknown to us? Some hidden throwing the industry into a sudden decline. faculty we but dimly recognize that The real development of the indusupon its own initiative makes values, try save the Journal of the Ameri-Asiatic Association, commenced analyzes motives and actions, discov-0.0.11 era truth, and sets in order these with the opening of the trade ports in 1859, when the market for slik and things for our future knowledge and stuffs was extended all at guidance-a mental camera that BILK and the foundations were laid for the takes impressions of things just bé yond our ken, as astronomers photopermanent prosperity of the indusgraph objects in the heavens which

a sister, a perfectly beautiful child, THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY

Richard H. Dümends in Savaanab Ga., Pres

The South scenns to be the most uileless country in the world. It accepts without question the fads, of Dreading to itrude upon her griet, other sections, even after they have been tested and abandoned elsewhere It lets other people write its history lost and awards them prizes, even when in essays they say that before the "the South was intellectually dead." In politics it is equally blind, and it. quietly grabs at the balt carefully whom she always prepared for it by other sections, who seemed to yearn over with encourses and industrial supremany so to be the seemed to yearn over with encourses and industrial supremany so to be the south engerity swallows the bait the South engerity swallows the bait and hook, and thanks the fishermen and hook, and thanks the fishermen of being seemed to yearn over with exceeding

for giving it the privilege of being

caught. For years many interests in other lion dollars in the Bank of England, sections built up by a protective tariff have desired to increase their, profits all our own," then proceeded to give by securing lower prices on what they factory to her mind, but added sadly, use as raw material, and they have 'I don't know when we shall get possteadily worked to develop a sentisession of it though; for it will take ment in favor of tariff reduction. To We most of them thriff revision means a lower tariff or free trade on what they Sometimes she will talk about her buy and continued protection on what iesire to "complete her classical eduthey sell, and on that narrow ground cation"-evidently still thinking of they are striving to make the South help to bring about a revision along lament sorrowfully that her health is such lines. Mr. Charles M. Schwab ds reported as being satisfied with the But her hobby is family and blood. proposed reduction in steel and iron. wish I could recall, all her sayings While I think Mr. Schwab has been inisunderstood, yet this company owns a vast iron-ore supply, estimated at 500,000,000 tons in Cuba. He has lately spent \$17,000;000 in enlarging his Bethlehem plant, and this foreign ore is essential to him. If he can save 40 cents a ton, it would probably mean a million dollars or more a year saved, or nossibly 5 per cent. a year, or \$20,000,000. Mr. John Gates lately came out in favor of free ore, but Mr. Gates and his associates are developing enormous de posits in Canada for shipment by the lakes to this country, and free ore would save that company probe several hundred thousands dollars a year.

"Oh. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, I have been to owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad is now developing one of the world' most remarkable irea ore deposits in Cuba, containing probably 600,000,000 tons of ore. Free ore would mean the saving of 32 cents a ton on all that is imported, adding enormously to the value of that property. And free ore would be at the expense of the South. It would still further concentrate the iron and steel interests in the North and West, and thus delay the development of the vast iron and steel potentialities of this section. A reduction in the duties on pig-iron would likewise injure the South for the benefit of the foundries and shops of the North Atlantic coast.

> Free coal would strengthen the position of New England's cotton mills and other industries, against the growing cotton manufacturing of the South, and lessen the New England market for Southern coal.

Free lumber, or even a reduction in duty, is one of the rankest suggestions of the tariff bill. The South would be the only section to suffer much and gain nothing. It would mean the opposite, for it would result in destruction of values, in lower and wages, and in much demoralization But in asking us to awallow the balt, we are offered nothing in return. The things that the South buys my largely than any other section, such as textile machinery and woodworking machinery, would not be reduced. Merely for sentiment, merely because the politicians have talked free trade and tariff for revenue, while other sections have vigorously fought whatever would business interests, this section is still used in every political game to pull the chestnuts out of the fire that other may, like the monkey, feast on the chestnuts, while we, like the cat, have only our burnt paws to console The story of the cat and the 12.05. monkey presupposes that the cat never tried that game again, whenever the monkey comes around the South, learning little by experrience, is again cajoled into pulling the chestnuts out of the fire. The monkey waxes fat and we keep sore from our burns. Nobody can blame the monkey for his skill in using us. The South should unite and say that there shall be no reduction in ore, coal or lumber, or pig-iron, without there being an equal reduction on everything into the manufacture of which these enter. If this is to he a protective tariff, then let the South demand exact justice for its interests and a protection on what it produces in exact proportion to the protection given to the things it buys. If it is to be fought on the basis of tariff for revenue, or on the freetrade basis, both of which for many years must be a dream of visionists, ven on these grounds the South can justly fight favoritism to other sections which helps them at our expense The South beasts of having mere coal by 50 per cent., than all Europe; more iron ore than the balance of the United States; more sulphur than is known of in the rest of the world, and other things in propertion, making this the most richly-endowed section of all earth. But our boasting is in vain unless these resources be utilized. Our vast resources may fill our hearts with pride, but until veloped they will never fill our pockets with money. We boast of our material progress, and it is great, but Pennsylvania has \$300,000,000 more capital invested within the State limits in manufacturing than the 14 Southern States Massachusetts, only \$,000 square miles in area, so small that if could be cut off from one end of Georgia China is of course vast compared with scarcely be missed, takes our from and coal, and cotton and lumber, and July, which is the third raw silk with its 2,009,000 population turns producing country, is credited with out manufactured products equal to of the whole And so the story runs. They have the South has made politics its business, and they have beat us at the game. In the present tariff situation, Southern Congressmen would OUL make the development of the business interests of this section their politics, instead of sacrificing business merely because of theories which cannot possibly win in the game now on at Washington, the South could hold the dominating position in making this tariff. Economic policies are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. They can change as conditions change, and in fighting for equal proabroad is sent in its gray state and is tection to Southern interests, Southern Representatives would not be sacriticing any moral principle whatao and finds its way to nearly every coun-try in the world. The very finest tariff is a local issue." That states ment helped to defeat him, but its habutae is used for women's dress truth is ever crowing cleraer to every man who studies the business problems of the day. The time has come when the South needs protection even more When we hear that Mr. Duncan is than other sections, for our Issue."

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et en Hollande, il etudier les influences qui out aide le developpement du genie Americain, et surviors la trace de ce genie dans la littérature Pring all en starretant a loisir sur hes grandis all cul- ederniers du XIX stecle, en indiquant des tendaces des ecoles de ces et entirely derniers temps. Sans trop sortir de spread sou cadre, le conferencier etudiera le mouvrement d'education sociale qui, ur chanselor lui, semble placer le peuple stween Americain au face des problemes parto day to ticuliers qu'il a en a resondre q'uil h menif est appele a solutioener. PIDETERDOR

The lectures and resume of the since course of Dr. Van Dyke has been given to indicate the character of such a lectureship, which is very similar to the one at Berlin. The lectureship at Athe ris of the Berlin has been so arranged that orm- American history, constituional and notenation administrative law, economic and so-Ameri- ctological . problems education. anxious science, technology, the arts and lita leil in erature, will be presented successiveand ly by the American lecturers who will be appointed from year to year. The TA ADfirst incumbent was Professor John nd William Burgess, Ruggles professor int deof political science and constitutional ne lous- law and dean of the faculty at Columorward bia University. His lectures, in 1906-Teas- 107 were upon Political Economy, and inter. American history, constitutional and Law. Everyone remembers his inand ternational faux pas in speaking, in his very first lecture, of the two doctrines in the policy of the United States which are regarded "almost as ma athete holy doctrines."

"These are the high protective tariff theory and the Monroe Doctrine. Our politicians do not appear to have America. German Shakespeare So-the least notion that both of these ciety, and American Dialect Society. the least notion that both of these doctrines are almost obsolete, and that the reconstruction of European vision of the Modern Language As-States and their constitutions and the acceptance by the United States itself 1899, and is also a member of the fired piour to pre era of anos of executive council; he has also been of its position as a world-power have made them appear nearly senseless." Berlin was thrown into an uproar y this apparently "official" revelay this apparently Professor Burgess; but tian of prempt disavowal from President Roosevelt stamped the utterance, as purely personal dictum, and set the temporary furore in Berlin at rest

For the year 1997-08, the chair was sistem filled by President Arthur T. Hadley, profes- of Yale University, who lectured on The Economic Problems and Status of the American People." In 1908-09 the incumbent was Professor Felix language and literature in any Adler, of Columbia University, who n lectured on "The Ethical Implications ange and Aspects of American Social Problems." In 1909-10, the lectures were given by President Benjamin ine Wheeler, of the University of Cali-fornia, who lectured on "The Ameri-

auditors eager to hear his intepretation of the His general sub en by a glance at titles of his contributtons to letters. "The Spirit of America: and Some Literary Aspects of the Book of Judges; The Order of Words in Some of Its Expressions in Literature. Education and Social Effort.

Anglo-Saxon Prose; English Literature in the Public Schools; Note on the Dramatic Import of the Falling Sickness in Shakespeare's "Jullus Caesar:" Note on Skeat's Omission of Swete in Legend of Good Women Knowing and Teaching; A Note on the Punctuation of Lycidas; Shakespeare's Present Indicative S-Endings With Plural Subjects! Than Whom lectures and Its Congeners. The Possibilities of the South in Literature; Review of Van Noppen's Translation of Vandel's

The Work of Lucifer: the Modern Language Association of America in the Secondary Schools English Jottings From London; Interpreta-tive Syntax; Review of Sweet's New English Grammar: Review of Sidney Lee's Shakespeare's Life and Work Paris After the Exposition; Meeting of the German Shakespeare Society An Edition of Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison; A Note on the Concord of Collections and Inde-

Chief e Differenc finites; The Between the First and Sec-ond Folios of Shakespeare; Review of Weber's Selections From the Southern Poets: Does Industrialism Literature?: Literature and I trialism; Why Young Men S Kill Indus Should Study Shakespeare; An English-Ger-Conversation Book (in collaboman ration with Dr. Gustave Kruger, of Berlin); Bible Study; The Novel in America: An English Grammar For Common Schools; Memory Work in Literature; The Publication Department of the Southern Presbyterian

Church; The Short Circuit in English Syntax, and Life in the Centre. Dr. Smith's book entitled "Repeti-

tion and Parallelism in English Verse" is regarded by distinguished scholars as a noteworthy contribution to the study of technique of noetry; and Dr. Edwin A. Alderman said of Dr. Smith's "English Gramman For the Common Schools"

"I have seen nothing better in the twenty years that have given thought to school and college books. "Smith's Old English Grammar, which is an introduction to Anglo-Saxon, or the language of King Alfred, is in use in nearly all of the larger universities of the United States.

Dr. Smith is a member of K. A. A. O. P. and O. B. K. fraternities; of the Modern Language Association of was president of the Central Di-He sociation of America from 1897 president of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina.

It was the pleasure of the writer to form the acquaintance-the literary acquaintance-of Dr Smith through a series of most delightful travel notes from Europe published

in The Charlotte Observer in 1901 and his personal acquaintance in the autumn of 1903 at the University of North Carolina. During his term of University service at the of North Carolina, Dr. Smith has built up the strongest department of English uni versity in the Southern States south University of the Johns Hopkins Through his enthusiasm, his passion for scholarship, his unremitting labor President Benjamin Ide in the cause of his department and f the University of Cali- his power of stimulating others, he Va history can Educational System." In 1910-11, istudy of the English language and to mine minutes and 28 seconds. has given tremendous impetus to the

extreme versatilty of his talent and headed by Harry Grier It was the wide range of his tastes are prov- a re-election, Mr. J. L. Sloan being the only man on the ticket who is not at present in office. He takes the place of Alderman C. V. Henkell, He takes who has moved out of the ward from which he was elected two years ago.

Only One Ticket at Sanford. Special to The Observer.

Sanford, May 5 .- The town election here passed off quietly yesterday, there being only one ticket in the field which was nominated at a citizens' primary. Mayor T. L. Chisholm succeeded himself, he having ust completed the unexpired term of the late G. H. Makepeace, who died oon after his election two years ago Only one member of the old board was re-elected.

Black Mountain's Election, Special to The Observer.

Black Mountain, May 5 .- Interest in the town election yesterday was keen and a full vote was polled. George W. Stepp was re-elected mayor, winning over his oppenent, J. McKoy, by a majority of ten. Z. V. Crawford, W. B. Dickson and W. H. Smith were the successful candidates for aldermen.

Morganton Election Quiet. Special to The Observer.

Morganton, May 5 .- The municipal election here passed off very quietly very little interest was shown and of a registration of 500 voters Out only 267 votes were cast. R. Boger was elected mayor over John C. Hallyburton and W. A. Ross,

Juice From South Carolina

Charleston News and Courier.

Regardless of expense, the people of Charlotte are preparing a great reception for the President on his visit to that town this month. Among other dise, she will eagerly accept the inviattractions will be three arches across tation, apparently forgetting her bags the principal streets, which will cost \$1,000, and will be Illuminated at night becomes a visitor instead of a vendor, with electric lights. We would like and is ready to talk of many things. to say for Mr. Taft's information, that the power which will furnish the pie that curiously appeals to me. lights will come from dear old South The Old North State only Carolina. shines by reflected light.

Results at Taylorsville.

Special to The Observer

Taylorsville, May 5 .- In the munic pal election held here yesterday the following were elected: Mayor. Paupin; aldermen, J. C. Connolley, W. B. Matheson and H. T. Kelly There were two tickets out, but only a friendly contest was on.

Castro Wants Qujet.

Sen Sebastian, Spain, May 5 .- Ex President Castro, of Venezuela, said to-day that his physicians advised him to go to the Canary islands. ..He expressed the hope that the Spanish government would raise no objection to his residence there, as he was desirous of living henceforth away from political agitation.

Johnny Evers is Suspended.

Chicago, May 5 .--- John J Evers, star second baseman of the Chicago National League baseball team, was suspended to-day by the national baseball commission for his failure to report to his team at the opening of the season.

Breaks Two Mile Becord.

Philadelphia, May 5 .- Paull, the sophomore distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, broke the two mile record to-day on Franklin He covered the distance in

When the disease pebrine was mak ing frightful ravages all over Europe Miss Jennie is a new acquaintance and extending even as far east as Inof ours, and is the interesting lady who brings in things from the coundis and China, Japan remained at most immune, and consequently a new industry, the export of silkworm eggs, try to sell. In winter her wares may was developed in the country. Before be eggs, butter, milk, potatoes, soap long it had assumed significant size or what not. In summer they are had a powerful effect upon the and usually fruit and vegetables, tomatoes slik culture of the country. She has beautiful roses but port of these eggs began in 1860 but I do not suppose it ever occurred to must have been conducted somewhat her to seel one any more than secretly up to 1865, as up to that time would occur to her to sell the heart's an old law existed forbidding the same affections. The roses are just lagni-

under penalty of death. Sometimes | think she must The number of boxes exportedring the selfsame tomatoes and chiefly to France and Italy-amountthings back day after day, for she aped to 30,000 in 1853, to 300,000 in pears to be rather indifferent about 1864 and 2,500,000 in 1865. This imselling, and the articles often have a mense sale and the enormous profits distinctly shopworn look. She usually drives in in her buggy, but if the therefrom, which mostly enriched Japanese merchants, led to the pracoads are very bad, or there is other tice of sending out egg cards of innecessity, she may ride horseback ferior quality. with an ancient bag made of a piece Complaints as to the nature of the

of flowered carpet hung on the horn eggs became numerous, while on the other hand the discovery was made in Europe of the process of produc-

If you ask her to come in as you ing inoculated eggs, and these circumare moved to do in salve to your conscience for not buying her merchanstances had the effect of gradually diminishing the exportation of Japanese eggs until they entirely ceased to and baskets. She then immediately sent abroad.

Japan is second in the world as a raw silk producing country. China holding first place. From Shanghal There is something about Miss Jen-Tn and Canton combined-and they export the hulk of Chinese raw silkyour house she seems to feel oult of her other self and environment, and the export for 1906 was 5,830 tons. The quantity consumed internally in to desire to impress upon you that she is now in her proper element and where she rightly belongs-an that consumed in Japan. alr

that sits strangely upon her pathetic figure. She must have been very 4.745 tons. France, the fourth coun- about 60 per cent., pretty once, before her cheeks became try, produced only some 605 tons, so South, with our 26,000,000 people. thin and sallow, her brow careworn, that the raw slik industry is conductand the lines of her form loose. One ed on a large scale in the countries made business their politics; is led to wonder whether she is old of China, Japan and Italy only, but with a young face or young with an neither China nor Italy can show such old one. Her costume is a study. It phenomenal progress as Japan. is evidently the careful salvage 01

Endless varieties of silk are woven many years' stress and mad wreckage in Japan, but most of these are only for domestic consumption, and the -hat, jacket, dress, cloak, each bedonging to a different period, and kinds exported to any extent are limcielding allegiance to a different dyited to habutae, handkerchiefs made nasty of fashion. You find her deepof habutae, kalki, usuginu (thin silk), ly interested in matters which one taffeta and crepe, monshike satins and silk muslin. Habutse and handkercould suppose quite outside her little world. She will discuss with inchiefs together form about 80 per telligence subjects that surprise you cent. of the total value of sllk piece -religion, education, the philosophy of life, duty, the ministry of adversigoods exported from Yokohama.

Most of the habutae shipped But she lives in a mental world that is a little bit queer then printed or dyed in foreign coun--just a little awry, where things do It is put to all sorts of uses tries. and finds its way to nearly every coun- ever. not have quite the same meaning or qualities are taken by America, where

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What is He After? Durham Herald.

"I know all about the territle grief and sorrow that eat your going to put his money into a Repub. tries are small and need help, and the heart out, turn your life to bitterness lican daily parer we naturally won- tariff is becoming to us a living "local and make you care not to live. I had der what he is after.

relative proportions as they do with us-as if it might really be on the other side of the looking-glass. On one of those imprompth visits and blouses. had befallen one she knew. "I know what such trouble as that means," she said, with a far-away